"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy Monday; not quite so warm; fair Tuesday, cooler; moderate west and northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,443. NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1916.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

GERMAN SUBMARINES SINK 6 TO 9 SHIPS OFF NANTUCKET; ONE A LINER WITH MANY AMERICANS, BUT ALL ARE SAVED; WASHINGTON SEES GRAVE PERIL IN RAIDS OFF OUR COAST

BRITISH PROTEST EXPECTED

Point Raised That U-Boat Attacks Constitute a Virtual Blockade.

ALL REGULAR, SAY GERMANS

Their Embassy Holds That the Pledges Given to President Are Not Violated.

STATE DEPARTMENT SILENT

New U-Boat Activities Aimed at Munitions Trade, Says Definite Report.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—A new and serious problem, the outcome of which cannot be forecast, confronts the United States Government as a result of the attacks on merchant shipping by a German war submarine off the New England Coast. For the present the policy the Government will adopt is problematical. But it is admitted that questions of a most delicate nature have been presented by the sinking of merchant vessels a few miles from our shores by a belligerent undersea craft within a short time after she had left an American port.

News came to Washington recently from a source in which reliance was placed that the German Government had decided to send submarines to waters adjacent to the American coast for the purpose of sinking merchant vessels engaged in carrying munitions and other supplies to Germany's enemies. That this information had been received here became known in connection with the arrival of the U-53 at Newport. It assumed a new importance then. According to this information a number of German submarines are to engage in the work. The main object of the German Government is to break up the shipment of war munitions between the United States and British and French ports, according to those who learned in advance of the German plan.

It is already well established that the British Government will protest against the action of the United States naval authorities at Newport in permitting the U-53 to put to sea. While this Government has not agreed that submarines should be treated differently from other vessels of war, it was emphasized in communications from the State Department to the British Embassy that the United States regarded it as in violation of good international usage for the British Government to permit its patrolling warships to hold up and examine merchant vessels off the Port of New York. As a result of the American attitude in this connection the British Government modified the instructions to the commanders of its patrol vessels in these waters A question somewhat similar has arisen in the U-53 case.

The possibility of international complications relates both to Germany and Great Britain. Two important questions—both arising out of the use of the submarine in actual warfare—are involved. One has been brought forward, and will be brought forward again, by the contention of the British Government that all submarines of a belligerent, whether commercial or military, should be interned when they enter neutral waters. The other question is the right of a belligerent submarine to bring the great war near to the shores of the United States and many thousand miles from the real scene of actual conflict.

Were the Rules Observed?

In some quarters in Washington tonight the belief prevails that this question may assume a great importance, approaching that of the U-boat controversy which nearly produced a break in the relations between Germany and the United States. But outside of this aspect of the problem there is another phase which has assumed considerable proportions in the minds of officials. This is whether the German submarine or submarines that attacked merchant vessels near the shores of the United States observed the rules governing U-boat warfare laid down by President Wilson, to which the German Government agreed to adhere and upon which the United States insists upon a scrupulous observance.

In other words, has the U-53 initiated a revival of relentless U-boat warfare, without adherence to the rule of warning demanded by the United States of Germany and agreed to by the German Government after a long and delicate controversy that appeared at one time to bring the two nations to the verge of war. This rule was that merchant ships, even those that flew belligerent flags, should not be sunk without warning or without affording opportunity for the passengers and crew to

Continued on Page 2.

Our Last Warning to Germany On Her Submarine Warfare

From President Wilson's notice to Germany that submarine warfare on merchantmen must be kept within the law, April 18, 1916:

Vessels of neutral ownership, even vessels of neutral ownership bound from neutral port to neutral port, have been destroyed, along with vessels of belligerent ownership, in constantly increasing numbers. Sometimes the merchantmen attacked have been warned and summoned to surrender before being fired on or torpedoed; sometimes their passengers and crews have been vouchsafed the poor security of being allowed to take to the ship's boats before the ship was sent to the bottom. But again and again no warning has been given * * * and the lives of noncombatants, passengers and crew, have been destroyed wholesale and in a manner which the Government of the United States cannot but regard as wanton and without the slightest color of justification.

The Government of the United States has been very patient. * * * It has become painfully evident to it that the position which it took at the very outset is inevitable, namely, the use of submarines for the destruction of an enemy's commerce, is, of necessity, because of the very character of the vessels employed and the very methods of attack which their employment of course involves, utterly incompatible with the principles of humanity, the long-established and incontrovertible rights of neutrals, and the sacred immunities of noncombatants.

If it is still the purpose of the Imperial Government to prosecute relentless and indiscriminate warfare against vessels of commerce by the use of submarines, without regard to what the Government of the United States must consider the sacred and indisputable rules of international law and the universally recognized dictates of humanity, the Government of the United States is at last forced to the conclusion that there is but one course it can pursue.

BRITISH WARSHIPS ARRIVE ON SCENE

Three Cruisers Reached Nantucket Lightship at 2:40 This Morning.

OTHER VESSELS ON WAY

Warnings Flashed to Merchant Craft That May Be in Danger from U-Boats.

NANTUCKET, Mass., Monday, Oct. 9—2:50 A. M.—Three British cruisers arrived off Nantucket Island at 2:40 o'clock this morning.

Radio messages in code were constantly exchanged by the vessels.

Other cruisers of the allied naval forces were expected in the same waters soon.

BOSTON, Oct. 8.—During the day no word came from the British and French patrol vessels which have been watching the Atlantic Coast, from which vessels of the Allies with munitions of war have daily set out. It was reported, however, that British cruisers and patrol boats were already hurrying from Halifax.

The British Consul said he had no information as to the present whereabouts of British patrol boats, although he assumed that these vessels had been notified by wireless that the U-53 was a few miles off the coast.

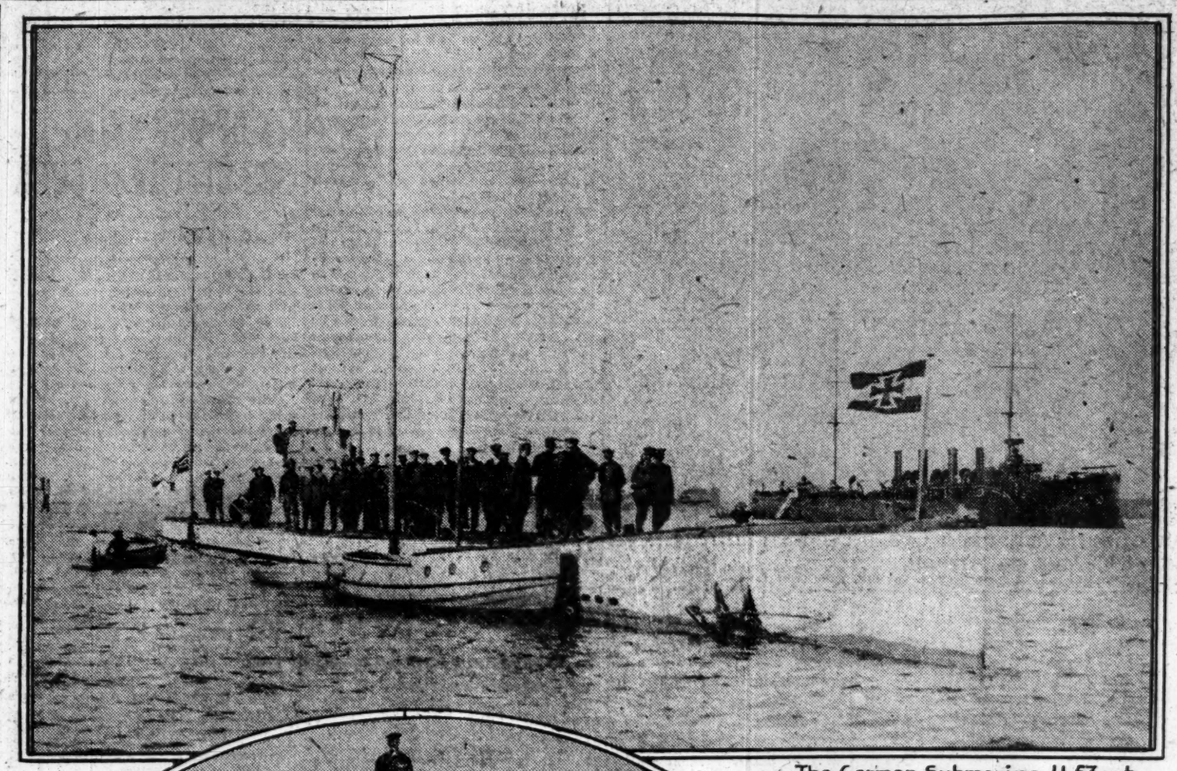
Many rumors were afloat today, including one that a fleet of German submarines was off the coast. Another had it that the Germans had established a submarine base on the Canadian coast. Another speculation was that supply ships were co-operating with the U-53. Those who held to the latter opinion pointed out that the submarine, after ostensibly crossing the Atlantic unassisted, arrived at Newport fully provisioned for three months, and not requiring fuel or so much as a jug of water.

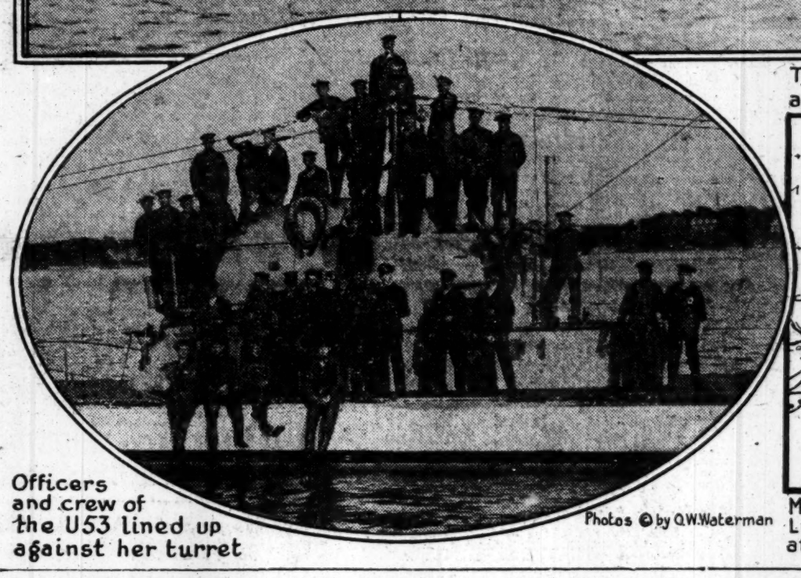
Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 8.—It is reported that the British cruisers Essex and Cumberland, in the vicinity of Currituck Inlet, proceeded northward immediately on receipt of news of the arrival of the German submarine at Newport. The French cruiser Corida and two Britishers of the Falmouth type, doing duty further north, are also reported to have disappeared. A converted cruiser whose identity has never been determined, guarding the Cape Henry entrance to the bay for weeks, can no longer be seen. They have seemingly scattered.

The news of the presence of the submarine off the New England coast was transmitted to the warships off the Virginia and Carolina coast, with instructions to notify all merchant ships already at sea. They are reported to have immediately scattered in the performance of this mission. They are expected to haunt the lanes of travel to convoy ships beyond the danger zone at present known.

Be Sure You Get Deerfoot
—the genuine Deerfoot Farm Sausage. Insist, and you get the best.—Advt.

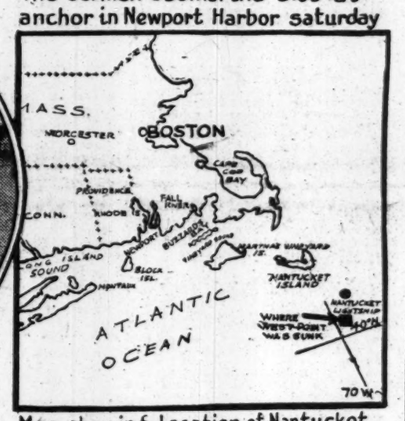




Officers and crew of the U53 lined up against her turret

Photos © by O.W. Waterman

The German Submarine U.53 at anchor in Newport Harbor saturday



Map showing location of Nantucket Lightship near which the U53 attacked British shipping yesterday

International Marine Holds in Port Ships Which Carry British Flag

First to Cancel Sailings, But General Tie-up Is Expected—Marine Insurance Agents Will Meet Today to Discuss Higher Rates.

The sinking of British steamships yesterday off Nantucket Lightship by the German submarine U-53 will result in a tie up of British shipping in American ports, according to steamship agents who were questioned yesterday. The International Merchantile Marine has already acted. No British ships of that line will leave Atlantic ports pending further orders.

As soon as he had confirmed the reports of the sinking of the West Point, Strathdene, Stephano, and Kingston, P. A. S. Franklin, Vice President and General Manager of the International Mercantile Marine, sent telegrams to the agents in Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Portland, and Montreal, ordering all steamships of the company, under the British flag, to be kept in their respective ports until further instructions were received. The order issued by Mr. Franklin stops all sailings of the White Star, Atlantic Transport, Leyland, Dominion, and Red Star Lines from American ports and the White Star-Dominion Lines sailing from Montreal and Quebec.

This order will not interfere with the sailing of the American Line steamships or any of the company's vessels under the American flag.

Marine insurance agents said yesterday it was probable that orders would be received today from London and Liverpool canceling sailings of all British steamships from American ports until further notice. They said that Mr. Franklin was the only shipping official who had the power to act on his own responsibility without waiting to consult the head offices abroad.

The question of increasing the rates on insurance would be considered today, at a meeting of the New York Fire and Marine Underwriters.

An official of the Cunard Line said that no changes would be made in the sailing dates of the steamships of the company from this side until instructions were received from the head office in Liverpool. All the Cunard vessels, he said, were armed with four-inch rapid fire guns, similar to those on the Alaunia, which sailed on Saturday for London. Thus far the German submarines, he said, had avoided steamships carrying guns.

One of the officials of the French Line said the French vessels would sail as usual. The liners were all armed with 3½-inch guns, he said, and the cargo boats carried 3-inch rapid-fire guns. Orders to change sailing dates, he said, would have to come from the head office in Paris.

Officials of the Italian lines appeared to share the opinion of the Cunard agents, that as their vessels were armed with two 3-inch guns aft they could take care of themselves in case of submarine attack. The Dante Alighieri, which sailed yesterday for Genoa, carried many passengers. Her Captain will go south toward Bermuda instead of taking the northerly course for Gibraltar by Nantucket.

Panic Seizes Boston Shippers.

BOSTON, Oct. 8.—Something like a panic seized the minds of shippers in this city and at other points along the coast, when the first reports of the activities of the U-53 were received from the radio station. Anxious inquiries were received at the newspaper offices from seemingly almost everyone who had a friend on the water or owned a share of stock in a merchant ship.

The British freighter, Isle of Lewes, carrying food products and other supplies intended for war purposes, sailed early in the morning for Manchester, notwithstanding knowledge of the U-53's visit to Newport.

The Great City, another British freighter, deferred her sailing with a cargo of steel and horses consigned to the French Government at St. Nazaire, but her agents said it was because of slow loading rather than any fear of danger.

Line Suspends Baltimore Sailings.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 8.—Furness, Withy & Co., to which the steamship West Point belonged, one of the four British shipping concerns here, announced a temporary suspension of sailings in consequence of the sinking of the steamship. A. E. Sidebotham, Baltimore agent of the company, has cabled to the Liverpool office of the company for instructions. There are no vessels in port now belonging to the company, but twelve steamships for which the company is agent are on the way here to load for cargoes. They will not be ordered to return to the ports from which they are coming, but on arrival here will be held pending further orders.

The agent of the Terminal Shipping Company said today that he was not worried about German submarines, while the agents of the Atlantic Transport Line did not see any use of having their ships now en route here return to their home ports as there they are in danger from any number of submarines, while on this side there was only one that they had any knowledge of.

Ships Sail from Norfolk.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 8.—News of the submarine peril, although immediately transmitted to merchant ships in the harbor and to shipping agents, failed to check sailings today. Three English and two French merchantmen carrying cargoes of foodstuffs, horses, &c., sailed in the past twenty-four hours for European ports.

When the full details of the U-53's ex-

Continued on Page 3.

President Silent on U-Boat Raids Pending Receipt of Navy Reports

Government Officials Try to Get Full Information Quickly—Von Bernstorff to See President Wilson at Shadow Lawn Today.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Oct. 8.—No statement was given out either at Shadow Lawn or at the White House executive office tonight on the sinking of British and neutral ships off the New England coast by the German submarine U-53.

Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the President, said that no official reports of the submarine activities had been received, and that until the President got full information from the Navy Department he would make no comment. The Secretary was interested in press reports, and said the Navy Department probably would send full details as soon as they could be gathered.

Government officials were plainly worried over the situation, and made efforts to get all information obtainable, as quickly as possible. The questions for them centred around whether any Americans had been lost and whether the vessels were warned in accordance with international law. It was stated that a very thorough investigation would be made, but that no hasty action would be taken.

Today's events have given new importance to the President's conference set for tomorrow afternoon with Count von Bernstorff. The German Ambassador made the engagement nearly a week ago with the object, it was announced at the time, of discussing the Polish relief question. He was understood to be bringing to Mr. Wilson the German Emperor's reply to the President's personal note on that subject sent last Summer.

It is said here that the coming of the U-53, with the new problems which may arise through her bringing the U-boat warfare close to Americans waters, cannot fail to inject some discussion of the submarine question into the conference, even if complete reports show that the United States is in no way officially involved.

It will be the first time in months that the Ambassador has seen the President. Count von Bernstorff is to reach Shadow Lawn at 2 o'clock.

Jules Jusserand, the French Ambassador, will come to Shadow Lawn on Tuesday for a conference with Mr. Wilson. His appointment, like that of the German envoy, was made to give him an opportunity to discuss Polish relief personally with the President, and it is supposed that he conveys President Poincare's reply to Mr. Wilson's solicitations on behalf of the war sufferers in Poland.

Mr. Wilson has an engagement tomorrow to see Judge William L. Chambers, Commissioner of the Federal Board of Mediation and Conciliation, which handled the recently threatened nation-wide railroad strike up to the point where the President intervened. It was understood that the investigation of the railway eight-hour law about to be started by the board named last week by the President would be discussed.

William F. McCombs, Democratic nominee for Senator from New York, will take luncheon with the President on Tuesday. They will take up New York State politics, including arrangements for the President to deliver two speeches in that State.

Mr. Wilson spent most of today quietly at Shadow Lawn, but this afternoon he took an automobile ride. He is to leave on Wednesday for Indianapolis, where he will make two speeches on Thursday. "Pennsylvania Day" will be celebrated here Saturday. Mr. Wilson will deliver an address to a large delegation of Pennsylvanians.

There was a report in New York last night that Count von Bernstorff, German Ambassador, would be here overnight on his way to call on President Wilson at Shadow Lawn, but at midnight nothing had been heard of his arrival. Several of his friends here said they believed that news of the submarine's activities off the coast had caused him at the last moment to change his plans and to delay his departure from Washington until this morning.

NAMES OF AMERICANS WHO WERE SET ADRIFT

30 Were Aboard the Stephano When She Was Attacked by the Submarine.

Special to The New York Times.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 8.—Following is list of first and second cabin passengers on the S. S. Stephano:

First Cabin.

William Bierschenck, German-American; J. Sanchez, R. Fernandez, F. Anqua, F. Fernandez, Spanish; J. Johansen, Norwegian; Mrs. E. Rickson, Newfoundland.

Following are Americans:

J. E. Evans, W. C. Ellis, W. J. Levison, J. Stewart, C. Bostwick, F. Bostwick, E. Saxon, M. Harris, H. F. Graham, J. L. Taylor, G. Hurlburt, H. Hurlburt, H. L. Barnum, R. B. Ludy, N. Huffman, F. Jennings, C. Evans, S. Evans, C. F. Ulrich, S. Wilson, J. Wilson, J. O. Andrew, M. Curtis, L. Howley, V. F. Burke, M. Kennedy, M. Cutler, P. Fitzpatrick, G. Gregory, — Kennedy.

Following belong to Newfoundland:

E. A. Butler, H. Trambelt, M. Driscoll, P. Haley, G. McGrath, J. O. Marsh, H. Rowe, Mrs. E. Rickson.

Following were from Newfoundland:

C. Leate, E. M. Kain, L. Leate, V. Squires, M. Gosse, A. Lawlor, A. Hickey, R. Kain, J. Kain, F. O'Toole, M. Brown, G. Feilh m, M. Doyle, A. Carew, C. Carew, K. Ludridgan, C. Engles, S. L. Shephard, M. Griffin, A. Norris, A. Conway, M. Casch, F. Perry, C. Gushin, N. Gushin, J. Fenner, — Saunders, M. Clouter, M. C. Clouter, W. H. Clouter, E. Gushin.

Following are Canadians:

R. E. Tough, Miss Sylvia Carew,

Continued on Page 2.

SIX OF OUR SHIPS SEE STEPHANO SUNK

Destroyers Watch While Passengers and Crew Are Taken Off and Valves Opened.

THREE SHOTS FOR WARNING

Late Report Says Nine Ships Fell Victims of Three Submarines Altogether.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Monday, Oct. 9, 3 A. M.—The destroyer Ericsson came into the harbor at 1:30 A. M., with survivors from the Stephano on board. Ten minutes later the Drayton came in. Both had averaged over 30 knots out to Nantucket Shoals and back. None of the survivors have landed yet.

The survivors aboard them were huddled in the cabin and came out on deck as soon as they slowed down to anchor. A woman with a baby in her arms on the Ericsson was outlined on deck by a light placed at the companionway.

The Captain of the West Point was taken from the Drayton to the cruiser Birmingham in a launch, but he refused to make any statement to Admirals Knight and Gleaves before reporting to the company owning his ship.

The executive officer of the Drayton said that the Captain of the Nantucket Light vessel sent a wireless message that he had seen three German submarines operating on the Shoals, and that nine steamships all told had been sunk.

The first survivors from the liner Stephano who came ashore tonight stated emphatically that she was not torpedoed and not attacked without warning. They also brought the news that as far as is known not a life has been lost.

There were six destroyers on the scene when the Stephano was stopped and United States naval vessels were thus put in position of umpiring the hold-up.

The passengers on the Stephano said they were hailed by the Ericsson and asked how many Americans were aboard.

Charles T. Evans of 203 West Walnut Lane, Germantown, a wealthy Philadelphian past middle age, was on the Stephano with his wife, returning from a trip to St. Anthony, Newfoundland. Mr. Evans said three shots were fired by a white-hulled submarine, probably the U-53, across the Stephano's bow. The liner came to a stop and orders

Continued on Page 2.

Teuton Diplomats Pleased; One Calls This 'Cruiser Warfare'

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—News of the sinking of many ships today drew expressions of satisfaction from the ranking Teutonic diplomats. The German Embassy, however, still maintained that it was without prior knowledge whatsoever regarding the visit of the U-53 or her mission in American waters. The dispatch sent to Count von Bernstorff by Lieut. Capt. Hans Rose arrived today, but was said to have contained no information of importance. Neither did it inclose any official communication from the German Government.

The dispatch was brief, being written in German upon one sheet of paper. Captain Rose opened by reporting his arrival, adding that he entered Newport to show his ship to the American Navy, knowing that many ships were gathered there. The communication closed with the statement that he thought he might secure some supplies, should they be offered to him, and requested the embassy to pay any bills.

The embassy appeared to be disappointed because the commander of the submarine failed to give more information regarding himself, his vessel, and his intentions.

A diplomat of rank attached to one of the embassies of the Central Powers, who, in accordance with the general practice, declined to permit the use of his name, said:

"The U-53 and other German submarines, if there are others operating with her, are conducting what is known in international law as cruiser warfare. I can assure you the promises given by Germany to the United States will be strictly lived up to. The U-53 is engaged in doing to commerce of the Allies just what the British tried to do to the Deutschland when she left America. It is a plain case of what sometimes is known as commerce raiding. It is being done by submarines, that is all. Warfare such as that which has been conducted in the Mediterranean has been brought across the Atlantic. It should be easy to destroy more of the overseas commerce of the Allies, which is principally with America, near to where it originates."

POSSIBLY THREE U-BOATS

Swift Harvest of Victims Follows the Visit of U-53 to Newport.

4 BRITISH, 2 NEUTRAL SHIPS

Red Cross Liner Stephano Is Torpedoed After the Passengers Take to Boats.

U.S. WARSHIPS GO TO RESCUE

Seventeen Destroyers Rushed from Newport—Crew of One British Ship Missing.

Nine Vessels Reported Sunk By Three German Submarines

NEWPORT, R. I., Monday, Oct. 9, —3 A. M.—It was reported without confirmation early this morning that three submarines were operating off the coast and that a total of nine vessels had been sunk by them.

The executive officer of the destroyer Drayton, which has just returned to port, says the Captain of the Nantucket Lightship wirelessed that the total number of vessels destroyed was nine.

The Captain of the lightship also said that three submarines were at work.

BOSTON, Oct. 8.—The submarine arm of the Imperial German Navy ravaged shipping off the eastern coast of the United States today.

Four British, one Dutch, and one Norwegian steamer were sent to the bottom or left crippled derelicts off Nantucket Shoals.

Tonight under the light of the hunters' moon the destroyer flotilla of the United States Atlantic Fleet was picking up passengers and crews of the destroyed vessels and bringing them into Newport, R. I. So far as known, there was no loss of life, although at a late hour the crew of the British steamer Kingston had not been accounted for.

According to a very definite report tonight two submarines were concerned in the work this afternoon. The Newport Naval Station has received a wireless from the Captain of the lightship, stating that he recognized two submarines at work.

A submarine held up the American steamer Kansan, bound from New York for Genoa with steel for the Italian Government, but later, on establishing her identity, allowed the American to proceed. The Kansan came into Boston Harbor late tonight for her usual call here.

This submarine is believed to be the U-53, which paid a call to Newport yesterday and disappeared at sunset.

Day's Work of Havoc.

The record of submarine warring, as brought to land by wireless dispatches, follows:

THE STRATHDENE, British freighter, torpedoed and sunk off Nantucket. Crew taken aboard Nantucket Shoals Lightship and later removed to Newport by torpedo boat destroyers. The vessel left New York yesterday for Bordeaux, and was attacked at 8 A. M.

THE WEST POINT, British freighter, torpedoed and sunk off Nantucket. Crew abandoned the ship in small boats after a warning shot from the submarine's gun. Officers and men were taken aboard a destroyer. The vessel was attacked at 10:45 A. M. She was bound from London for Newport News.

THE STEPHANO, British passenger liner, plying regularly between New York, Halifax and St. John's, Newfoundland, sunk by opening valves when southeast of Nantucket, while bound for New York. Passengers and crew, numbering about 140, were picked up by the destroyer Balch and transferred to the destroyer Jenkins. The attack was at 4:30 P. M.

THE KINGSTON, British freighter, torpedoed and sunk southeast of Nantucket. Crew missing and destroyer searching for them. This vessel is not accounted for in maritime registers, and may be the Kingstonian. The attack was at 6 P. M.

THE BLOOMERSDIJK, Dutch freighter, torpedoed and sunk south of Nantucket. Crew taken aboard a destroyer. The steamer was bound from New York for Rotterdam, having sailed last night.

THE CHRISTIAN KNUDSEN, Norwegian freighter, torpedoed and sunk near where the Bloomersdijk went

Continued on Page 2.

down. Crew picked up by destroyers. The vessel sailed from New York Saturday for London.

Whole Coast in Alarm.

The sensation created yesterday when the U-53 quietly slipped into Newport Harbor and as quietly slipped away, three hours later, was less than the shock in shipping circles when wireless reports of submarine attacks began to come into the naval radio stations just before noon today. Within a few minutes the air was literally charged with electricity as wireless messages of warning shot up and down the coast.

The submarine or submarines had taken a position directly in the steamer lanes, where they could hardly miss anything bound for New York or bound east from that port.

Vessels of the allied nations and neutral ships carrying contraband of war scurried to get within the three-mile limit of the American shore. Several that were following the outside course shifted and made for the inside lane. The Stephano of the Red Cross Line, however, was caught outside the neutral zone. The destruction of this vessel was perhaps the biggest prize of the day. The craft had been sold to the Russian Government, and would have been used as an ice breaker after her present trip.

Holds Up the Kansan.

At daylight today the submarine was southeast of Nantucket and got in the way of the Kansan. The steamer was flying the American flag. She was stopped by the submarine at 5:30 o'clock. Assured that the Kansan was an American-owned vessel, the submarine later allowed her to proceed.

Captain Smith of the Kansan reported that he had been stopped in a wireless message to the Captain of the Nantucket Shoals Lightship. He said the submarine showed no colors, but from his meagre description of the warship naval men were satisfied that it was the U-53.

A half hour later the submarine encountered the Strathdene, commanded by Captain Wilson and under charter by the French Line. A subsequent message from the Nantucket Lightship stated that the Strathdene had been sunk at 6 o'clock this morning and that the crew of "twenty men" were on the lightship. The steamer carried a crew of thirty-four, so there was some doubt as to whether the lightship had picked them all up or had correctly reported.

Pursuing her hostile course, the submarine next came up with the West Point. The fate of the British freighter was told in the following wireless dispatch from her commander, Captain Harden, to the Naval Radio Station:

"British steamer West Point stopped by submarine and fired upon; getting boat ready. Position 30.25 north, 69 west. Get cutter."

Shelled by the U-Boat.

Later messages gave further details. One stated that the steamer was being shelled by the submarine when the message was sent at 11:15 A. M. A third message said that the vessel was attacked at 10:45 ten miles south of Nantucket. This message caused confusion regarding the exact position of the freighter. The steamer Kansan picked up the distress signals of the West Point and proceeded to her assistance. The Boston Navy Yard at 1:30 o'clock received a message from the Kansan stating that the West Point was sinking and that the Kansan was going to her aid. The disabled vessel was then fifty-five miles distant and the Kansan was making twelve knots.

Later a private dispatch added the information that the submarine, after stopping the West Point, ordered the crew into their small boats. The crew abandoned the ship, which was then torpedoed. It was in a sinking condition when last reported.

The distress signals of the West Point were picked up by the Government Radio Station at Newport, and immediately Rear Admiral Albert Gleaves, commander of the destroyer flotilla of the Atlantic Fleet, ordered virtually all his ships to the rescue. The West Point gave her position as thirty miles southeast of Nantucket, but navy officials questioned the accuracy of this and said that later reports indicated that the vessel was not more than ten miles off shore.

The booming of the submarine's guns, apparently fired in warning, was distinctly heard at Nantucket. But where the submersible was at the moment these reports were heard was pure speculation.

The destroyers had orders from Rear Admiral Gleaves, commander of the destroyer force, to spread out and search for the ship's boats. He said that the object in sending this large number of vessels was particularly to facilitate the locating of small boats.

Soon after the destroyers departed Admiral Gleaves, who was directing the operations from the flagship Birmingham, which remained behind, received a radio from the Nantucket Shoals Lightship, saying that twenty members of the crew of the Strathdene were on board that ship. Instructions were immediately issued to the nearest destroyers to proceed to the Lightship and take them off.

The sailing distance from Newport to the neighborhood where the British ships were sunk was about 100 miles, according to Admiral Gleaves. There was a heavy sea running when the destroyers started, with the wind southwest and the weather thick.

The radio stations, which at first had given to the newspapers the news of the torpedoing and were slowly gathering additional facts, were suddenly closed to the press by an order from the Navy Department at Washington. It was explained that everything learned by Government stations must first be transmitted to the Navy Department before being made public.

Particulars of the attack, however, continued to come from merchant vessels to commercial wireless plants not controlled by the Government and through marine observers on shore.

Sunk Near Lightship.

The Stephano met a submarine six miles southeast of Nantucket Lightship, and her valves were opened after the passengers and crew had left. She remained afloat until a little after 10 o'clock tonight.

The West Point went down ten miles south of the Nantucket Lightship. The Strathdene was attacked "off lightship," the report stated, and the Bloemersdijk was sunk three miles south of the lightship. She remained afloat some time, going down at 8:05.

Throughout the day and up to late tonight none of the patrolling fleet maintained by the British and French to protect their own shipping and American ships carrying munitions of war had been sighted. Frantic appeals were sent to Halifax, but the commander of the British naval station there refused during the day to divulge what steps were being taken to meet the submarine attack.

In reply to an inquiry this message was received by The Associated Press tonight from the Commander in Chief of the British North Atlantic Squadron at Halifax:

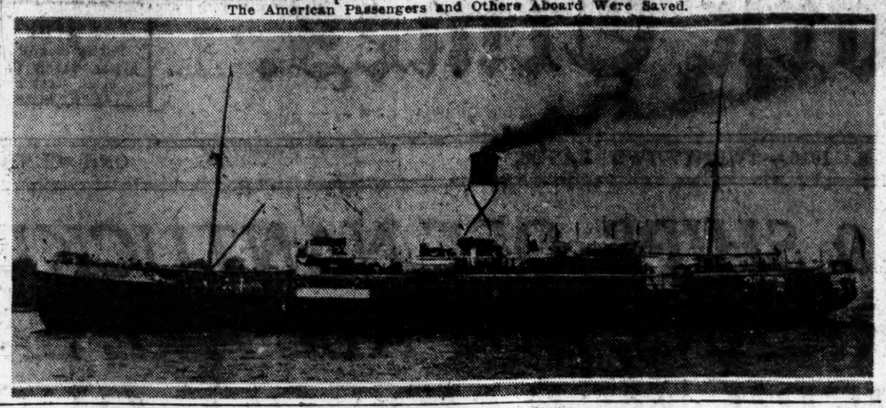
"All steps possible in the circumstances are being taken to deal with the situation."

May Have Warned Knight.

One thing that is puzzling naval men tonight is why the U-53 came into port yesterday, and another thing that is the subject of the speculation of many outside the navy, why a destroyer flotilla of seventeen vessels was sent out to rescue the crew of a single freight steamer. The destroyers were ordered out at the first report that the West Point had been torpedoed. The theory advanced tonight was that Commander Hans Rose of the U-53 came to Newport to advise Rear Admiral Knight that he was about to attack hostile shipping and contraband-carrying vessels under the rules of international law. Rear Admiral Knight reiterated this evening that Commander Rose's call was one of courtesy, but it was suggested that the German commander wished to guard against loss of life through the aid of American vessels in picking passengers and crews of ships destroyed.

Red Cross Liner Stephano Sunk by German Submarine.

The American Passengers and Others Aboard Were Saved.



Officers of the U-53.

Photographed as Their Commander Exchanged Greetings With an American Naval Officer on Arrival.

Photo Central News Service.

Left to Right—Admiral Knight's Representative; Captain Hans Rose of the U-53; Lieutenant S. Stein, and Lieutenant C. Moller.

NEWPORT AROUSED BY U-BOAT'S RAID

Wireless From the Kansan Told the First News—Destroyers Race to Rescue Submarine's Victims.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 8.—A radio message from Captain Smith of the American-Hawaiian liner Kansan, asking why a German submarine had halted him in the vicinity of the Nantucket Shoals Lightship at 5:30 A. M. today, brought the first news here that German submarine warfare had been brought to the shores of the United States. It aroused this town as little else than a real attack on the Kansan could have done.

Captain Smith, after he had stated his nationality, had been permitted to continue his voyage from New York to Boston.

The U-53 had raced from port late yesterday afternoon after accomplishing her ostensible mission of delivering a letter for Ambassador von Bernstorff and, somehow, her commander, Lieut. Capt. Hans Rose, had been so friendly, his crew had been such pleasant hosts to the crowds of curious they permitted aboard their vessel, no one had thought of the long gray visitor as a destroyer of shipping and perhaps of lives.

Newport was not permited long to doubt that this was her mission, however, for at 12:30 o'clock came a second radiogram telling of the attack on the West Point, and, then at intervals up to midnight tonight came other messages telling of the sinking of other vessels until the veitims of the undersea attacks numbered four British, a Dutch, and a Scandinavian vessel, and one of these was a passenger ship with eighty-three cabin passengers, most of them believed to be Americans.

Destroyers Race to Rescue.

Newport saw the destroyer flotilla, seventeen ships, race out of the harbor to the rescue of the U-boat's victims, and, late tonight, one of them, the Drayton, was reported close to port, bringing the survivors of the British freighter West Point and the Norwegian freighter Christian Knudsen. Word was received from other destroyers that they had picked up survivors from all the other ships except the British freighter Kingston, and it is believed now that not a life has been lost, for the Kingston's crew were reported to have received time to get off safely in their small boats, and the sea is calm, although the night is overcast.

It is from survivors of the Stephano, the Red Cross liner, bound from St. John's, N. F., to New York, that Newport is most anxious to hear, for the Stephano was the only passenger-carrying victim of the submarine, and her passengers were, most of them, tourists from the United States. The Stephano was attacked off the Nantucket Lightship at 4:27 o'clock this afternoon. Word was received late tonight that the Stephano had gone down, but that all of her passengers and crew were safe on the destroyers.

Many of the passengers on the Stephano are residents of New York. At this time of the year the Stephano carries a fairly heavy passenger list, made up of the last of the Summer tourists who spend their Summers in Newfoundland and in the Canadian maritime provinces. The cargo loss of the Stephano, it was expected, would not be very heavy, as on her westbound voyage she usually carried little freight. This is made up largely, as a rule, of fish oil and other fish products. The Stephano was a steel screw steamer of 2,143 tons, built in Glasgow in 1911.

The Stephano was recently sold to the Russian Government to be used as an ice-breaker, and this was to have been her last voyage before she was sent to Archangel.

These were the late messages, and they were reassuring. No American boat had been attacked, and the only Americans endangered apparently had been saved. Newport breathed easier, for throughout the day feeling had run high. With the wireless flash telling of the attack on the West Point, there had begun a series of reports of other attacks, that had made the town gasp.

Word of the attack on the British freighter Strathdene followed shortly and as messages came in telling of still more attacks and of "passengers on board," "crew drifting in open boats," "survivors on board the destroyer Balch," the town became worked up to a high state of excitement.

Word came of a race to rescue those on board the West Point between the Kansan, which had been spoken early in the morning by Captain Rose, and the destroyers. The Kansan caught the S O S when she was about fifty miles from the scene and the same message caught the Navy Station here. The destroyers are the fastest boats of the navy, but they had 100 miles to go to the Kansan's fifty, and they lost out.

Newport soon learned that there was plenty of work for them to do. News came that the destroyer Balch was on the way back to Newport with survivors of either the West Point or the Strathdeane, or possibly both.

On top of this came reports of the attacks on the Stephano and the Kingston. Still later officials here heard of two more ships in distress, the Dutch freighter Bloomersdijk and the Knudsen.

Everywhere the question was the same; "What next?"

It was recalled that a naval officer had said the U-53 carried eight torpedoes when she put in here yesterday. The list of six ships as reported up to midnight disposed of six, assuming torpedoes had been used in each case and that every shot had been a hit. The submarine carried guns on her deck, however, and it was not known here at that time to what extent these had figured in the attacks.

It was thought here that this must be among the questions which flashed over the radio between Newport and Washington. Since the departure of the U-53 yesterday Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, Commandant of the Newport Naval District, and Rear Admiral Albert Gleaves, chief of the destroyer flotilla, had kept the Navy Department informed on all events that followed the sudden appearance of the submersible. Presumably emergencies that were within the range of possibility had been discussed, and the officials here informed as to what steps should follow their appearance.

The opinion here seemed to be that the U-53 would probably head for Canadian waters possibly around the mouth of the St. Lawrence, there to await British troop ships carrying new forces abroad. It was thought the Germans would consider they could do more damage by sinking such vessels than by sinking merchant ships, no matter what their cargoes.

The departure of the destroyers was a spectacle that brought thousands of men, women, and children to points of vantage on the shore or to small craft of all sorts, in which they kept as close to the warships as they could. It was Sunday, a day when crowds are at leisure, but when, too, many of the officers and crews of the destroyer flotilla were on shore leave. They were called from all sides, however, and in a very few minutes after the first call for help had been received the Jarvis, with Lieutenant L. P. Davis in command, was speeding to sea at thirty-one knots an hour, the speed ordered for all destroyers by Admiral Albert Gleaves.

Inside of half an hour the other destroyers shot out to sea at the same speed as the Jarvis while the crowds cheered them and demanded of one another: "Did it happen inside the three-mile limit? What are they going for, rescue or fight?"

One by one these boats got away after the Jarvis: The Drayton, Lieutenant Bagley; Ericsson, Lieut. Commander W. S. Miller; O'Brien, Lieut. Commander C. E. Courtney; Benham, Lieut. Commander J. B. Gay; Cassin, Lieut. Commander Vernon; Balch, Lieut. Commander David Hanrahan; McCall, Lieutenant Stewart; Porter, Lieut. Commander W. K. Wortman; Fanning, Lieutenant Austin; Paulding, Lieutenant Douglas Howard; Winslow, Lieut. Commander Nichols; Aylwin, Lieut. Commander John C. Fremont; Cushing, Lieutenant Ketzinger; Cummings, Lieut. Commander G. F. Neal; Conyngham, Lieut. Commander A. W. Johnson, and Melville, mother ship, Commander H. B. Price.

Soon after the destroyers cleared the bay a wireless message from Nantucket Shoal Lightship said that twenty of the crew from the Strathdean had been taken on board the lightship. Admiral Gleaves, keeping in touch with the fleet by wireless, directed the destroyer nearest the lightship to take those rescued on board and to transfer them to the Melville.

Admiral Gleaves directed his destroyers on all their movements from the radio room on the flagship. He figured that the run was about one hundred miles, with a heavy sea running, southwest wind prevailing and somewhat thick.

It was officially explained that the destroyers were sent out entirely for rescue work and nothing was said as to any instructions about enforcement of international law. The unusual number of vessels assigned to the task was said to be because foggy conditions prevailed around Nantucket and there might be difficulty in picking up drifting boats.

With the departure of the destroyer fleet, there began a series of wireless messages from the commanders, telling every incident, every piece of information they could gather, and, as officials here found time to study these the belief grew that more than one submersible had been in action. A report that two submarines had attacked one of the vessels, came from the lightship at Nantucket Shoals, and when they began to compare carefully the times at which the various attacks were recorded, and the places at which they occurred, officers began to think that not all the sensational damage of one afternoon and evening could have been inflicted by one craft.

Preparing for the Survivors.

Admiral Knight spent a good part of the evening making preparations for the reception and care of the survivors in the Naval Station. It was estimated before midnight that approximately 250 survivors were coming to Newport. The Naval Hospital reported that it could take care of one hundred and the training station that it could accommodate 300, while forty could be housed at the torpedo station. Navy launches were prepared for the transfer to shore where necessary. Rear Admiral Gleaves said at midnight that the first destroyers which would arrive with survivors would be the Drayton and Ericsson, which he expected about 1 A. M. He said the Benham would probably be in by 3 A. M.

According to late official messages received by Rear Admiral Gleaves, the Ericsson is bringing 81 survivors, including 35 women and children; the Drayton, 88; the Benham, 36; and the Jenkins, 71; total, 256. This is the complete number of survivors picked up by destroyers and on the way to Newport. The other destroyers took up a search for the survivors of the Kingston, none of whom had been found up to midnight.

A wireless message was intercepted on the scout cruiser Birmingham about 10 o'clock from some unknown source which said the Stephano was still afloat, but sinking. The naval men believe all five other vessels have sunk.

A British naval reserve officer who was in New York yesterday said that very little could be done to chase the U boats off Nantucket until some of the big, fast torpedo boat destroyers arrived from the other side.

They can steam 28 to 35 knots, he continued, and are probably on their way now to Nantucket, which they should reach by Thursday morning. So far as he knew, there were no destroyers in Halifax Harbor that would be of use under the present emergency. The Government has several powerboats that will do 25 to 30 knots, and these could be armed with three or four inch guns and be very serviceable in chasing the U boats.

In addition to the powerboats there were several aeroplanes, belonging to the navy, at Halifax which could be used to detect and attack the German submarines as they had done with success in the English Channel.

TIRPITZ THREAT RECALLED.

Declared Germany Would Strangle Any Nation Getting in Her Way.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 9.—A dispatch to The Morning Post from Berne says:

"The sinking of the Franconia reminds Germans, according to the Rheinisch Westfalische Zeitung, of other brilliant deeds achieved by four brave submarines in fulfilment of their hard duty' in sending to the bottom of the sea large enemy merchant and government ships.

"The Lusitania, this Pan-German newspaper remarks, was very much larger than any other ship sunk, but the loss of the Franconia, it states, will be keenly felt by the British.

"The Government journal notes that in consequence of the submarine activity England's difficulties in providing raw material for her industries and for those of her allies and food for her population are assuming serious proportions, and it recalls the remark made by von Tirpitz to an American journalist, namely, 'Germany will strangle every power that gets in its way.'

"England, the Essen newspaper adds, is feeling very distinctly the German grip on her throat."

HOLD IN PORT SHIPS WITH BRITISH FLAG

Continued from Page 1.

ploits reached here late tonight there was an intimation in shipping circles that sailings of British ships while the submarine is an unknown quantity would be canceled.

Stop Sailings from Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8.—As a result of the German submarine's activity off Nantucket Shoals Lightship not one British, French, Italian or other belligerent vessel passed out from the Delaware breakwater today. Two British vessels, which cleared and passed down the river, failed to pass out and supposedly anchored at some point in Delaware Bay. They were the steamships Snowden Range, Captain Davies, bound for Glasgow with merchandise, and the Rio Verde, Captain Park, outbound for Rio de Janeiro.

Many vessels, both neutrals and belligerents, from belligerent ports are due here. Among these is the British steamship Kasma, from Calcutta; the British schooner, Brigadier, from Liverpool; the British steamship Nakasoni, from Narvik, Sept. 28; the British steamship Tamaqua, from Glasgow, and the British sailing ship Speedonia, from a Chilean port.

Among outbound vessels from this port are the Norwegian steamship Meteor, for London; the French steamship Ville de Najunga, for Gibraltar, and the British steamship Nadia.

SEES GREAT DANGER TO OUR SUBMARINES

London Paper Hints That the Allies Will Sink Any Undersea Boat at Sight.

RIDICULES PEACE TALK

The Chronicle Thinks It Is a German Move to Aid the Election Campaign.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 9.—Inquiries in official circles met with a refusal to discuss Germany's alleged effort to secure American peace intervention. The only news reaching London of the reported German move has been received through newspaper dispatches, in which form no official cognizance of it is taken.

In view of Mr. Lloyd George's recent speech which, it is understood, was no hastily conceived utterance, and in view of the demands which Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg enunciated, it is regarded here as unlikely that Germany would formulate, at present, any terms which the Allies are prepared seriously to consider.

The Daily Chronicle says editorially:

"It remains palpable that American peace intervention at this stage is not in the allied interests and that no American statesman could declare himself in favor of it without in effect making himself the mouthpiece of German interests as against France and England. We do not at present require the assistance of neutrals in laying the indispensable foundations for future peace, but we should be sincerely glad in the interests of future good understanding and good feeling between us all to see them decline to let German submarines operate from their ports."

The fact that the U-53 was allowed to enter and leave an American port undisturbed claims more attention from The Chronicle than the reason for the submarine's voyage. After referring to the Allies' recent memorandum on the subject of belligerent submarines using neutral waters, The Chronicle proceeds:

"The United States disagreed with us when it admitted the Deutschland, but the disagreement is much sharper when it admits a pirate craft like the U-53 and fraught with many more inconveniences for the United States. What is to prevent the U-53 being replenished at American ports and practically using the American coast as a base for preying upon French and British steamers?

"Already she or some other submarine has held up the American ship Kansan just outside territorial waters, and only let her go because she was American. Obviously, if Germany is allowed to wage such a war off the United States coast we must take countermeasures. American trade will be hampered, and, incidentally, the other side of the Atlantic will become vastly unhealthy not only for German but for American submarines.

"All these difficulties would be avoided if the United States Government declined to let its coast become a German submarine base, and we must still earnestly hope that the policy adopted in the case of the U-53 may be reconsidered."

With regard to the New York report that Germany is making an effort to enlist America's assistance in sounding the Entente Powers as to terms, it is deemed that the approaching Presidential contest is a favorable moment for a bargain with President Wilson for the solid Teutonic vote in return for his friendly offices. The Chronicle says:

"For Americans this is naturally a matter of livelier interest than for us, since it is quite possible Mr. Wilson's compliance or noncompliance with Berlin's wishes may affect his re-election; but it is unthinkable that it should affect the policy of the Allies. The great nations and empires who have sacrificed hundreds of thousands of their best lives in the supreme cause have something else to think about in shaping their course than the outcome of the election manoeuvres of a neutral republic."

News of the sinking of the West Point and the Strathdene arrived too late for editorial comment, but one can anticipate that there will be a strong indorsement forthcoming of The Chronicle's protest against the U-53 being permitted to use an American port. The sinking of the Allan liner Hesperian, report that the submarine was on a mission of peace to America, and if she were, the prospects of the success of that mission, if there ever were any, will scarcely be enhanced, to put it mildly, by her subsequent proceedings.

There is no view which is likely to receive ready acceptance here. That is that the sinking of British ships by a German submarine in American waters after she had the hospitality of an American port was a deliberate plot to disturb Anglo-American relations in view of the Allies' memorandum to neutrals on the subject of Teuton submarines. Opposed to this view is the opinion which would take the line that the U-53 has supplied the United States with the strongest argument in favor of the adoption of the allied proposals to exclude submarines from neutral waters.

The Daily Graphic, in an editorial written before the news of the torpedoing of the West Point and Strathdene was received, says:

"The exploits of the German submarine in an American harbor give a special point to the warning recently issued by the Allies as to the treatment of submarines by neutral powers. The U-53 arrived at Newport, R. I., on Saturday. She was escorted into the harbor by a United States destroyer.

On arrival her commanding officer paid an official visit to the commander of the American Naval Station and American newspaper men were allowed to visit the boat. After a couple of hours she left and early Sunday morning she or her double requited American hospitality by holding up the American steamer Kansan. It may be that an incident of this character will leave the American people unmoved.

"Apparently they have already forgotten the sinking of the Lusitania and the momentary wave of indignation that spread over their country when this outrage upon civilization was committed, but if Americans are going to provide shelter and presumably also supplies for German submarines, they cannot hope that all their steamers will escape so lightly as did the Kansan on Sunday morning.

"The German theory is that a submarine is entitled to sink any vessel at sight lest it should itself be sunk.

What is the only workable plan? For if by way of a concession to the United States the Germans were to agree to spare American ships, there would be nothing to prevent an armed ship belonging to one of the allied powers from flying the American flag as a legitimate ruse de guerre and so enticing German submarines to destruction. In the case of Norway, Germans do not even make a pretense of sparing the flag of their hosts.

SIX OF OUR SHIPS SEE STEPHANO SUNK

Continued from Page 1.

were given to lower the boats. Every one on board, passengers and crew, took to the lifeboats.

Then the submarine lowered a boat with four men in it and went over to the deserted liner and opened her sea valves to sink her. Not a shot from a gun or a torpedo hit the Stephano.

Most of the passengers, Mr. Evans said, were at dinner. They had time to get coats and other warm wraps, but saved no baggage. He said every one was transferred to the lifeboats with remarkably little confusion. The sea was smooth and there were no mishaps.

A. C. Tikkel, a Belgian chef on the Stephano, said that Captain Smith received a warning at midnight Saturday that a German submarine was near. This was the warning sent to British shipping when the U-53 sailed from here.

Tikkel said that the first of three warning shots over the Stephano's bow was fired at 5:45 P. M. last evening.

Captain Smith immediately brought his ship to a stop, ordered the boats lowered, and gave instructions that women and children should embark first.

Jane McDonald of 7 Cox Place, Maspeth, L. I., a Scottish stewardess, verified Tikkel's story. She loked after the women and children with the other stewardesses and said there was no panic among them.

Among the passengers brought ashore to the Naval Hospital were 35 women, 36 men, and 10 children. One of the children was only 4 months old. The children were hurried into a ward that had been made ready for them and mothers and nurses set about preparing hot milk.

The children had all been kept warm on the destroyer. In fact, none of the passengers apparently suffered from exposure.

It was learned definitely that the first call sent out by the liner Stephano read: "S O S. Am being torpedoed. American passengers."

One of the destroyers rushed back the reply: "We are coming to your assistance."

The Captain of the Ericsson reported on the Admiral's flagship Birmingham that he had seen a submarine in the act of firing with her guns at the Holland America steamer. He saw three shots fired. He was then asked to take the passengers off, it is not known whether by the submarine Captain or the Holland America Captain.

U-BOAT RECONNOITRING SAYS BERLIN AGENCY

Emphasizes the Fact That She Took No Fuel or Other Supplies at Newport

BERLIN, Oct. 8, (via London, Monday, Oct. 9.)—The Wolff Bureau announces that the German submarine U-53 was on a reconnoissance trip across the Atlantic when she entered Newport.

The news agency says it understands that the U-boat left Newport without replenishing her fuel supply or taking on other material.

WEST POINT'S CREW BRITISH.

Line's Agent at Newport Newe Say No Americans Were Aboard.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Oct. 8.—The British freighter West Point, which was sunk today near Nantucket by a German submarine, was in command of Captain T. J. Harnden and carried a crew of 38 men. All members of the crew are British subjects, it was asserted at the office of the Furness, Withy Company, Ltd., local agents for the steamer. The agents also said the West Point left London on Sept. 22 for Newport News and had aboard 280 tons of freight, chiefly fertilizer, to be discharged here.

Her last departure from Newport News was on Aug. 28, when she sailed with a cargo of general merchandise.

On this trip she was scheduled to load part of her cargo here and complete loading at Philadelphia. The West Point was of 2,312 net tonnage and had been plying between this and English ports for several years.

Reports that there may have been Americans aboard probably were due to the fact that nearly all the British ships leaving here with horses and mules carry larger numbers of Americans as stock tenuers and foremen. The West Point has not been used for carrying live stock and had a strictly British crew.

The agents had not been advised of the sinking of the steamer until news dispatches were received here.

H. C. Blackiston, manager of Furness, Withy & Co., 32 Broadway, agents for the steamship West Point, went to his office yesterday afternoon after receiving a telegram from Newport informing him of the sinking of the ship by the U-boat.

"The West Point was commanded by Captain F. J. Harnden," he said, "and was bound for Newport News from London with a general cargo, valued at $100,000. Her sister ship the South Point, was sunk at the mouth of the English Channel a year ago on her way from Cornwall to Newport News. Another vessel of the same type, the Cornish Point, is loading at South Brooklyn."

TWO U-BOAT RAIDERS NANTUCKET REPORTS

Lightship's Message Confirms Belief of American Naval Officers at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 8.—Admiral Knight said that a report that two submarines were in the waters off Nantucket came from the Nantucket Shoals Lightship. Thus far, he said, none of the torpedo boat destroyers had reported anything regarding the number of submarines operating.

There was other evidence, accepted seriously by some naval men tonight, that two German submarines are operating off the coast. This theory was based partly on a report that one of the vessels destroyed was struck by three torpedoes. So far as was known here none of the craft was sunk by shell fire. Only eight torpedoes could be seen on the U-53 when she was here and at fewest six torpedoes appeared to have been used today.

It was pointed out tonight that the radius of attacks spread over approximately fifty miles. The mathematicians figured out that if the U-53 made all the attacks she must have doubled on her tracks many times and traveled at a speed which seemed almost impossible even for the boat whose accomplishments have proved so amazing. She would scarcely have had time for spending vessels, aiming torpedoes or shells, and standing by until crews and passengers had made their way in safety from the attacked ships.

Admiral Knight, while he is not sure that warnings were issued in every case, was of the opinion shortly before midnight that it could be assumed this procedure had been carried out. He had had word from several of the destroyers that they were bringing survivors, and none of the reports had mentioned casualties. In fact, some had stated specifically that there had been no casualties in their observation. It was, therefore, assumed that a return to the most destructive methods had not been resorted to.

News was received in New York yesterday from an authentic source that the U-53 was accompanied by another submarine, which was waiting for her off Nantucket Lightship. It was stated further that the object in crossing the Atlantic was to attack British transports on their way from Canada to England with troops, as there were no patrol boats or torpedo boat destroyers to protect them.

SHIPS NOT WARNED, AGENT HERE REPORTS

C. W. Bowring Quotes Commandant of Newport Training Station to That Effect.

Charles W. Bowring, agent of the Red Cross Line, telephoned last night to the Newport Training Station and was informed by the commandant that there were 153 persons due to arrive there on the destroyer Balch at 2 A. M. He also said that the Central Barracks was being cleaned out, cots being placed there, and everything possible being done to accommodate the survivors of the Stephano as well as the crews of the other five steamships which had been sunk yesterday.

Mr. Bowring said the commandant said the vessels were sunk without warning. He sent a representative of the Red Cross Line to Newport by the midnight train to take care of the passengers and crew of the Stephano. He has sent a wireless message to Captain Smith for a complete report.

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HALIFAX STUNNED BY STEPHANO'S LOSS

Red Cross Liner Sunk by U-Boat Popular With New Yorkers for Vacation Trips.

Special to The New York Times.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 8.—The Red Cross liner Stephano, which was sunk yesterday afternoon off Nantucket, sailed from Halifax at noon Saturday, with about 75 passengers and a full general cargo.

When news reached Halifax yesterday that she had been sunk it caused great excitement here. This liner has been plying between New York, Halifax and St. John's for five years. She was the largest and most modern of the Red Cross Line, otherwise known as Bowrings Fleet. Among the saloon passengers were a number of American tourists.

Shipping men here are greatly disturbed by the news of the submarine activities off Nantucket, but THE TIMES correspondent is informed that the naval commander in chief at this station has said that everything possible under prevailing conditions would be done to cope with the situation. There are a number of steamers plying between Nova Scotia and United States ports and several of them may now be in the danger zone.

The Stephano was especially constructed as an ice breaker and nearly every Spring was the flagship of the sealing fleet off the east coast of New Foundland. The steamer was extremely well equipped for passenger service and was very largely patronized during the Summer by New Yorkers.

Since the war began it has been the rule on the Red Cross boats Stephano and Florizel that the crews should be well trained in lifeboat drill, and to this preparedness many of the passengers no doubt owe their lives.

The steamer Florizel of this line, which sailed from New York Friday, is now due here.

MOVE PLEASES REUTERDAHL.

Naval Writer Says It Is the Best Thing That Could Happen to Us.

"The finest thing in the world that could happen to the United States," was the comment of Henry Reuterdahl, writer on marine subjects and naval authority, when he heard last night that the U-53 had sunk a number of ships off the American coast. "It is a horrible thing, of course. War isn't child's play. It is child's play, however, for a few of these huge submarines to wreak havoc to the allied commerce near our shores, for a short while at least.

"But for us the really important thing is that this overseas war of the countries fighting in Europe will wake America as nothing else on earth could do. The contentment-at-any-price people have been telling us that everybody who is formidable is thousands of miles away, and that the oceans between us are impregnable fortresses. This should show America that our continent is no longer isolated now that warfare has become modern.

"I think that there must be more than one of these big German ocean submarines. It doesn't seem probable that she would send just one and have it come into port and announce its presence. There probably are several of them at least, and the campaign probably was meant as a sudden stroke at British commerce, made in the belief that it would take the Allies at least several weeks to organize a defense against the new sort of warfare.

"It can be only temporarily successful, however. The submarine is a warship of chance. It is blind at night, and the presence of the submarines off our coast will make ships leave here at night instead of in the daytime. It is also almost impossible for the submersible to operate in stormy weather. And within a few weeks the English no doubt will establish effective patrols to safeguard their ships coming to America. The fact that the submarine cannot possibly blockade even one port effectively is shown by the fact that Great Britain has sent hundreds of thousands of soldiers across the Channel to France during the war with little loss of life on account of the presence of the submarines.

"The fact that Great Britain can use Bermuda and Halifax as bases of operations against the oversea submarines makes her task in combatting them comparatively easy, after England has once organized for this purpose. Until that time, however, the presence of the great submarines is going to make travel on the seas in this vicinity a very precarious thing."

Mr. Reuterdahl said that the fact that Germany had sent one or more submarines to American waters indicated that she was manufacturing them so rapidly at present that she could spare submarines from the actual scene of the war, and that this should convince Americans of the need of putting forth every effort toward real preparedness.

As for its effect on the war, Mr. Reuterdahl thought that the oversea submersible could have little or none at all, and that it would result in a temporary inconvenience and the loss of a comparatively few allied merchantmen.

REJOICING IN MILWAUKEE.

U-Boat's Exploits Are Interpreted as a Warning to Us.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 8.—The enthusiasm which prevailed here yesterday over the arrival of a German naval submarine at Newport, and which caused wild cheering in the streets in front of the German newspapers' bulletin boards, was brought to a white heat of joy tonight with the news of the exploits of the U-53 off Nantucket Lightship. The news was received while the German band from the captured fortress of Germany at Tsing-tao, China, was playing before thousands of Germans in a benefit for war sufferers.

The bulletins were read from the stage, and the crowd ignored the band, singing "Die Wacht am Rhein."

In the downtown German cafés the same spirit was rampant. The Auditorium program was stopped temporarily while the crowd cheered, and all over the city the German war song was intoned by German-Americans, old and young.

The achievement of the U-53 was interpreted by Milwaukee Germans as a warning to the United States to remain neutral.

U-BOAT'S ACTS LEGAL, DR. STOWELL THINKS

Columbia Professor Doubts if America Can Take Action Under International Law.

MUST PROTECT PASSENGERS

Believes It Is Government's Duty to See That Liners Are Distinguished from Freighters.

Under the existing rules of international law the United States is powerless to do even so little as to protest against the operations of German submarines within a short distance of the American coast, provided the submersibles remain beyond the three-mile limit and observe a few other established rules that can hamper them but little, according to Professor Ellery C. Stowell, Associate Professor of International Law at Columbia University.

"They must not sink passenger ships without warning, of course, as that is a distinct violation of one of the most firmly established rules of international law, and in other ways they must observe the rules that apply to warfare on the open sea," Professor Stowell said last night. "But, of course, that still leaves the submarines power to do a vast deal of damage, and to be a terrific menace to commerce.

"The Allies, moreover, are handicapped in this overseas fight. They haven't the opportunities for self-defense that they have in their home waters. It would be contrary to international law and would make the property and lives of neutrals thoroughly unsafe on the open sea for the Allies to spread submarine nets in the waters off the American coast, as they can do in the waters in close proximity to their own territory. These submarine nets are said to carry submerged bombs, and, of course, such contrivances cannot be turned loose in the open ocean, which is the common property of all countries and has long been recognized as such. Our own submarines, too, would be endangered in their manoeuvres by such sunken nets, and if they were near enough to the surface to be effective, practically all commercial vessels would be endangered. It looks as though the Germans must be allowed an open field for operations off the American coast."

Says He Favors Allies.

Professor Stowell said that he did not wish it to appear that he was arguing for the Germans. On the contrary, he said, he personally favored the Allies, but was trying to view the newly created situation impartially.

"The tendency shown by our Government authorities in their handling of the Appam case left the Germans no alternative but to destroy these prizes being captured by the submarines, we must admit," he said. "These new attacks show again the necessity of merchant ships carrying effective armament if they are to protect their property.

"If it is true that there were passengers on some of the ships sunk, and that they were permitted to leave the vessels in lifeboats before the ships were sunk, a point of doubtful legality, from the viewpoint of international law, has been touched on. It is exceedingly doubtful if a ship of war can be justified in thus turning passengers loose on the open sea in frail little craft of this sort.

"A new point may be raised by the operations of the submarines. At present America recognizes the right of ships of warring countries—and the submarines must for this purpose be classed with other warships—entering American ports for a period of twenty-four hours, but this is permitted only once in three months for each ship. According to the reports, the U boat that arrived yesterday did not take on fuel in the American port. In the absence of knowledge that it acquired information there as to the movements of the ships that it has since attacked, it must be presumed that it did not gain such information while in port. That is, it seems that the submarine did not use the port even to the extent it would have been legally entitled to use it, and so a question might be raised as to whether it could return to another American port within the three-month limit in the event that another visit were necessary.

Raises New Points.

"The situation is likely to raise a number of new points and establish many new precedents. In the event that there are a number of these large German submarines near America, they might try to get fuel and provisions from small friendly craft putting out from American ports. This would constructively make a base for them of American territory, despite the fact that the provisions would not be actually transferred to them on American territory. It may be contended that provisions can be sent from our ports to Great Britain or other allied countries, but in that case the provisions are sent to land before they are placed in use. From the legal viewpoint it would be the same to supply the ships on American soil as to ship supplies from American soil to the open sea for the submarines to receive them there. If this is attempted, the United States should have to take reasonable action to keep the efforts from being successful."

Professor Stowell said that he thought it far more probable that the Germans had procured some deserted island near the American coast for a submarine base, than that they had established submerged bases in the form of sunken oil and provision tanks. The latter would be too hard to find, even with elaborate charts, he said, while the former could be easily provided and fitted out by sympathetic Germans of wealth in this country.

Regarding the stopping of the American ship by the submarine, Professor Stowell said that no law had been violated in this action, and that the right of visit and search on the high sea was well established. If a whole fleet of the submarines is sent to nearby waters, however, and a practice made of stopping American ships, he said that we might be justified in protesting that advantage was being taken of the convergence of American commerce and was resulting in great and unnecessary inconvenience.

"The situation brings out the fact that it is high time that something be done to protect passengers on the seas," he said. "Passenger ships should be plainly distinguished from freighters carrying contraband, should be inspected by the United States Government, and then plainly marked so that their could be no doubt about their identity, and then should be guaranteed against interference. This, however, probably cannot be agreed upon until after the war.

"The greatest danger to American passengers traveling abroad or returning is not that the ships will be sunk without warning, but that the captains of the ships might try to resist or flee. In that event there would be no redress if the ships were sunk and the passengers killed. Or, the submarines might take the passengers aboard before sinking the ships, and then the passengers would be in danger of being killed by a shot from an allied warship.

"It is an era of new precedents, and at present, unfortunately, there is no rule of international law to prevent the Germans, if they can, from establishing a near blockade about America to cut off allied traffic with this country, provided, of course, neutral traffic is not interferred with."

THINKS U-53 WITHIN RIGHTS.

President Judson of Chicago Says She Broke No International Law.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—In bringing the war to America by sinking six ships off the Atlantic coast, Lieutenant Captain Rose of the submarine U-53 was within international law, in the opinion of Harry Pratt Judson, President of the University of Chicago, and professor of international law.

"If ample time was given the passengers and crews of the steamships to take to the boats and save themselves, it appears that international law was not violated," said President Judson. "Outside the three-mile limit the vessels were on the high seas, and the submarine has as much right to attack them as it would have were the vessels in mid-ocean or in the English Channel."

President Judson was told that a United States man-of-war was standing by one of the steamers which was torpedoed, but remained afloat.

"What is the American warship doing there?" he asked.

"The dispatches do not say."

"I see no doubt that the American warship would have the absolute right to save life," he said, "but it could not interfere in any attack."

VENIZELOS CHASED BY GERMAN SUBMARINE

Vessel With Head of Greek Provisional Government on Board Saved by Warships.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 9.—An Athens dispatch to THE TIMES says that Ex-Premier Venizelos had arranged to leave Crete for Samos aboard the Greek steamer Atromitos, but at the last moment embarked on the Hesperia. The Atromitos, which left shortly afterward, was pursued on the high seas by a German submarine, but in response to calls for help allied destroyers arrived on the scene, and the vessel escaped to Syra.

From Samos, M. Venizelos will proceed to Chios and Mytilene.

ISOLATION GONE, SAYS PERKINS

Sees in U-53's Exploits a Warning to American Pacifists.

George W. Perkins, in discussing the action of the U-53, said yesterday:

"With such meagre reports at hand it is too early, of course, to comment on this very serious turn of affairs, but we should remember that when the last notes were exchanged with Germany on the submarine question she said in effect that she would suspend her submarine warfare provided we would take up the blockade question with England. President Wilson has ignored this part of the German note, and I have ever since been expecting that Germany in due time, if pressed hard enough by her necessities, would return to submarine warfare, and plead in her defense that we failed to comply with one of the conditions she had named. Be that as it may, whatever the present develops, the one great big fact that is established by this affair, and that will remain with us forever and ever, is that distance has been annihilated by new inventions.

"Certainly there is no one left now who can say that we enjoy splendid isolation because of the oceans that separate us from other countries. Today a submarine fighting machine has proved that we can be attacked successfully without warning, and great damage inflicted in the twinkling of an eye. Well-informed men have known this for a long time, and the most inexcusable thing of all the inexcusable things of the Wilson Administration has been its failure through the last three years to prepare for the new conditions which modern inventions have developed. This is not only true of war in arms, but war in industry, for we are as unprepared for peace as we are for war."

CALLS IT A NEW VICTORY.

Illinois German Paper Enthused Over Action of the U-53.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, Oct. 9.—The Illinois Staats-Zeitung in an editorial this morning views the feat of the U-53 as a new victory for German technical genius. It says the action of the German submarine has silenced the fantastic tales that the vessel was convoying merchant submarines or acting as an ark of peace with a message of appeal to President Wilson from the Kaiser. She may act as a spreader of fear among the allied cruisers equally well.

"The news of the sinking of the ships off New England will create a revolution in shipping conditions between America and England," says the editorial. "Even if the U-53, for strategical reasons, has no successors, the world will understand that it is the handwriting on the wall for England. The German warship on the American coast means that the German mailed fist is clenched to strike the Briton on the head."

CAPITAL EXPECTS BRITISH PROTEST

Continued from Page 1.

escape to places of safety, unless the vessels attempted to escape or show resistance.

One of the important phases of this question is the distance from land of each of the vessels attacked at the time they were overhauled by the German submarine. It was pointed out that, even if a merchant vessel halted at the command of the German submarine and all the rules of visit and search were observed, it would be manifestly impossible for the submarine to take the merchant vessel as a prize 3,000 miles or more across the Atlantic to a German port.

Theoretically, the purpose of warfare on merchant vessels is to effect their capture. While it has been shown by President Wilson that submarines cannot comply with this purpose, the theory still obtains in international law that a merchant vessel when taken by an enemy warship must not be sunk unless it is absolutely out of the question to send or convoy her to the port of the nation whose warship makes the capture.

Consideration of this phase of the activities of the U-53 has raised this question, asked in Washington tonight: What is the utility of German submarine warfare in waters adjacent to the American coast unless the primary purpose is to sink all vessels overhauled even if they do not resist or attempt to escape? The legality of the activities of the U-53 thus becomes an important issue in the relations between the United States and Germany.

Destroyers Sent to Rescue.

So far, the United States has taken no action with respect to the sensational venture of the U-53, beyond ordering a flotilla of destroyers from Newport to assist in rescuing passengers and crews of vessels torpedoed by the German submarine. These destroyers were sent out by direction of Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, President of the Naval War College at Newport and commandant of the Newport Naval District. Orders had been sent from the Navy Department to Admiral Knight to spare no effort to render assistance to torpedoed vessels and the human beings on board of them, but prior to the dispatch of these instructions Admiral Knight had notified the Navy Department that he had sent out the destroyers available.

The Navy Department also placed its entire wireless telegraph system at the disposal of Admiral Knight, in order that distress calls from ships attacked by the German submarine or submarines might not be interfered with by other wireless communications. Acting under instructions, Admiral Knight put an embargo on the transmission of all commercial messages. This he had authority to do, as the Federal Government has control over radio communications on land and sea.

After a consultation between Secretary Daniels and Admiral Benson, based on appeals to permit the navy censors in commercial stations to pass news of today's developments in submarine warfare and lists of persons saved or lost, it was made known that the Navy Department felt that it was obliged for humanitarian reasons to do nothing that would permit interference with the wireless distress calls and messages between the rescue fleet of destroyers and torpedoed merchant vessels.

It was explained at the Navy Department tonight that the department was unable to pursue any other course, as the United States Government was obligated by a treaty stipulation to give precedence to wireless distress signals over all other wireless communications. In support of this statement attention was called to Article 9 of the International Wireless Telegraph Convention signed at London on July 5, 1912, which reads:

"Wireless telegraph stations are bound to give absolute priority to calls of distress from ships, to similarly answer such calls and to take such action with regard thereto as may be required."

Up to a late hour tonight not a word was obtainable from the State Department as to the impression that the activities of the U-53 had made there. Secretary Lansing is confined to his home by illness and Frank L. Polk, Counselor of the State Department and Acting Secretary of State, could not be reached. Whether the State Department has communicated with President Wilson in regard to the matter has not been disclosed. Elsewhere in official circles it was pointed out that the course of this Government necessarily would not be determined until the views of President Wilson had been obtained.

Bernstorff Off to See Wilson.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, left Washington at midnight for Long Branch, N. J., where he will keep an engagement to meet President Wilson tomorrow for the purpose of presenting to him a letter from Emperor William in answer to a communication from the President respecting measures for affording relief to the stricken people of Belgium. It is taken for granted here that the President and the Ambassador will discuss the career of the U-53 in American waters, and that out of their conversation on the subject important developments may be expected.

At the German Embassy tonight the statement was made that nothing whatever was known, beyond what was brought to the embassy in press dispatches, concerning the visit of the U-53 to American waters. The embassy today received by special delivery a letter which was brought ashore yesterday at Newport by Commander Rose of the U-53. But it was asserted by the embassy that this contained nothing more than a report from Commander Rose that his submarine had arrived at Newport and would depart immediately. The letter, it was said, gave no information as to the purpose of the German submarine's visit to American waters. Beyond this letter, officials of the embassy declared, no communication brought by the U-53 had been received.

Regular in Embassy View.

No statement could be obtained from Count von Bernstorff for publication as to what he thought of the action of the U-53 in sinking merchant vessels close to the shores of the United States. It was said in circles close to the German Embassy, however, that, judged by what was contained in press dispatches, the U-53 was living up to the rules of submarine warfare laid down by President Wilson. Attention was called to a press dispatch from Boston saying that at the first signal from the submarine the British steamer West Point began calling by wireless for help. This indicated, according to the German contention, that the U-53 had challenged the West Point to halt and otherwise had complied with the rules of submarine warfare to which Germany, upon the insistence of the United States, had agreed to adhere.

The belief prevails in Washington tonight that the work done today by the U-53 may have an effect upon public opinion in Germany tending to bring about a resumption of relentless submarine warfare and thus revive the crisis in the relations between Germany and the United States. It is easily conceivable, according to the prevailing view, that Grand Admiral von Tirpitz and those who are backing him in his campaign for the resumption of unrestricted submarine warfare will take advantage of the popular acclaim with which the exploits of the U-53 will be received by the German people and demand that the old methods be resumed.

Blockade of American Ports.

The important point were raised tonight that the actions of the U-53 amount to the establishment of a blockade of American ports. This phase of the matter, according to comment here probably will receive serious consideration by President Wilson. The Administration already has gone on record as objecting to the practice of British warships in holding up merchant vessels leaving and entering New York Harbor. Upon the basis of its representations to the British Government in this regard the State Department, it was said, would be able to make out a strong case that attacks by a German submarine in waters close to the American shores amounted to an illegal blockade.

A note sent by Secretary Lansing to Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, on Dec. 18, 1915, has assumed considerable importance from today's happenings. This note refers to informal notes of Oct. 5 and Dec. 22, 1914, and April 16, 1915, calling the British Ambassador's attention to the annoyance to which his Majesty's cruisers, lying off the principal commercial ports of the United States and stopping and searching vessels immediately beyond American waters, have given to shipping, both overseas and coastwise, and to the seriousness with which the Government of the United States regards the lurking of belligerent warships about American coasts and ports. It is shown by this note that Sir Cecil Spring-Rice assured Secretary Lansing that the British Government "had issued instructions which would prevent further molestation of American commerce and the trade lanes approximate to American waters and to the great ports of the United States."

In his note Secretary Lansing said that the United States Government "has always regarded the practice of belligerent cruisers patrolling American coasts in close proximity to the territorial waters of the United States and making the neighborhood a station for their observations as inconsistent with the treatment to be expected from the naval vessels of a friendly power in time of war, and has maintained that the consequent menace to the freedom of American commerce is vexatious and uncourteous to the United States."

Secretary Lansing's note had reference to the case of the steamship Vinland, which, it was believed, had been followed down the coast by a British cruiser. Mr. Lansing asked that the practice along this line, which he declared to be "peculiarly disagreeable" to the United States Government and to American traders concerned, be also discontinued.

Concessions by British.

Under date of March 20, 1916, the British Ambassador, in a note reviewing the Vinland case, and the practice of the British patrol squadrons off American ports, said that he had been instructed by the British Minister for Foreign Affairs that, while his Majesty's Government could not abandon any rights in accordance with international law and the practice of the United States Government, "they will use their best endeavors in order that the exercise of such belligerent rights shall be attended with as little inconvenience to neutrals as possible."

Mr. Lansing, in a subsequent communication, insisted, however, that the British Government should recognize the contention of the United States to the extent of instructing its cruisers "to withdraw from the vicinity of the territorial waters of the United States and remain at such distances from American harbors and coasts as to avoid the annoying and inquisitorial methods which have compelled this Government to complain formally to your Excellency's Government." Since then the annoyances of which the United States complained have been discontinued, according to the understanding here.

The contention is made here that the position thus asserted by Secretary Lansing applies also to the case of the U-53, and it is believed that this Government cannot fail to insist that German submarines shall not carry on their hostile operations close to the coast of the United States.

But the United States Government has insisted that belligerent submarines violate international law in compelling passengers and crews of merchant vessels to take to small boats at such a considerable distance from land as to give no surety that they would reach places of safety. This position was set forth in practically all the notes written by this Government to Germany in reference to the conduct of German submarine warfare.

In answering this contention the German Government said that it "quite shares the view of the American Government that all possible care must be taken for the security of the crew and passengers of a vessel to be sunk." Consequently, said the German Government, "the persons found on board of a vessel may not be ordered into her lifeboats except when the general conditions, that is to say, the weather, the condition of the sea, and the neighborhood of the coasts, afford absolute certainty that the boats will reach the nearest port."

It is apparent from this quotation that the expression "the neighborhood of the coasts" may assume prime importance in any issue raised between Germany and the United States over the sinking of merchant ships by the U-53.

The position of the United States in this connection was strongly emphasized in a note sent on April 18 last by Secretary Lansing to the German Government. Mr. Lansing said, in reference to merchant vessels held up by German submarines: "Sometimes their passengers and crews have been vouchsafed the poor security of being allowed to take to the ship's boats before the ship was sent to the bottom.

Held to Apply to the U-53.

It was pointed out in Washington tonight that this quoted expression applied to the action of the commander of the U-53 in compelling American tourists returning from Halifax on the Stephano to take to small boats at a distance from shore. Altogether the impression grew in Washington tonight that the exploits of the U-53 might compel the United States Government to renew the protests it made to Germany with respect to submarine warfare and perhaps cause the President to give consideration to the question whether the sinking of the Stephano and other vessels constituted a violation of Germany's pledge to conduct warfare by submarines in accordance with certain rules.

The contentions made by the British Government with respect to the German merchant submarine Deutschland are still in the argumentative stage. At the time the Deutschland entered Baltimore harbor Great Britain protested to this Government that the submarine should be interned, the ground for this insistence being that submarines, whether merchant or military, were not entitled to the same treatment as supermarine vessels entering the ports of a neutral nation.

The British Government held that by reason of her ability to disappear beneath the surface of the water the Deutschland would be able to give the pretense of leaving the territorial waters of the United States while still able to remain in those waters. This contention applied with even greater force to a military submarine, and no doubt is felt here that the British Government will renew its objections on the basis of the action of Rear Admiral Knight in permitting the U-53 to leave Newport.

The State Department did not agree with the contentions of the British Government with respect to the Deutschland, and it is known that Great Britain has applied in an emphatic way in other neutral countries the doctrine laid down by it in the case of the Deutschland. She protested to the Governments of Sweden, Norway, and Spain against the presence of German submarines in the waters of those countries, insisting that whenever U-boats entered neutral territorial waters they must be interned in order to comply with the requirements of neutrality. Sweden accepted this doctrine.

France and Spain are engaged in a controversy over the sinking of the French merchant steamer Herault by the German submarine which carried to Spain an autograph letter from Emperor William to King Alfonso. In this case it is contended that the German submarine took advantage of the pretense that she had gone to Spanish waters on a peaceful mission, while in reality she had used a Spanish port as a base of hostile operations.

Official Washington View.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Submarine warfare at the very doors of the United States, with all its spectacular features, does not necessarily portend further complications with Germany, so long as it is carried on within the limitations of international law.

That is the view of official Washington tonight on the record of one day's operations, in which none of the ships destroyed appears to have been attacked without warning or without proper measures having been taken for the safety of those aboard.

Academically, at least, in international law an allied ship destroyed by a German submarine just outside the three-mile limit and in sight of the American shores is no different from a ship destroyed in the Arctic Ocean, provided its destruction is accomplished in accordance with the laws of nations and humanity. Nevertheless officials and diplomats see a situation filled with so many possibilities that it is almost impossible to enumerate them so long as commerce in and out of American ports is menaced.

Submarine Bases and Convoys.

Half a dozen ships destroyed practically within sight of the shores of the United States while American warships hovered near to take off the victims aroused reports of German bases and convoys. One renewed report was that large quantities of fuel oil had been submerged at points in the Gulf of Mexico, off the coast of Maine, and off the Canadian coast. A conjecture which is generally accepted as among the most likely possibilities is that the submarine or submarines accompanied by mercantile submersibles of the Deutschland and Bremen type, loaded with torpedoes and ammunition.

Many officials leaned to that view and pointed out that one lone submarine 3,000 miles from a base would scarcely have spent torpedoes so prodigally as did Commander Rose today unless there was a supply close at hand. Naval officials thought it possible that one submarine could have done today's work unaided, but they leaned strongly to the theory that a flotilla of Germany's newest U-boats was off the coast. It was regarded as significant that German Embassy officials, while disclaiming any information, said they suspected there was more than one submarine.

It was openly declared here tonight that today's operations marked the opening of an organized campaign in the waters adjacent to America against all commerce of the Allies in general and especially vessels carrying munitions of war. It is expected that attacks also will be directed at transports carrying troops from Canada; and at British and French warships in patrol duty off the coast.

Diplomatic representatives of the Central Powers declared emphatically that they knew the assurances regarding the conduct of submarine warfare given to the United States would be strictly adhered to and that no vessels would be sunk without warning or before the passengers and crews had had an opportunity to reach a place of safety.

May Operate Further South.

It was suggested in some quarters that the U-boat campaign probably would not be long confined to northern waters. By tomorrow, it was pointed out, British cruisers probably would have warned back incoming vessels, and those planning to sail from this side probably would be held in port in many cases. Some of the westbound traffic, it was thought, probably would be diverted to southern ports, where the submarine or submarines now off the New England coast would follow. It also was pointed out that the fleet of tankers carrying oil eastward from the Tampico fields for the British Navy might offer a tempting field for U-boat operations.

Under the code which governs making public radio dispatches this Government will guard from publication any information it receives which might be of value to any of the belligerents, and should it learn of the number or location of the submarines it will not disclose anything which might be of assistance to the allied cruisers which will begin sweeping the coast for them.

One effect which it seems certain the submarine raid will have is to make wireless censorship even more rigid and to cause port officials to make rigorous efforts to prevent the sending of supplies of food or oil by sympathizers.

Officers noted that the short distance traveled by the U-53 from the time she left Newport yesterday until she began her operations against British shipping today indicated that she was following a careful plan of action. Had the U-53 been headed homeward she would have passed early today beyond the point where the attacks were made.

Future Problem of Rescue.

Should an extensive campaign be attempted in the western Atlantic, officials here are curious to know what policy the U-boats would follow regarding persons aboard the vessels attacked. It is pointed out that American war vessels cannot always be present as they were today to pick up crews from their small boats, and in fact some officials believe that to make a practice of using the American fleet for systematic rescue work might be construed as unneutral in that it made the task of the submarines easier.

In her note of Dec. 2, 1915, on the William P. Frye, Germany declared that "persons found on board of a vessel may not be ordered into her lifeboats except when the general conditions, that is to say, the weather, the condition of the sea, and the neighborhood of the coasts afford absolute certainty that the boats will reach the nearest port."

Whether this declaration was fulfilled in the attacks off Nantucket could not be determined on the basis of information available tonight. The fact that the sea was calm, however, seemed to satisfy officials generally that sufficient precautions had been taken, and they expressed confidence that the missing crew of the Kingston would be picked up.

HUGHES SILENT ON SINKINGS.

Nominee Withholds Comment on Attacks by Submarine.

Charles E. Hughes refused last night to comment on the sinking of several merchantment by a German submarine off the New England coast.

The Republican nominee listened with great interest to details of the exploits of the submarine, and then explained that he could say nothing at this time, especially before all the facts were known to him.

REGISTER TODAY.

Today is the first day of registration. To vote at the coming election and to enroll so as to be able to vote in next year's direct primaries you must first register. The polls are open from 5:30 this afternoon until 10:30 this evening. Register today.

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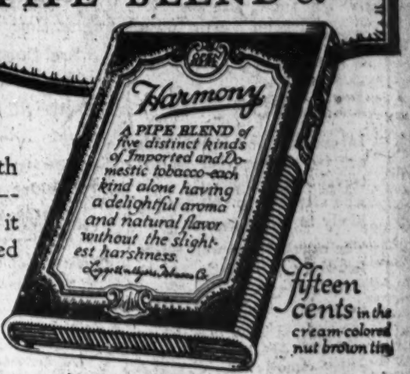
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GERMAN SINGERS ELATED.

Happy Over U-53's Voyage—Urge Wheat Embargo.

Resolutions expressing gratification over the transatlantic voyage of the U-53 and demanding that Congress forbid further exportation of wheat from this country were adopted by delegates of the United German Singers in Arion Hall, Brooklyn, yesterday. Two hundred representatives of about 5,000 members of the association attended the meeting.

HOST OF STEAMERS ARE IN DANGER

The Cameronia and the Espagne, Both with Passengers, Are Due Here Today.

GERARD NEARS NANTUCKET

Three Steamers Leave Despite the Peril—One of Them with a Cargo of Munitions.

Operations of the German submarine raider off Nantucket yesterday caused apprehension in New York for the safety of incoming steamships. Nearly a score of these are due here within the next few days, and in some instances wireless messages were dispatched to westward bound vessels likely to encounter the U-53.

Notwithstanding the danger, three steamships left here after their Captains had received news of the sinking of the West Point and the Strathdene. The Dante Alighieri sailed for Naples with passengers, mails, and cargo under the Italian flag. She has a speed of eighteen knots, carries two three-inch rapid-fire guns on her stern, and is commanded by Captain Sturiese of the Italian Naval Reserve. The Nevada, a British freighter, was bound for Sidney, Cape Breton, and the Georgios Gerasimo, a Greek freighter, was loaded with munitions for Naples.

The Frederick VIII., of the Scandinavian-American Line, which is bringing home the American Ambassador to Germany, James W. Gerard, and Mrs. Gerard, was six hundred miles east of New York at noon today.

Vessels due to arrive here today are: The Cameronia, Anchor Line, from Glasgow via Liverpool, with mails and 900 passengers; the Espagne, French Line, from Bordeaux, with mails and passengers; the Wieldrecht, from Lisbon, a Dutch freighter; the Agios Giorgios, Greek, from Piraeus; the Belgier, British, from Marseilles, and the Lincolnshire, British, from Havre.

A warning sent by the Anchor Line agent in New York to Captain McLean of the Cameronia yesterday advised him to look out for the U-boat in the vicinity of Nantucket. Warnings were sent also by the agents of the French Line to the Captain of the Espagne, due to arrive tonight or tomorrow. She has many Americans on board.

A list of other steamships coming to New York, with the port of departure, date of sailing, and registry, follows:

Marengo, British, Hull, Sept. 24.
Idaho, British, Hull, Sept. 20.
Cedric, British, Liverpool, Oct. 4.
Virginie, French, Bordeaux, Sept. 27.
Verdi, British, Liverpool, Sept. 30.
Inveran, British, Havre, Sept. 23.
Clio, British, Amsterdam, Oct. 1.
Drome, British, Bordeaux, Oct. 1.
Manhattan, British, London, Oct. 2.
Michigan, British, London, Oct. 3.
Venezia, French, Bordeaux, Sept. 29.
Queen Mary, British, Bordeaux, Sept. 29.
Fenchurch, British, Almeria, Spain, Sept. 20.
Werribee, British, Huelva, Sept. 28.
Eburoon, British, Genoa, Sept. 22.
St. Stephen, British, La Pallice, France, Sept. 24.
Buffalo, British, Hull, Sept. 20.
Roath, British, Bordeaux, Sept. 29.

Steamships which left New York on Saturday, and their destinations, were:

Kristianiafjord, Scandinavian (Norwegian-America) Line, Bergen.
Philadelphia, American, (American Line,) Liverpool.
Vasari, British, Montevideo; passengers and mails.
Frances, British (Booth Line), Para.
Alauna, British, (Cunard Line,) London, via Falmouth; passengers and cargo.
Philadelphia, American, (American Line,) Liverpool.
Bella, British, St. John, N. B.
Lille, Norwegian, Rouen.
Ottar, Norwegian, Havre.
Claudio, Spanish, Leixos.

Anxiety was expressed by the officials regarding the fate of the smaller cargo vessels which are not equipped with wireless apparatus. No messages have been sent to British ships at sea by the British Consulate on account of the neutrality laws. It is thought likely

COLONEL'S VIEW OF SINKING.

Roosevelt Says They Emphasize President's Lack of Preparedness.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt last night characterized the sinking of six or more ships by German submarines in waters close to the shores of the United States as a striking object lesson for the American people of the shortcomings of the Wilson Administration in regard to proper preparedness.

He told a Times reporter that it illustrated vividly the situation which would confront the American people, because of the "unpardonable incompetence and inaction of the Administration since the European war began" if this country was called upon suddenly to defend itself. The administration, he said, had begun at this late date, and after a delay which should bring down the condemnation of all patriotic Americans, to build up a fleet along the lines which he had proposed ten years ago.

In view of the fact that complete details were lacking Colonel Roosevelt would not comment on the danger of international complications or the stand which this country should take in connection with the submarine activities. He believed, however, that the events of yesterday should shock the people of the country to a realization of the needs of awakening that spirit of patriotism. The administration, he said, had tardily, and after lamentable delay, come to the conclusion that it must take some steps to prepare.

"I wish," he said, "they would turn back and read my message to Congress on April 14, 1906. I wish they would compare the prophecy I made then to what has come out now. The program I then advocated is the program which at last they have begun to put into effect. I was wise before the event; they are wise after the event. And I wish, concerning my plea in that message, my pacifist friends would study not only what I said about the need of preparedness, but also about our international relations."

Among the paragraphs in his message Colonel Roosevelt called attention to were these:

"As Chief Executive of the Nation and as Commander in Chief of the Navy, there is imposed upon me the solemn responsibility of advising the Congress of the measures vitally necessary to secure the peace and welfare of the Republic in the event of international complications, which are even remotely possible.

"Having in view this solemn responsibility, I earnestly advise that the Congress now provide four battleships of the most advanced type. I cannot too emphatically say that this is a measure of peace and not of war. I can conceive of no circumstances under which this Republic would enter into an aggressive war; most certainly under no circumstances would it enter into an aggressive war to extend its territory or in any other manner seek material aggrandizement. I advocate that the United States build a navy commensurate with its powers and its needs because I feel that such a navy will be the surest guarantee and safeguard of peace."

In regard to international relations he then wrote:

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The view afforded to the German people of the continuation of the battle of the Somme must be extremely discouraging when they compare it, as they naturally would, with the various steps in the battle of Verdun.

The Verdun battle really lasted but a short time. The Germans, in spite of their furious attacks, were really defeated by the time the first three weeks had elapsed. After that time, the gains made were scarcely noticeable, and after being made were not held for any length of time. The lines at Verdun oscillated back and forth continuously. Certain places changed hands a number of times. There were occasions where this process continued for six weeks at a single point. But the battle was to all intents and purposes over at the end of the three weeks, and the situation settled down to futile bombardments with equally fruitless infantry attacks.

The battle of the Somme is following just the opposite course. In the first place there is no oscillation of the battle line. Every advance made by the allied forces is held against all the counterattacks which the Germans send against it. There is not a single point since the fight first started which has changed hands more than twice, and even then the period covered by the change was not more than a few days.

Another distinguishing feature, and the most discouraging one from a German standpoint, is that as time passes and one attack succeeds another, the latest is always the more successful. Instead of the depth of penetration growing steadily less, it grows greater. Hardly an effort is made—and by that I do not mean the minor attacks but the efforts made on a large scale with adequate artillery preparation—that does not send the lines at at least one point a mile or more in advance.

There is one reason which certainly plays its part in bringing about this condition. In my review of the battle of Verdun I pointed out as one of the possible reasons for the attack in such force that the Germans were at the crest of the wave as far as power was concerned, and that the attack had to be made before the ebb followed. Starting from this assumption, it is easy to understand why the ground gained in the attacks succeeding the first steadily dwindled. It was because the attacking force was growing weaker.

On the Somme front there is no such weakening. In spite of the losses of the Allies, which German authorities say were 500,000 men, the great reserve force which has been building for the past two years, the force of Kitchener's Army, has been sufficient to feed enough men into the trenches to fill up the ranks as the gaps were created. There may also be another reason. That is the possible weakening of the German front by withdrawals for use in the East. It is highly improbable, however, that this has been done to any extent. The risk attending such a measure would be too great. It would be one thing if the old status of inactivity prevailed. But when the western line is being assailed with the force that is now being sent against it any material withdrawal could be effected only with the gravest dangers.

The last push on the Somme met with almost the same measure of success as did its immediate predecessors. This attack was made, too, under the most disadvantageous circumstances imaginable. The battlefield was shrouded in a heavy mist, a drizzling rain had been the prevailing condition for nearly a week. Neither aviators nor artillerymen could obtain anything approaching a clear vision, the infantry was unable to get a secure footing. And yet, in the face of all these drawbacks, the British and French launched an offensive and made a considerable success of it. The line of attack was apparently from a point north of the village of Courcelette to Rancourt.

It is noticeable in this connection that no effort was made from the positions recently taken north of Thiepval. There appears to be good reasons why this should be so. There is now no apparent reason why the British should wish to reduce the salient as it now exists by an attack from this quarter. On the other hand, there is a very good reason why it would seem unwise to do so. This salient is now fed by two railroads—one from Cambrai to Amiens by way of Bapaume and the other from Cambrai to Arras by way of Croisilles. The former is less than three miles from the present British lines, the latter but little further. The operations of the British and French moving northward and eastward from Courcelette and Morval is constantly narrowing the neck of the salient while not affecting in any way what might be termed the apex. If this process should continue we would have a repetition of the Combles incident on a very much larger scale.

It must be said, however, that the task is not a simple one. Moving from the village of Transloy on the Péronne-Bapaume road, the ground is a steady ascent. East of this road there is no name general condition. Rising ground has always in this battle proved a delaying factor. The second part of the operation is a tendency to move from Courcelette and form a new line, pivoting on Divion, a small village north of Thiepval, parallel to and close by the railroad from Beaucourt to Achiet. Success here would draw the net around Bapaume both from the east and from the west and practically cut it off. This operation would be simpler, as far as the lay of the land is concerned, than the former. In this, the advance would all be toward the valley of the Ancre River and consequently would be moving downhill. If the lows of the British and French are herd enough and quick enough, there would seem to be an opportunity to close the bag about a great number of men and a mass of material. The German stubbornness, if it follows the usual lines, will hold on until the last minute. The only question is, will the last minute come before the Germans see it coming.

ALLIES ON SOMME BEAT OFF ATTACKS

Germans Strike Hard Near Les Boeufs and West of Sailly, but Gain Little Ground.

BAD WEATHER CONTINUES

British and French Capture 1,200 Prisoners as Result of Latest Smash.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The Germans on the Somme front made strong attacks today against both British and French lines. Generally the attacks failed, although north of Les Boeufs the British were forced to give up a small portion of their newly captured trenches. Elsewhere all attacks failed.

The latest Anglo-French smash has netted the attackers over 1,200 prisoners, according to the latest figures made public.

In the course of the fighting the British today advanced their lines southwest of Gueudecourt, and north and northeast of Courcelette.

The new French positions west of Sailly-Saillese (on the Péronne-Bapaume road) were heavily attacked today, but none of the attackers succeeded in reaching the French trenches.

The official statement from British Headquarters in France, issued tonight, reads as follows:

South of the Ancre our front was heavily shelled during the day, especially in the neighborhood of Gueudecourt and Le Sars. We advanced our line southwest of Gueudecourt.

The enemy again attacked Schwaben redoubt unsuccessfully this morning. There was severe fighting north of the Courcelette-Warlencourt Road, where we won some ground.

The total number of prisoners reported in the last two days has risen to thirteen officers and 868 men.

Yesterday, in spite of the difficult weather, our aeroplanes did useful work. One of our machines is missing.

The British afternoon report says:

Yesterday evening the enemy counterattacked our new positions north of Les Boeufs and recovered a small portion of their lost trenches. Elsewhere we secured our gain. The whole of Le Sars is in our hands, and more than 500 prisoners already are reported.

North and northeast of Courcelette we considerably advanced our front. The enemy delivered an attack on the Schwaben Redoubt, but was completely repulsed.

Successful raids were carried out during the night by Irish, Midland, and Yorkshire troops in the Fauquissart, Givenchy, and Loos areas.

7 AUSTRIAN ATTACKS ON BUSA ALTA FAIL

New Italian Position Northwest of Trent Held Under Heavy Fire.

ROME, Oct. 8, (via London.)—The repulse of repeated attacks by the Austrians on the new Italian positions on Busa Alta, in the Vanoi Cismon Valley, is reported in today's statement by the War Office. The text follows:

On Friday night seven consecutive attacks, all preceded by an intense bombardment, were launched by the enemy against our new position on Busa Alta, in the Vanoi Cismon Valley. On each occasion the enemy was driven off with heavy losses, as our reconnoitring parties have since ascertained.

On Mount Col Bricon, in the Travignolo Valley—On the Col di Lana, in the upper Cordevole region, and on Punta del Forane, in the upper Boite Valley, the enemy's artillery was very active. Our batteries replied effectively. In the Gail Valley our heavy artillery dispersed a strong enemy column marching from Mauthen to Deilatch.

Elsewhere on the front there were artillery actions only. Those on the Carso were especially intense. The enemy again shelled the residential part of Monfalcone. In reply our batteries fired a few shells on shelters in Cominiano, (Comen.) Throughout the day we took thirty prisoners in the course of minor engagements.

VIENNA, Oct. 8, (via London.)—The War Office issued the following statement today:

Italian Theatre—The violent bombardment of our positions on the Carso Plateau, recently begun, was continued yesterday throughout the whole day with full force. South of Vodavea groups of enemy infantry attempted a midday advance. They were driven back by artillery fire.

On the Fleimstal front the Cardinal-Coldese sector was especially subjected to a continuous enemy fire. A strong enemy attack on these heights was sanguinarily repelled.

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Comment of Today's Newspapers on the U-Boats' Exploits

Comments of New York newspapers on the exploits of the U-53 range from enthusiastic praise of Captain Rose's action by a German-American editor to the demand by an American colleague that the Government take immediate steps to break the German blockade of New York. Following are various expressions of opinion:

Possible Complications for Us.

From The World.

The U-53 showed yesterday that she is instructed to pass ships under the American flag. But if a mistake should be made in the case of an American ship, or if American citizens lose their lives under the flags of belligerent ships destroyed, questions will arise for the United States Government which Germany's Sussex note never sufficiently covered.

New anxieties for the Entente Powers are created by the daring voyage of the U-53. Their seamen cannot set nets and traps in our harbors, and in open sea it is not easy to find a ship that sinks at will. Before she must put into port for supplies the big craft may do much damage. A number of such long-radius undersea cruisers might tremendously affect the world's commerce, creating for neutrals as well as combatants practical questions of the utmost importance.

"A Virtual Blockade of New York."

From The Herald.

A virtual blockade of New York and other American ports has been created by the appearance of the Prussian submarine U-53 and its destruction of shipping in American waters. There can be no avoiding the issue raised by these acts. It is not whether in individual cases there has been technical adherence to a policy of warning. It is that submarine operations in the lanes of sea travel leading immediately to American ports cannot be, must not be tolerated.

Practically the neutrality of the United States has been grossly violated by the coming of the U-53 into an American port to acquire information concerning the whereabouts of vessels at sea and her prompt departure from that port upon her mission of destruction.

The protection of this and other American ports against this Prussian blockade is another and much more vital thing. This cannot wait. It is the highest duty of the Government of the United States to go to any length that may be necessary to put an end to this Prussian warfare in American waters, and without a day's delay.

Warns Germany of Our Wrath.

From The Journal of Commerce.

If this powerful U-boat can come into our waters and crawl out again for its assault upon merchantmen within a few miles of lighthouses and wireless stations, with American naval vessels near by, it can take reckless chances and leave the task of rescue to us. The saving of the crews of those vessels which were sunk by daylight yesterday was virtually due to Americans giving notice and going to the rescue. To save life they were forced into partnership with the assailant and shield it from consequence. The power that owns it should not be permitted to escape responsibility in any such way.

Whatever the technical rules may be that a submarine is able to evade, it cannot indulge in performances of this kind without doing outrageous harm to neutral trade, and therefore to the rights of neutral nations. If Germany wants to incur the wrath of the people of the United States and induce them to do all they can to help its enemies, until its power for mischief is destroyed, it could take no more effectual means than to pursue this kind of naval warfare along our own coasts.

Captain Rose's "Clean Work."

From the Staats-Zeitung.

Although maintaining in port the silence of a sphinx, Lieut. Capt. Rose was not many hours out of American territorial waters before he availed himself of the opportunity of answering collectively all questions as to his mission on this side of the Atlantic. They were simple indeed who thought that the German Government was paying postage on routine correspondence with submarines of the latest and most expensive type. They know now that it was not.

Yesterday morning's bag for the U-53, off Nantucket, was the British ship West Point, 2,412 tons gross; the British ship Strathdene, the steamer Stephano of the Red Cross Line, and some other vessels. It was clean work, according to all reports to hand, without loss of life, and unattended by any of those invasions of our neutral rights which have so often attached to the operations of British warships on our coasts. This is a beginning creditable alike to the officers and men of the U-53 and the service which they ornament.

A Blow to Munition Shipments.

From the German Herold.

In case the valiant U-53 patrols the American coast off all the principal ports like Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and the waters in their immediate neighborhood, in a few weeks the roster of the British and allied undersea merchant fleet may be considerably augmented—a consummation which, in view of the American exportation of death-dealing munitions, is devoutly to be wished.

BOSTON.

"War Transferred to Our Shores."

From The Boston Herald.

The European war has been transferred to our own shores. Germany is, for practical purposes, blockading the ports of the United States. This raises the whole submarine controversy afresh, and in a much more acute form. The Administration's presumed purpose to make a grandstand play against British agression just before the election thus appears frustrated by events. We protested against Britain's vessels holding up ships outside our ports, and she modified her policy in that regard. What shall we now say to Germany?

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

"A Brilliantly Conducted Exploit."

From The Republican.

So far as appears at this writing, the U-boat commander has prosecuted his campaign against enemy merchant shipping on this side of the Atlantic without any violation of international law or the rules of mercantile capture. A German warship has an unquestioned right to capture and destroy enemy merchant ships anywhere on the high seas, while acting within the law. Americans should not permit themselves to see red simply because this right has been exercised near their own coast. One is inclined to regard this foray of a German U-boat off our coast line as a sporadic, yet daringly conceived and brilliantly conducted exploit which matches well several other adventurous deeds in this war which have brought fame to the German Navy.

PROVIDENCE.

Hints at Submarine Bases Here.

From The Journal.

The European war is on our shores. If there could have been any question of the meaning of the presence on this side of the ocean of a German submarine, disclosed by the sudden visit of the U-53 to Newport Harbor Saturday afternoon, the answer is promptly furnished in the shelling and torpedoing of three British freight steamers and a passenger steamer, a Dutch freighter, and a Norwegian in the transatlantic lane south of Nantucket Shoals on Sunday. Has the U-53 a base not 500 miles from Newport?

The spectacular raid should warn the Government at Washington of its duty to make sure that the operations are not being sustained from bases on our coasts. The United States would incur a heavy liability if anything of that sort has been carried out right under the nose of the Administration. A thorough investigation should be instituted promptly. We cannot take any chances of being confronted with the consequences of shutting our eyes to an outrageous invasion of our neutrality.

PHILADELPHIA.

Germany's Purpose Obvious.

From The Public Ledger.

The sudden appearance of an armed German submarine in American waters, followed by attacks upon merchantmen not many miles off Nantucket, creates a situation, the gravity of which can hardly be exaggerated. So far there is nothing to show that these attacks were made without any warning.

If the U-53 crossed the Atlantic safely, other submarines may have come with her or may now be on their way. In that case the purpose of the German Government is obvious. It intends to carry on its submarine campaign off our coasts. Only by the happiest chance could the possibility of coming into conflict with our Government be avoided.

NEW ORLEANS.

Sees Submarine Problem More Acute.

From The Times-Picayune.

Americans must be deeply impressed by the positive proof it has been given that navy submarines under European flags can reach our shores, without convoy of surface ships, in thorough fighting trim, and equipped for an offensive campaign of some length. Though we have been told that the thing could be done, many of us remained unconvinced. What one submersible fighting machine can do is possible to a fleet of fifty or a hundred. The German undersea boat sent here on a peaceful mission, so far as the United States is concerned, but fully armed and equipped for combat or campaign, presents the submarine problem before our students of national defense more vividly and impressively than ever.

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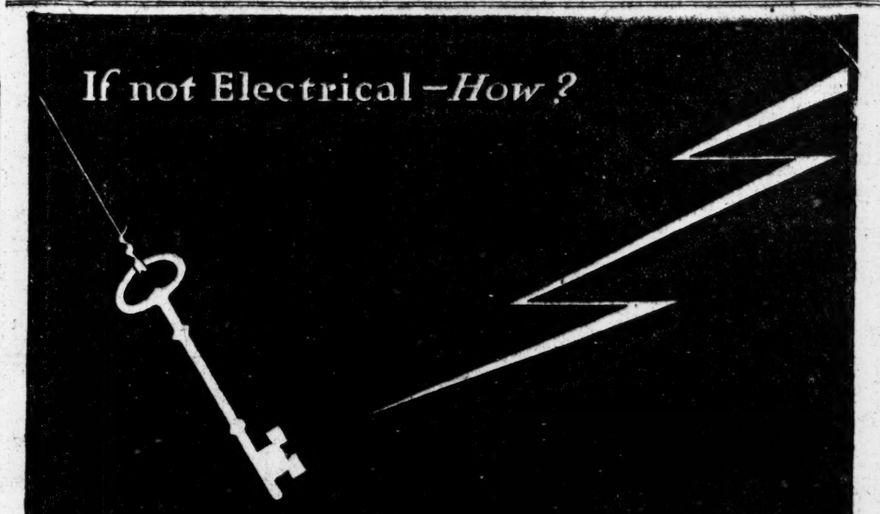

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¶ Made in black and onion skin, Aldine and Malay brown—popular colors for Fall. All sizes.

Smart Autumn Shirts for Men at $1.50

¶ These shirts are made of the finest woven materials procurable to-day, in a variety of colors and designs which are both new and exclusive.

¶ They are not $1.50 shirts. They are superior in every detail to garments usually offered at this price.

¶ The tailoring reflects the skill of specialists, and each shirt contains just the right amount of material to insure maximum comfort under all conditions.

2,000 Men's Silk Scarfs at 55c

¶ The colors, combinations and exquisite soft tones shown in these scarfs will tempt the most critical.

¶ There are poplins, repps, mogadors, failles, exclusive brocades, Persians, and a host of other weaves usually confined to much higher-priced neckwear.

Also—A clearance of broken lots of our regular 50c Silk Neckwear at 35c

Men's Handkerchiefs, 6 for 55c

¶ Soft, self-bordered handkerchiefs, in holiday boxes.

Men's Fine Pajamas at $1.10

¶ A sample line of a prominent manufacturer. Flannels; striped cotton fabrics; and durable plain weaves.

Men's Gauntlet Gloves at $2

¶ Reg. $2.50 and $3—Grip palm gloves of the well-known Meyer's make. In tan and black.

Men's Gray Mocha Gloves, $1.50

Prix seam, spear point embroidered backs.

DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE
AT FIFTIETH ST.

The Leading House in America Devoted Exclusively to Outfitting Young Men, Boys, Misses and Girls

Individuality in School Outfits

Giving to the boy the consciousness of being correct in clothes as well as studies.

The name De Pinna is the standard of the country in boys' apparel.

With the opening of the schools at hand, the opportunity to outfit the boy or girl completely and with no delay, under this one roof, is appreciated by parents.

English Style Norfolk Suits

Of tweeds, homespuns and cheviots, imported for the purpose.

De Pinna Norfolks are easily recognized from those of other houses.

Ready to wear, for boys from eight to seventeen—$8.75 to $22.

School Overcoats, Mackinaws and Raincoats

Overcoats that are not a burden—the sort that the young men like to wear.

Imported fabrics—made with the same care as a man's overcoat.

Mackinaws of unusual quality, in the colors most in demand at the different colleges.

Boys' raincoats.

Hats, Haberdashery and Shoes

School hats and caps in new Autumn shapes.

Shirts, neckwear of imported silks, correct underwear, bathrobes, hosiery and sweaters.

"Anniped" shoes, for daily use, storm use and dress.

Girls' First Suits

Appropriate models, the special designs of this house, in materials carefully chosen, for girls of ten to fourteen.

Smart and yet simplified—showing evidence of being made to fit the years of the growing girl.

Silk lined and finished with the same care as the suits of the older misses.

Girls' Regulation Serge Dresses

This house long has been the recognized authority on these simply but thoroughly tailored frocks.

They are made of the best imported English navy serge, conforming to requirements of leading schools everywhere.

De Pinna separate middy blouses, of serge or imported wash materials, as thoroughly tailored as the dresses.

Coats, Hats, Sweaters and "Anniped" Shoes

Handsomely plain-tailored school coats, filled with De Pinna distinction.

Raincoats, sweaters, suitable hats for school wear, and "Anniped" shoes for all school purposes.

DE PINNA

Exclusive Outfitters to Young People

Fifth Ave. at Fiftieth St.

DRIVE RUMANIANS BACK TO BORDER

The Austro-Germans Recapture Kronstadt and Force Entire Line to Retreat.

HOLD ALL GEISTER FOREST

Rumanians Admit Falling Back to Defend Passes Through Mountain Barrier.

REPORT GAINS IN DOBRUDJA

Bucharest Says Allied Army There Continues to Fight Its Way Southward Toward Bulgaria.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The entire Rumanian line in Transylvania from Hermannstadt to Kronstadt has fallen back to the Carpathian frontier. This is admitted by Rumanian Army Headquarters, whose explanation is that the retirement was made in face of far superior enemy forces, namely, German, the better to defend the frontier passes.

On the southern front, in Dobrudja, the communication says the Russians and Rumanians are advancing southward. Following is the text of the statement:

Northern frontier: In the Alt Valley of the Transylvania plain, in the region of Hermannstadt, Fogaras and Kronstadt, in the face of very superior enemy forces, principally Germans, the Rumanian forces have been cleverly withdrawn to strategic positions on the Carpathian frontier, to insure a strong defense of the four passes leading from Rumania to Kronstadt. All evidence shows that the Austro-Germans are bringing troops from all other fronts in order to make a desperate coup in this region.

According to the latest news the Rumanian offensive has already been resumed in the Jiul Valley and Caineni Pass in the direction of Hermannstadt.

Southern front of Dobrudja: The situation is satisfactory. The Russians and Rumanians are advancing southward.

From the Geister Forest, on the Transylvania frontier, the Teutonic forces have pressed into the Alt Valley and fought their way forward, according to the German official statement, which reads:

Transylvania: The Rumanians are yielding on the whole eastern front. The allied (Teutonic) troops have forced an exit from the Geister Forest into the Alt Valley, and a fresh advance threw the enemy further back. Kronstadt has been taken.

Army Group of Field Marshal von Mackensen, (Dobrudja:) There have been no events on this front. Military works northwest of Bucharest were attacked by our flying squadrons and bombs were dropped.

On Oct. 5 German seaplanes attacked and hit large armed Russian transports in the Black Sea, east of Tuzla. Other German seaplanes successfully dropped bombs upon hostile munition columns in Northern Dobrudja.

The official communication from Austro-Hungarian General Headquarters issued today reads:

Austro-Hungarian and German troops forced their way yesterday evening into Kronstadt. Other columns occupied the Alt Valley east of Geister Wood.

The Hungarian Landsturm Hussars occupied Szekelyudvarhely. In the Georgeny Mountains the enemy is yielding before the Austro-Hungarian forces under General von Arz.

Repeated attacks by the Russo-Serbian army in Dobrudja have collapsed, according to a Bulgarian War Office bulletin issued yesterday, which says:

On the Rumanian front, in Dobrudja, the enemy, in the course of the day and during the night, repeated his attempts to advance upon our position on the line of Kara Baba-Sofular-Amouzetches-Pervell. He was in each case repulsed with heavy losses and compelled to retreat into his original positions. We took dozens of prisoners.

On the Black Sea coast the Russian warship Rostislav bombarded Mangalia, but was shelled by our artillery and compelled to retire.

Flotilla Foiled Flanking Army.

According to a telegram from Vienna via Amsterdam, this official report has been issued regarding the activity of the Austrian Danube flotilla between Oct. 1 and 5, the period inclusive of the Rumanian operation on the south bank of the Danube in Bulgarian territory:

"On the morning of Oct. 1 the enemy was reported throwing a bridge across near Rahovo. During the afternoon, patrol boats were sent out and were followed by a flotilla of monitors. These broke through the enemy's zone of fire at Zitgica and Guirgevo and shelled the bridge sector. Reinforced the next day by more monitors, despite the futile fire of the Rumanians, drifting mines and torpedoes, they succeeded by noon in rendering the bridge useless by their fire and drifting mines. The flotilla also bombarded the enemy on the northern bank.

"During the night patrol boats remained nearby and prevented the repair of the bridge.

"When the enemy began to retreat on Tuesday he was unable to use the bridge for the further transport of troops and our fleet units, continually cruising beyond the bridge, inflicted severe losses on the enemy by a rear and flanking fire.

"On Thursday night the flotilla captured in the harbor of Giurgevo four oil tank boats and three tugs. An attempt by a Rumanian monitor to come to their aid was prevented by the curtain of fire of German batteries below Silistria."

BERLIN, Oct. 8, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The semi-official Overseas News Agency states that it has received advices from Vienna which assert that prisoners taken from the Rumanian Eleventh Infantry Regiment admitted that they had been ordered by their commander to kill wounded Austro-Hungarian soldiers that fell into their hands, without exception; also that Hungarian peasants of Rumanian nationality had been forced to serve in the Rumanian ranks.

APPEAL FOR POLISH RELIEF.

Slavic Newspapers in Germany Tell Need of Funds.

BERLIN, (via London,) Oct. 8.—Polish newspapers in Germany print an appeal for further subscriptions for the relief of Poles in the occupied districts.

Unless additional financial assistance is assured, the newspapers assert, relief work can be continued only in the most restricted manner. It has been conducted with funds collected in the Spring of 1915, amounting to approximately 2,250,000 marks, and collections of 1,400,000 marks on "Polish Day" proclaimed by Pope Benedict.

The relief was distributed at the rate of 850,000 marks monthly until Summer, when, owing to improved conditions of the village and country population, it was reduced to the monthly rate of 200,000 marks. Even this reduced relief, the newspapers declare, cannot be continued unless more money is forthcoming.

CAPTURE OF LE SARS IS OF GREAT VALUE

British Thus Obtain Important Position Defending Bapaume on the Right Wing.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, Saturday Oct. 7, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The British troops have taken advantage of the fine weather after the heavy rains to make a new attack this afternoon upon a German front of 12,000 yards and captured a number of important positions, including the fortified village of Le Sars.

For several days past the pressure of the attack had slackened on account of the bad state of the ground and rainstorms, which prevented artillery and aerial observation. It was bad luck, as it increased the difficulties for getting up supplies essential to the success of a new move forward and made the battlefield one vast bog in which guns, men, wagons and mules were clogged with slime and mud.

Yesterday the sky cleared and the men who had taken Eaucourt l'Abbaye by such a gallant struggle pushed out and seized the millhouse, the lowest of those ruins which the Germans had been maintaining by machine gunfire. It is to those who know what mud and rain mean to an army in the field an astonishing and audacious thing to attack in such numbers as today, abruptly and without waiting for more favorable conditions of ground.

At this hour, when heavy fighting continues along the whole line from Le Sars eastward toward Le Transloy, it is impossible to write more than a few details of the progress that has been made already. The taking of Le Sars itself is the gain of another fortress defending the wing to Bapaume. The main road to that town, running through the village, which was in a natural position of defense, protected by a deep cutting on the right, by a double line of trenches to the South, and by machine gun emplacements with a wide field of fire. It was from that position that the British troops were heavily enfiladed in the first assaults upon the abbey ruins, and the gunners had determined to defend it desperately, as it holds a position of great strategic importance to the future British drive against them.

Before the red dusk this evening the British airmen who were hovering over the place high above the shellfire signaled back that the infantry were well into the town and were sending back batches of prisoners. It was a rapid assault. Within an hour the British fought their way across a tangle of trenches and shell craters just below the village and gained their chief objectives, which included a deep cutting striking into the village from the right. The only way of escape for the Germans was westward through a belt of scarred and blackened tree stumps. I do not know yet whether they have been dislodged from that primeval burial place called the Butte de Warlencourt, which rises about fifty feet to the north of Le Sars on the right of the Bapaume Road.

The ground beyond has the village of Le Barque, on the right of the road, and four sunken crossroads called the "Cut-Throat," on the crest of a deep ravine just above the village of Warlencourt-Eaucourt. It is here that the Germans will be under the British barrage, and they must rally there if they care for any counterattack.

East of Le Sars and north of Les Boeufs the British battalions made solid progress, driving back the Germans out of trenches hurriedly scraped up during the recent weeks, but not richly provided with dugouts, as were their earlier lines, so that when the guns concentrated their fire on them the only escape from a great slaughter was to hold them thinly, with main reliance on machine guns for defense.

The British right wing has advanced about a kilometer from Les Boeufs toward Le Transloy, where it is linked up with French battalions pressing forward to Sailly-Saillisel with their usual dashing spirit of attack. It seems the day has been in our favor all along the line of this sweeping movement. We shall know more and may tell more in a few hours.

REPEL TURKS IN CAUCASUS.

Russians Report Desertions in Large Numbers from Ottoman Army.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 8.—The repulse of an attack by the Turks in the Ognott region of the Caucasus front is announced in the official bulletin from military headquarters today. It reads:

Caucasus front: In the direction of Ognott an attack by Turkish scouting detachments, supported by artillery, was successfully repulsed.

Deserters, who have been arriving lately in great numbers, state that desertions among the Turkish in the rear have considerably increased with the beginning of the frosts. There were instances of the desertion of entire platoons.

SERBS PUSH ON TOWARD MONASTIR

Storm Frontier Barrier Which Bulgars Are Said to Have Called Impregnable.

FRENCH CAPTURE KISOVO

Also Drive Foe Out of the Baba Mountains — Heavy Bulgar Losses on British Front.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The success of the Serbians in carrying Bulgarian positions north of Pojar, in the Nidje Planina region, is described by Reuter's Saloniki correspondent as important. The Serbians, says the correspondent, made their new advance on Friday, after stubborn fighting, putting the Bulgarians finally to precipitate flight.

The action continued, and during the course of Friday night the Serbians obtained a footing on the Dobropolye ridge, a very strong frontier barrier, which the Bulgarians are said to have considered impregnable owing to its natural strength and the manner in which they had fortified it. Subsequently they occupied the summit. The Serbians are reported to have captured a fairly large number of prisoners and considerable booty. Meanwhile the French troops have taken the Baba Mountains and occupied Kisovo.

On the remainder of the front there was intense artillery activity and progress on the part of Serbian advanced detachments.

Following is the official statement issued today by the French War Office:

The fighting continues from the Cerna River to Lake Presba. The Serbian troops occupied Dobropolye Summit. The French troops mastered Kisovo and the Baba Mountains.

The British official communication given out this evening reads:

Doiran Front—There has been the usual artillery bombardment. One enemy aeroplane was forced down behind his lines by our airmen.

Struma Front—Enemy working parties are active close to our lines. Over 1,500 dead have been counted.

Says the official bulletin from German Army Headquarters:

Marcedonian Front—There have been lively artillery duels at many points between Presba Lake and the Vardar. On both sides of the Monastir-Florina Railway some advances were repulsed.

According to the report issued by the Bugarian War Office at Sofia on Saturday, the Serbian have met with repulses in their attacks on the Bulgarians along the western end of the Macedonian front, and again have been frustrated in efforts to cross the River Cerna, southeast of Monastir. The text of the report is appended:

On the Macedonian front, hostile attacks near the village of Doini Dupeni, on the eastern bank of Lake Presba, were repulsed by counterattacks. Repeated enemy attacks with strong forces on the front of Gradetchnitzi and the Florina-Bitolia (Monastir) Railway were repulsed with heavy enemy losses. Attempts by enemy infantry to cross the Cerna near the village of Dobroveni failed.

In the Moglena Valley all the hostile attacks collapsed.

ATTACK BULGAR THIRD LINE.

Defenders Discouraged by Heavy Losses Inflicted by Allies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Oct. 7, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The allied attack on the third Bulgar line, which stretches from Kaimakcalan Heights to Presba Lake through Kenali Village, a little north of the Kenali railway station, continued vigorously all day.

It should be remembered that this line had been strongly fortified during many months under the supervision of German engineers. The work had been carried on feverishly since the first Serb offensive compelled the Bulgars to abandon their most advanced line, passing through Ostrovo to Kaimakcalan.

They had made another stand on a series of positions less adequately prepared, stretching from Kaimakcalan to the heights on the right bank of the Brod River and to those north of Florina. Seeing they had to face a general offensive of all the forces on the left allied wing the Bulgars, after some heavy fighting, recognized that they could not continue effective opposition on that line, and that the longer they held on there their ability to defend their third and prepared line would be lessened. The success of the Serbs, too, on Kaimakcalan Heights emphasized the necessity for retirement.

During the darkness in the early hours of last Tuesday their retreat began. It was not unobserved and both the Serbian infantry and artillery were quickly on the heels of the retreating enemy, hastening their pace and compelling them to abandon their stores, wounded, dead, prisoners, and several light guns. The pressure was extended, too, by the Russians.

The attack on the third line running roughly along the Serbo-Greek frontier began in earnest yesterday morning.

During the greater part of the day Serbian artillery pounded away at the trenches which had been skilfully made and were protected by lines of barbed wire entanglements. In the Pelagonia Valley Voivode Michitch, and General Vassitch, the latter of whom will be remembered as the conqueror of Monastir in the Balkan war and heroic defender of Babuna Pass and Monastir in the black days just about a year ago—attacked the enemy positions between Kenali and the River Cerna, in conjunction with the French.

The veteran, Voivode Stephanovitch, hero of so many Balkan battles, was engaged at Pajarsk Kossa and Dobropolie, south of Vetrenk, in the Moglena Mountain region. Meanwhile the Serbs are well across the River Cerna in the Dobroveni district, east of Kanili.

The task before the Allies cannot be said to be a light one, and it will probably take several days of hard work to batter in the formidable line protecting Monastir. According to the best evidence the Bulgars are becoming discouraged.

On the night of their retreat of Tuesday they lost very heavily, their dead being strewn over the whole plain. According to officers taken prisoners, this has affected their discipline, and the men declare the officers have orders to fire on their own men at any sign of the least inclination to give way. Desertions are becoming very numerous.

SAYS VON HINDENBURG IS GERMAN DEMI-GOD

American in Daily Mail Declares the Official Searchlight Ever Illumines Him.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 9.—The Daily Mail publishes the first installment of a narrative of the ten months' experience in Germany of an American, D. Thomas Curtin, a native of Boston. This was his fourth visit to Germany since the war. He traveled this time via New York and Rotterdam. To facilitate his entry Curtin made use of Hugo Münsterberg. He says:

"I plead guilty to having enrolled that worthy Teuton in the service of the Northcliffe Press. I told him and quite truly, though of course without mentioning Lord Northcliffe, that I had been asked to go to Germany and make a thorough study of the situation, that I desired the facilities for obtaining the truth.

"Thinking that he was doing a good turn to the pro-German cause, he gave me a message of introduction to his friend, Dr. Drechsler, head of the Amerika Institute in Berlin, who is Professor Münsterberg's partner in German propaganda in the United States. I left Münsterberg with the knowledge that, so long as I retained strictly and absolutely within my own breast the secret that I was collecting information for the British public, my position in Germany would at any rate be safe."

Curtin in his first installment reiterates in great part what already has been told for English consumption by other neutrals on the conditions in Germany. He says, among other things:

"The hypnotizing effect of German newspapers on the German is not apprehended either in Great Britain or in the United States. Those newspapers, all directed from the Foreign Office, can manipulate the thoughts of these docile people and turn their attention to any particular part of the war with the same celerity as the operator of a searchlight can direct his beam at any part of the skies he chooses. The great newspaper searchlight is today switched on to Hindenburg.

"Almost the whole of these industrious human ants think of nothing but Hindenburg. The loan now dragging its slow length like a wounded snake is the Hindenburg loan; Silesia has named one of its towns Hindenburg; newly arrived infants of the empire are being loaded down with the name daily; tobacco stores display Hindenburg cigars; the bust of this fierce-looking warrior is in every middle-class house. The deification of Hindenburg and the downfall of England are the uppermost thoughts in the whole German mind, although there are a few thoughtful cynics in the high places who regard him as a well-advertised dummy, and a drunkard to boot."

DEAD COVER FIELD OF ALLIED ADVANCE

Tons of War Material of All Sorts Abandoned by Retreating Germans.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Oct. 8, (via Chantilly.)—The allied offensive north of the Somme has continued with such rapidity that no opportunity has arisen to clear the battlefield of dead.

The correspondent of The Associated Press was enabled to watch the French troops when going Saturday to make a fresh spring forward. The result of this was the capture of territory over a kilometre in depth and six kilometres (3⅝ miles) front, which gave them a commanding position in the vicinity of Sailly-Saillisel, and at the same time possession of the Bapaume Road.

Immediately behind the new line evidences abound of the severity of the fighting. Dozens of dead Germans lie in the trenches, tons of military accoutrements, rifles, and steel helmets are scattered everywhere. Two "tanks" were to be seen. A close inspection, outside and inside, demonstrates their invulnerability against anything except artillery, and their constant erratic movement affords them some safeguard against even that.

The artillery was heavily engaged in preparing the way for the infantry attack while the correspondent was crossing the valley toward Combles, before which town the French had taken up their line. Upon the town itself the Germans concentrated a barrage, which, beyond raising clouds of red brick dust, did little damage.

Meanwhile additional French regiments took up positions in the reserve and support lines, and perfect unity of effort between the French and British could be observed as the troops combined in the advance from their respective bases. Seemingly an unending supply of ammunition columns made their way without hitch through mud axle deep, across cratered fields, over temporarily bridged trenches, and through destroyed woods where only tree stumps told of former rich vegetation.

The actual fighting for the latest French gain was, owing to the nature of the ground and the terrific barrage fire, beyond the correspondent's view, but the progress of the fighting could be gathered from the activity of dozens of batteries nearby.

Early in the afternoon the fire from the French batteries slackened, and shortly afterward it became known that the objective had been attained.

REGISTER TODAY.

Today is the first day of registration. To vote at the coming election and to enroll so as to be able to vote in next year's direct primaries you must first register The polls are open from 5:30 this afternoon until 10:30 this evening. Register today.

Clark & Weinberg

Tuesday Oct. 10th
and days following

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Coats - Scarfs
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Cloth Coats
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Forty-six years of constant improvement

Real Reliability

It is one thing to buy four fingers and a thumb. Quite a different matter to get high grade **Centemeri** gloves at reasonable prices that give style, wear—complete satisfaction.

There are three ways of sewing gloves, "overseam," for dress, "lapseam" or "pique" for street; "prickseam" or "saddlers' seam" for heavy leather. We use the stitch our experience recommends as most satisfactory.

Fine quality stylish gloves.....2.00
Styles with fancy trimming.....2.25
High fashion novelties.....2.50—3.00

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Low prices for odd colors, styles, and seconds, at our second floor bargain counter.

CONTEMPORARY HISTORY

Pictures, maps, charts, cartoons, and descriptions of the European conflict from all viewpoints by the great writers of the day are the features of Current History Magazine, published monthly by The New York Times. 25 cents a copy; $3.00 a year. Times Square, New York.

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Over Twenty Thousand Yards of Dress Silks

(arranged in Dress, Blouse and Skirt Lengths)

at extraordinary price concessions

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are showing, in the Men's Wear Department on the First Floor, an extraordinarily large assortment of

Men's Autumn Neckwear

especially featuring Scarfs made in the establishment, from rich silks imported direct by B. Altman & Co.

Fifth Avenue, New York

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

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36-Inch Sleeve Models

Every man who has long arms knows the comfort of wearing Shirts with sleeves that reach his wrists and stay there.

That man will find here Shirts in all the usual sizes — with sleeves a little longer than usual—but just the right length for him.

Made of madras and other finely woven fabrics in all the popular colorings and patterns of the season.

For Every Day Wear

Three models: Soft cuff negligee, laundered cuff negligee or pleated bosom.

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Dress Shirts, in coat model, with cuffs attached.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

New Styles at McCutcheon's

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Unusually attractive models and values in Wraps, Coats, Costumes and Frocks, Tailored Suits, Sport Clothes, Tailored Skirts and Hats.

STREET SUITS, trimmed with fur, of modish and serviceable fabrics in a great variety of designs. Models with snap and style for the misses and a great number more conservatively fashioned for those who prefer them. Prices from $42.50 to $185.00.

SPORT SUITS of Jersey and Novelty Woolens —For the golf links or the motor, and for walking you will find among this remarkable selection very pleasing models, chic and individual, at prices ranging from $29.50 to $55.00.

DRESSES OF SERGE AND JERSEY MATERIALS in practical styles for all-round service. All with little individual touches that will appeal. Values from $16.75 to $39.50.

COATS AND WRAPS for UTILITY and DRESS WEAR—The latest in costume design and fabrics. Numerous models from which to choose at prices from $26.75 to $185.00.

EVENING GOWNS AND PARTY DRESSES, in the dominating shades and materials in accord with the latest dictates of fashion. Many exquisitely trimmed. $26.50 to $165.00.

BLOUSES—A broad selection of blouses in the newest blouse materials. Models simple or elaborate, all in the correct fashion of the season. Prices as low as $4.75 to $25.

James McCutcheon & Company

Fifth Avenue, 34th & 33d Streets

ROBERT S. LOVETT STRONG FOR WILSON

Union Pacific Head Says He Gave Business Peace and the Nation Prosperity.

8-HOUR LAW A MISTAKE

Says President Must Be Judged by Average of Achievement, and Calls His Career a Notable One.

Robert S. Lovett, head of the Union Pacific Railway system, being asked yesterday by a TIMES reporter for a statement of his attitude in the Presidential campaign, prepared the following:

"Notwithstanding his action in the eight-hour day controversy, I am for Wilson. That was a mistake and a serious one. But we all make mistakes. Men must be judged by the average of achievement—not by one act out of many which go to make up a notable career. My firm conviction is that Wilson has more really great achievements to his credit than most Presidents who have preceded him.

"I am not prepared to believe that business men are lacking in appreciation of what he has done for business. True, he has not taken us back to the days of Mark Hanna, to which some seem to think we will return if he is defeated. But he has given us business peace and an open field for a fair fight. He has substituted the law as a rule of conduct for "government by executive order" and Presidential favoritism; and the "undesirable citizen" has had the same show as the most influential group or the biggest campaign contributor. No special dispensations to form trusts have been granted, and it has not been necessary to consult the White House, rather than counsel, before doing business. The statutes, and not the Presidential feelings or state of mind, have been our guide. And these have been administered evenly, impartially, justly, without straining to harass and persecute, and, except the New Haven case, without any suspicion of being in obedience to public clamor.

Settled Currency Question.

"Contrast this with the Administrations of his recent predecessors, when business men were hunted as 'big game' and the Presidential choice between the 'good trusts' and the 'bad trusts,' rather than the law, was the rule and guide. There are business men in this town now criticising Wilson in glittering generalities who, under previous Administrations, did not know how long they would be out of jail, try as hard as they could to obey the law. We have had none of this under Wilson. Each has gone his way without any fear of persecution—with only the law for his guide. Friend and foe have been treated alike.

"What President has shown more loyal and consistent personal and official friendship for every form of legitimate business and enterprise? How refreshingly free from demagogy every utterance of his upon the subject has been. Even the railroads—the favorite field for political exploitation—have received justice and fairness at his hands except in the eight-hour day controversy; and that was a mistake in supposing that the eight-hour industrial day was applicable to railroad train service. In the multitude of matters pressing upon him for attention, he was, like thousands of others, misled, until too late, by the shrewd plea for an eight-hour day, when only an increase of pay was involved. But after all, would his opponent have done differently? The latter was silent until he saw the popular side of the question. Not till then did his indignation boil or find expression. And most of the House Republicans, including ex-Speaker Cannon, voted for the bill.

"And let us not forget what we owe Mr. Wilson for the present unexampled industrial prosperity of the country. Why? Remember the early days of the European war when there was an overwhelming sentiment throughout the country that we should keep hands off and when numberless good people, other than German-Americans, believed that we should not supply either belligerent with guns and ammunition. This feeling was strong in Congress, among Democrats and Republicans alike, and with the least encouragement from the White House Congress would have passed a law prohibiting the export of war munitions, and the sentiment of the country would have sustained it by an overwhelming preponderance. Does any one with any memory of those days doubt this? Nothing but Wilson's leadership and firm stand from the first for American trade rights—for the right of our manufacturers and traders to make and sell all articles of commerce to all comers—secured to us the enormous trade, extending through every line of industry, that has brought employment and high wages to millions of workmen and huge profits to our manufacturers. Let us do simple justice and remember these facts. Statesmen and ex-statesmen now criticising Wilson had not found themselves or their voices on this question until after he had taken his stand for American trade and industry.

"Only the Law for His Guide."

"For a generation the Republicans have been tinkering with the banking and currency question, but Wilson settled it and settled it so effectually and wisely that his most reckless critics are silenced upon that subject. The Federal Reserve act was peculiarly Wilson's personal work. There was no political sentiment for it, or even agitation, except in banking circles. It had been little discussed in the campaign. The Aldrich Commission had made its report and it had been duly pigeonholed. If either Taft or Roosevelt had been elected the subject would have been resurrected only in a most perfunctory way, if at all, for Congress clearly was not interested. But Wilson at once made it the paramount purpose and policy of his Administration and put his whole power and influence behind it, and literally drove Congress to the task until it was accomplished. Have the financial and business men forgotten this supreme service?

"Both parties, Democratic and Republican alike, had declared for a revision of the tariff and for a revision downward, but the Taft revision turned out to be revision upward. Wilson fulfilled his promise, and tariff taxation of the consumer was reduced. No one can truthfully charge him with any favoritism in framing it. It probably is not a perfect tariff in every particular, but for myself I prefer it to one in which the beneficiaries themselves are invited to write the schedules and take what they want from the consumer, which is the way Republican tariffs are usually made.

"If business men refuse to support a Democratic administration which deals fairly and befriends business, what can they hope for from that party in the future? If the Democrats cannot count upon the support of business men under any conditions, will not the inevitable effect be to make that party hostile to business; to make it the party of the poor and the radical, and to make the Republican Party more and more the party of the rich and the reactionaries? It takes no prophet to forecast the result of party cleavage upon this line.

Foreign Diplomacy Brilliant.

"His management of our relations to the European war situation is the greatest and most brilliant page in our diplomatic history. He maintained our rights and our honor with unfailing firmness, and put our case with such clearness and force and logic that the most arrogant nation had to yield, while all the neutral nations of the world applauded. He held to a strict neutrality, as becomes the character and dignity of a great, self-respecting nation which is unwilling to become a vassal to either belligerent, like a Balkan State. True, this high-minded neutrality does not please those among us who are so German that they want our own country to be made a battleground for the Kaiser, nor those Americans who are so English that they draw their patriotic inspiration from that country rather than their own, and think we should have rushed into the war at the first excuse. But I believe the great mass of independent, self-respecting people of this country—the real Americans—approve and feel proud of what history will record as the ablest treatment of our foreign relations at this most critical juncture of the world's history.

"With President Wilson's Mexican policy I cannot at all agree. It has been a serious mistake from the beginning. But again I say: Who, confronted with so many difficulties, (and hardly any one in all history has had to face more,) would not have made mistakes? And let us not forget that in this Mexican business his mistake was on the side of peace—not war.

"And while distracted by these unprecedented foreign difficulties he has exhibited a constructive statesmanship and achieved results in domestic policy that will make this Administration notable in history. Consider the list:

"He settled the banking and currency problem by the Federal Reserve act, and settled it wisely and effectually.

"He revised the tariff and revised it downward, as promised by all parties.

"He established a rural credit system for the farming interests. This has been talked of and promised by politicians of both parties for years, but Wilson accomplished it.

"He caused to be enacted a law against child labor.

For a Just Tariff System.

"He caused to be enacted a law providing for a Tariff Commission to study the subject and devise a just tariff system. They say he changed his mind to do this. Long live the man who is big enough to change his mind to get right.

"His Administration enacted the Trade Commission law. This was designed to reduce uncertainty in the law relating to combinations and to be helpful to business enterprises. It may or may not prove a success, but it is, at least, a useful experiment that will do no harm.

"His Administration enacted a law limiting injunctions in labor disputes. This was unwise, but politicians of both political parties have been promising it for years. The point is Wilson's Administration made good by putting the law on the books.

"He has put through laws for reorganizing the Army and Navy, giving them a strength and efficiency undreamed of by his two immediate predecessors, now vociferous in criticism, who had the opportunity but failed to do anything substantial for the Army and Navy, or for real preparedness.

"He secured the enactment in a modified form of the Shipping Bill, designed to put American ships on the seas in foreign trade. This has been severely criticised as Governmental invasion of private industry. But American capital has not engaged in foreign shipping to any appreciable extent in the past, and there seems less reason to suppose it will do so in the future. Of what use would our big Navy be in time of war without transport and supply ships? And where are we to get them if neither private capital nor the Government builds them, since foreign ships could not be had in case of war?

Alien Venom on President.

"But important as are all these considerations they are, to my mind, insignificant to us as a nation in comparison with one great overshadowing question involved in this election, namely, whether the American people are going to permit an American President to be disciplined and defeated and driven from office by an alien element in our population for daring to insist upon American rights against a foreign government? There is no mistaking this issue. The German-American Alliance and other disloyal organizations proclaim it with amazing audacity. Roosevelt suffered from their hostility in his race for the Presidency. Robert Bacon felt it in his race for the Senate. The New Jersey primaries last week demonstrated its malevolence. The leading German newspaper urged the Germans in that State to turn out and vote for certain men and against certain other men on this issue. They responded and won. But their venom is concentrated on President Wilson because he refused to sanction the Lusitania murders and required the cessation of submarine slaughter of American men, women and children on peaceable ships at sea, and because he refused to put an embargo on our legitimate manufactures and commerce.

"But what of the political party and candidate that seek to profit by this conspiracy? Neither the Republican Party nor its candidate has had one word to say against it. The candidate talks incessantly of undefined 'Americanism,' and uses other sweet phrases in a way to mean absolutely nothing. He was the candidate of this disloyal element for the nomination as he is now its candidate for the office. In his campaign he has carefully avoided every word or declaration calculated to antagonize this element, and is obviously seeking its support. If he wins—if Wilson is defeated—there will be more rejoicing in Berlin over this triumph of pan-Germanism against real Americanism than there would be over the winning of a battle or the capture of a great city—even Verdun."

HARPING ON TEXAS LETTER.

Republicans Ignore McCormick's Repudiation of Ridgway.

The Republican National Committee issued a statement yesterday in regard to the letter said to have been sent by Bonna Ridgway, Chairman of the Texas Central Democratic Finance Committee, urging County Chairmen in Texas to get contributions from Postmasters to the Democratic campaign. This letter, which was made public by Chairman McCormick of the Democratic National Committee, was repudiated by him. He said it was not approved by the Democratic National Committee and was sent out without its knowledge. In its statement the Republican National Committee says:

"Mr. Ridgway's letter is especially illuminating, in that it shows that the National Democratic Campaign Committee, Vance McCormick, Chairman, is actually engaged in:

"'First—Attempting to extort from each Democratic Postmaster or other Federal appointee 10 per cent. of his salary for the Wilson Campaign Fund;

"'Second—That there is to be a permanent political Federal force which will keep an official record and rate as 'loyal' those who contribute and as 'disloyal' those who do not;

"'Third—Those who receive the letter are warned about the law and instructed to 'proceed intelligently' so as to violate the purpose of the statute and yet keep out of the penitentiary."

German-Americans For Wilson.

Albert Krell, President of the Krell Piano Company of Cincinnati, has come out for President Wilson for these reasons: "Because I do not believe we should make a change in this critical period; because he saved us from taking a hand in the war on the Allies' side; because, intellectually, he is bigger than any President since Lincoln; because of legislation beneficial to the people; because he prevented the railroad strike.

"I know many other German-Americans who feel as I do about the Presidential situation."

REGISTER TODAY.

Today is the first day of registration. To vote at the coming election and to enroll so as to be able to vote in next year's direct primaries you must first register. The polls are open from 5:30 this afternoon until 10:30 this evening. Register today.

COMES OUT FOR WILSON.

Bonaparte's Associate in Baltimore Supports the President.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 8.—William Reynolds, a leading lawyer for many years, associated in practice with ex-Attorney General Charles J. Bonaparte, the Progressive party leader in Maryland, has decided to support President Wilson for re-election.

"Fundamentally," Mr. Reynolds said today, "it is a contest between parties, and in my selection of parties I have had to determine the dispositions of the people who control the party machinery. The Republican machine is completely under the domination of standpatters. They knocked Roosevelt out twice, and they will do it again if they can.

"The Democratic party, on the other hand, has as the basis of its creed the upholding of popular rights, as opposed to the rights and influences of money and the plutocratic power. Like the Republican party, its machinery has been, and will be, governed by its leaders, and Mr. Wilson has been proclaimed and actually is the chief leader. His influence has dominated his party more than the influence of any recent President."

Colonel Roosevelt at Coudert Fire.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Oct. 8.—Three valuable racehorses and a touring car belonging to Frederic R. Coudert, lawyer, were destroyed by fire tonight on the Coudert estate, which consumed the barns and garage. The damage is estimated to be more than $10,000. The estate is near that of Colonel Roosevelt and the Colonel and many other occupants of estates nearby watched the fire.

$46,000 FOR MISSION WORK.

Eighty-seven Young People Volunteer for Foreign Fields.

Subscriptions totaling $46,000 were made yesterday, the last day of a ten-day Christian and Missionary Alliance convention in this city. Little boys and girls dressed in white ran hither and thither among the congregation in the Eighth Avenue hall, and when large sums were announced a trained choir of fifty voices interrupted the counting, and everybody sang.

In response to calls for volunteers to go to the foreign mission fields eighty-seven young men and young women stood up, and several young married couples offered to go together.

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Club Cocktails

will show you that progress has bottled a perfect cocktail (in ten varieties) for your benefit.

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Today Riverdale Country School opens its tenth year in its present location.

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Thus the boy's health is safeguarded.

The Riverdale record at the June examinations of the College Entrance Board speaks for the efficiency of our scholastic work. Last June 87½% of all college examinations offered were passed; average marks of those who passed in the Recommended class, 91⅔%; average of those who passed in the Consented class, 81½%.

Come to see the School and learn of our many other advantages.

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The Hampton Room an Echo of the Past

THOSE who plan the typical Hampton Room, its furniture arranged with such unpremeditated art and its harmonious surrounding composed with such discriminating care, seem to share the sentiment of by-gone days when the room and its fittings were fashioned with a loving artistry.

It is this that makes the Hampton Shops a place of pilgrimage for those to whom the beautifying of their houses especially appeals. Here they find, for instance, the very Table of William and Mary walnut with its spirally turned legs and gracefully curved stretcher, or the ample Chairs, with their scrolled arms and high carven backs paneled with interwoven cane, which they need to round out some well considered scheme.

Hampton Shops
18 East 50th Street
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New York

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English and Composition	45	Virgil and Sight Reading	30
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Elementary Latin Composition	15	Plane Geometry	33
Chemistry	39		

The foregoing was the report given by the College Entrance Board June, 1915, to a student who had spent four years in another preparatory school in this city. The same student, after taking our concentration courses for nine months, passed the College Entrance Examination Board June, 1916, in the following subjects:—

English Grammar & Composition	60	American History	60
English Literature	74	Elementary Algebra, Complete	66
Elementary German	63	Chemistry	60
Advanced German	60	*Cicero and Sight Reading	75
Elementary French	65	*Virgil and Sight Reading	75
Plane Geometry	67	*Advanced Latin Composition	75

*For Harvard.

Many other excellent records shown on request.

Daily outdoor exercise for boys under twelve. Individual or class instruction in any subject by the hour or by the term. The principal welcomes interviews between 10 and 12 A. M. and between 2 and 4 P. M. daily.

A school for boys under 14 will be opened Oct. 2d at 270 West 72d St., corner of West End Ave.

The second lecture on **Applied Concentration** will be given at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Thursday Evening, October 12th, at 8 P. M. This is the second of a series of ten lectures of interest to doctors, teachers, lawyers, and business men.

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226 West 79th St., New York. For the young woman or the older girl who does not go to college. Offers practical courses in Dressmaking, Millinery, Cooking, Arts and Crafts, Household Accounts. The pupil does the actual work amidst home surroundings. Also special courses in Conversational French and English, including Dramatic Art. One or all of the courses may be taken. Catalog on request. School reopens Oct. 16th. Telephone 9069 Schuyler.

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Kindergarten to College. 21st year. Catalog.

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Young Boys and Girls.
Catalog. Both Schools Reopen Oct. 16.

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A. F. Warren, Headmaster

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Boys occupied all day with play and study. Primary, Junior, and Senior Classes. Boarding Department.

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The Hal Twelve stock car proved itself superior to all cars competing in the Wilkes-Barre A. A. A. hill climb Saturday, October 7th, 1916. First in one event, second in two events, third in one event. The best showing ever made by any car in a giant's despair hill climb. At Wilkes-Barre this Hal Twelve stock car, equipped with regular roadster body, as shown in illustration, driven by our factory superintendent, without special preparation, and pitted against specially prepared racing cars masquerading under the guise of stock cars, proved its supremacy over every other vehicle entered and driven by expert racing drivers with years of experience behind them. The result would have been the same in a contest of any other character. The Hal Twelve in performance is the supreme car in America today.

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The surest way to avoid extravagance in any form is to employ a contractor whose integrity is established and whose efficiency is proved.

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BACON SAYS WILSON MISREPRESENTS HIM

Would Characterize It More Strongly, He Adds, If He Weren't the President.

NEUTRAL, HE INSISTS

Replying to Saturday's Speech, He Says the President Was Either Misled or Misleading.

Robert Bacon, in a statement issued last night, replied to an attack made on him by President Wilson in his speech at Shadow Lawn, N. J., last Saturday.

"I was glad," he said, "to see that Mr. Wilson is beginning to wince under the accurate, carefully considered arraignment of his policies by Mr. Hughes, Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Root. With this arraignment I am proud to agree.

"Mr. Wilson speaks of my recent candidacy for the United States Senate and refers to me as 'a man whose avowed position in respect to international affairs was unneutral and whose intention was, if he became a member of that great council upon international affairs at Washington, to promote the interests of one side in the present war in Europe.'

"My respect for the office of the President of the United States prevents me from characterizing such a statement as it deserves. I respectfully and solemnly declare that neither of these statements as quoted has the slightest foundation in fact. To say that I intended to use the office of United States Senator to promote the interests of one side in the present war is certainly not true—it is beneath contempt.

"Mr. Wilson further asserts that 'in view of the support' I received he 'is justified in believing that a large branch of the Republican Party would insist upon a reversal from peace to war.' Such a statement impugns the patriotism of more than 140,000 citizens of this State who voted for me. Nothing that I have ever said could possibly be twisted into such an interpretation. Mr. Wilson has either not taken the trouble to read my published speeches to see if he was justified in making his attack, or he has willfully misrepresented my attitude in order to befog the real issues of his foreign policy.

"There has never been any danger of war except the danger that came through Mr. Wilson's policy of vacillation, delay and the writing of notes containing threats of strict accountability. As a matter of fact, the people know now that Mr. Bryan, when he spoke for Mr. Wilson, told the truth when he said in effect that these notes were not meant to be taken seriously.

"During this war I have been very careful not to say or do anything that was not in accordance with the strictest official neutrality. Of course, the kind of neutrality of spirit which Mr. Wilson enjoined upon us at the beginning of the war was not possible, and I have said that it was not possible.

"I have held that it was the duty of the President to protest against the wanton violation of Belgium, and this would have been in accordance with the strictest official neutrality. Such a protest would never have led to war.

"In his anger and desperation, as the ring of truth closes in about him, Mr. Wilson is trying to make a false issue. He says that his re-election means peace and that Mr. Hughes's election means war. Of course, nothing could be further from the truth. It is inconceivable that a President of the United States should so insult the intelligence of the American people.

"I intend to reply to this attack more at length direct to the President."

"FIGHTING PARSON" QUITS.

Dr. Taylor of Greenwich, Conn., Resigns Because of Church Opposition.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Oct. 8.—Members of the Second Congregational Church, at Maple Avenue and the Boston Post Road, were surprised today when their pastor, the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Taylor, announced from the pulpit that he would present his resignation on Nov. 5. The church has 600 members, and is one of the wealthiest in this district.

Dr. Taylor, who had gained the name of the "fighting parson" because of his activities in imporving social and political conditions here gave as the cause of his withdrawal the opposition to this within the church. This opposition developed two years ago when Dr. Taylor became a candidate on an independent ticket for warden of Greenwich. He was defeated by only fifty votes by the combined Republican and Democratic forces. He purchased and edited The Greenwich Press for a year in the furtehring of his civic work.

Dr. Taylor has been in charge of the Second Congregational Church four years, and was formerly pastor at Westport, Conn. He will devote himself to social work, writing and lecturing.

C. C. DANIELS IS REBUKED.

Secretary's Brother Violated "Neutrality" of the Bronx Open Forum.

C. C. Daniels, brother of Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, violated the neutrality of the Bronx Open Forum yesterday afternoon to such an extent that Edward Polak, its President, felt called upon to apologize for his utterances. A symposium had been arranged at which a representative of each political party in the city should tell why he belonged to it, but it was understood no speaker was to attack any other party. The meeting, which was held in the auditorium of the Morris High School, 166th Street and Boston Road, was crowded, every seat in the hall being taken and numbers standing.

Mr. Polak announced that the Forum had been honored by the unexpected appearance of a distinguished guest and then introduced Mr. Daniels, who wears the statesman's frock coat and looks very like his brother.

"A few days ago," he began, "Mr. Hughes went to visit the tomb of Abraham Lincoln, and laid thereon a wreath. Then he went back and attacked every principle that the martyred President lived for. He attacked the eight-hour law, which means freedom to the working man and his family—the same freedom that the Democratic Party has always stood for and the same sort of freedom for which Lincoln died—the freedom from slavery.

"President Wilson stands for humanity. During his Administration child labor has been done away with as much as possible. The laboring man who wants to be with his family for a few hours each day will vote for President Wilson for his position on the eight-hour law."

Mr. Daniels then criticised Mr. Hughes for saying that the President's action on the eight-hour law was "cowardly." He justified the action of the President in a few very emphatic words, and then ended by saying:

"The cowards are those who seek to use the eight-hour law, after it was passed for the salvation of the country and the liberation of the working man, in their attempts to defeat the re-election of President Wilson."

The burst of applause that followed this was interrupted by Mr. Polak stepping to the front of the stage with hand uplifted.

"I must apologize," he said, "for allowing Mr. Daniels, our distinguished guest, to make such an address as he has just finished. I had no idea that he would make such a political speech. The Bronx Open Forum has no politics. It is for the open discussion of principles and politics, but not for the advocation of the politics of any one party."

Louis W. Fehr, Secretary of the Park Board, spoke for the Progressive Party, and ended by declaring that all its best ideas have been appropriated by either the Democratic or the Republican Party. He was followed by Mrs. Anna Ross Weeks, who spoke for suffrage, and by Miss Lucy Jeanne Price, who spoke in opposition to it. Others who spoke were Richard K. McGinigal, for the Republicans; James A. Donegan, for the Independence League; Edmund Seidel, for the Socialist Labor Party; Charles Solomon, for the Socialist Party; A. C. Lasswell, for the Prohibitionists; James R. Brown, for the Single Tax Party, and Alexander I. Rorke, for the Democrats.

WABASH HAS GREAT YEAR.

$2,903,501 Surplus for Eight Months After Deficits for Three Years.

The Wabash Railway Company, which is the old Wabash Railroad reorganized and started afresh with reduced capitalization, has made public a report for the first eight months out of receivership. The figures are the best shown by this company in many years. The principal items, as compared with figures for the corresponding eight months of the two preceding years, follow:

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross earnings	$23,608,572	$18,414,432	$18,774,816
Operating expenses	15,993,370	15,553,923	16,251,047
Operating income	6,907,713	2,588,711	2,357,580
Surplus for interest, &c.	5,038,557	388,860	354,246

The surplus for the eight months, after all charges, was $2,903,501, which compares with deficits of $2,459,622 in 1915, $2,490,211 in 1914 and $884,141 in 1913. Gross earnings increased 28 per cent. over last year.

HUGHES TO REGISTER AFTER SPEECH TODAY

Will Speak in Newark at Noon and in Philadelphia at Night Meeting.

THEN BEGINS LONG TOUR

Visits Two Houses Where He Lived as Young Lawyer in Jersey City—To Reply to Wilson.

Charles E. Hughes motored into town from Montclair yesterday afternoon, stopping on the way at Jersey City to visit two houses where he lived immediately after he was admitted to the bar. He was in fine spirits, and said he was ready for a vigorous campaign.

He will leave at 10 o'clock this morning for Newark, where he will deliver an address in Military Park at noon. After luncheon at the Robert Treat Hotel in Newark he will return to New York to register, and will then board the special campaign train at 6 o'clock for Philadelphia, where he will speak at 8 o'clock. From Philadelphia he will go on a tour which will carry him as far west as South Dakota.

On this trip Mr. Hughes will explain the kind of Americanism which he advocates, and will give in detail his views on the Adamson law and other issues. He will, it is said, take up from time to time the addresses delivered by the President in endeavor to show that Mr. Wilson's utterances are made to attract votes rather than to place before the people a true picture of the way things have been managed by the Administration.

Mr. Hughes left the Hotel Montclair at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon by automobile with Mrs. Hughes. As they were passing through the outskirts of Jersey City Mr. Hughes pointed to the Marion Station of the railroad and said he recognized the place. The automobile was turned into Cottage Street, and stopped in front of No. 89. There was a big American flag draped over the front of the little two-story red brick building.

It was there, Mr. Hughes explained, that he had lived for two months after he was admitted to the bar in 1884. Then he went to live at the parsonage of the Summit Avenue Baptist Church, of which his father was pastor. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes stopped at the parsonage at Summit Avenue and Cottage Street yesterday. Mr. Hughes pointed out to his wife the little room in the corner of the house where he had written his first brief in a lawsuit. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes then motored to New York and went to the Hotel Astor.

Mr. Hughes apparently had fully recovered his strength and voice, and was prepared for a strenuous fight in the last lap of the race for the Presidency. He will be on the road twelve days this time, and upon his return will make a short tour of New York State. The campaign will be wound up with a big meeting in Madison Square Garden on Saturday, Nov. 4. Mr. Hughes has received much material for his campaign addresses. He expressed himself as thoroughly satisfied with the way the campaign is going.

Sweden Denies Overtures to Us.

STOCKHOLM, (via London.) Oct. 8.—An authoritive denial is made here of a Washington report published in London papers that Sweden recently proposed to the United States common action against the British blockade, and that the proposal was rejected. No proposals of the kind mentioned, it is declared, have been made by Sweden to the United States.

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COLONEL AT GALLUP, N. M.

Not to Speak at El Paso as Planned —At Wilkes-Barre Saturday.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Oct. 8.—The little town of Gallup, in the northern part of New Mexico, will in all probability be the place where Colonel Roosevelt will deliver his most important speech for the Republican ticket. He will not speak in El Paso, as had been generally reported.

A member of the Republican National Committee who visited Sagamore Hill today said the Colonel's itinerary was being made up, and, while many of the Republican leaders desired him to visit El Paso, he preferred Gallup, which is near the Arizona boundary line.

Before starting on his Western trip the Colonel will make a speech at Wilkes-Barre, Penn. He is to make this address next Saturday night, and the Republican leaders attach much importance to his trip. It was at Wilkes-Barre that the Colonel, while President, settled the great anthracite coal strike, and his speech there next Saturday will be confined to labor questions, with particular attention to the eight-hour law recently passed.

The Colonel will start on his Western trip in two weeks. The present plans call for four speeches, but it is not unlikely that he will make more than that number before the end of the tour.

The Colonel said he had no comment to make on President Wilson's speech of Saturday.

HUGHES HOPES IN THE WEST

Organizers Return with Stories of Bright Outlook.

Organizers for the National Hughes Alliance returned to the city yesterday after establishing branches in Missouri, North and South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas and reported to Chairman Willcox. David W. Hinshaw, in charge of the Alliance's field workers, said:

"For the third time since the Civil War, Missouri looms up as a Republican State. The Democrats are scared to death. The present Democratic State administration is in bad odor and is handicapping the campaign for the national ticket. As the situation stands today it is a horse race in Missouri."

Mr. Hinshaw declared that the Progressives are back in the Republican fold in North Dakota, and that the State is for Hughes without question. He said he found the Democrats working hard in South Dakota, and Nebraska, and he predicted that Kansas would give Hughes from 40,000 to 60,000 plurality. Iowa, he said, would give an old time Republican majority of not less than 75,000.

REGISTER TODAY.

Today is the first day of registration. To vote at the coming election and to enroll so as to be able to vote in next year's direct primaries you must first register. The polls are open from 5:30 this afternoon until 10:30 this evening. Register today.

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Go to your nearest Victor dealer today and have him play for you the new Caruso record or any other Victor music you wish to hear. He will also gladly demonstrate to you the various styles of the Victor and Victrola—$10 to $400.

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DODGERS HOPEFUL FOR SECOND GAME

Expect Breaks to be Shared More Evenly Than in First World's Series Tilt.

PROMISE OF FAIR WEATHER

Ruth Likely to Twirl for Boston, While Robinson May Rely on the Veteran Coombs.

Probable Lineup Today.

BOSTON.	BROOKLYN.
Hooper, rf.	Johnston, rf.
Janvrin, 2b.	Daubert, 1b.
Walker, cf.	Myers, cf.
Hoblitzel, 1b.	Wheat, lf.
Lewis, lf.	Cutshaw, 2b.
Gardner, 3b.	Mowrey, 3b.
Scott, ss.	Olson, ss.
Thomas, c.	Miller, c.
Ruth, p.	Coombs, p.

Umpires—Mr. Dineen, American League, plate; Mr. Quigley, National League, bases; Mr. Connolly, American League, left field; Mr. O'Day, National League, right field.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 8.—The Superbas a group of men hailing from Brooklyn and widely and favorably known, stand this evening face to face with fate. The fact that at the precise moment of this writing they are sitting face to face with sundry large and juicy steaks has no bearing on the major premise stated above. Hydra-headed fate confronts them, and upon her decision whether to smile or frown tomorrow afternoon much depends.

She smiled yesterday after a fashion, but not soon enough or heartily enough. If her grim lips part in a benevolent grin at Robbie's portly figure tomorrow, and she can only hold the expression long enough, twilight and evensong will find the Robins with all lost ground regained and their chances of ultimate success in the world's series brighter than they seemed before the first game. For then they will have held the Red Sox to an even break for two contests, a feat calculated to enhance their prestige, and to make the speculatively inclined shorten the odds decidedly.

On the opposite hand, one more shove down the greased incline for the embattled Long Islanders and the gray tide will ebb for Ebbets, a chilling wind will flatten the bushes of Flatbush, and Brooklyn's star of hope will have to find a new job. For Kings County's favorite romance, "the best in the world," will bid fair to end sadly.

Brooklyn's Hopes Enhanced.

Brooklyn need not yet be measured for the cerements of woe, however, as the confidence of the team which bears its name is utterly unimpaired. Indeed, the hopes of the Superbas seem to have been enhanced by what happened yesterday.

One of them remarked pensively, but in tones of utter assurance, this morning: "We cracked 'em, didn't we? we had 'em on the run in the ninth. Well, we'll take it up where we left off yesterday. We got those guys' numbers."

Boston maintains its supernal calm in the midst of the awful struggle being waged within its confines. Its composite visage did not blanch yesterday, even when Brooklyn runs were pouring over the home plate in the ninth inning. Not a tremor nor a sob ruffled its placidity. It is adamant in its conviction that any team or group of teams opposing the Red Sox are scored merely through the sufferance and kindness of heart of the local athletes.

The local weather forecaster tonight assures the players and the fans that so far as he is concerned it will be possible to play the second game as scheduled and then move on to Brooklyn for the third, according to the plans prepared by the National Commission. Being a real Boston rooter, however, he scouts the idea that the Superbas will be able to win from the Carriganites, and says he has done his full duty by the visitors in furnishing a fair, warm day for the contest.

Around the Hotel Brunswick, where the Robins are staying, there is an atmosphere of confidence that is positively contagious, in spite of the defeat of yesterday. There is not a Brooklyn man who does not believe the team was between because the breaks of the game went against them. There is not a player in the squad who does not believe the Red Sox will go down to defeat today.

All believe, now that the nervous strain under which they must have labored during the first game, has worn off, that they will be steadier in the remaining games.

Their batting eyes were not dull, as was plainly evident yesterday when they outbatted Boston by ten hits to eight and it is upon their stick work that the Brooklyns rely for ultimate triumph. Ducie Shore, one of the strongest men on the strong Red Sox batting staff, could not prevent them from meeting the ball squarely, they cannot see how any one else will hold them down.

Ruth May Twirl Today.

But wise Bill Carrigan, the able general of the Red Sox, expects to upset all these calculations, and will probably use Babe Ruth, the Baltimore slab artist, to further these plans. The Dodgers have not been effective against left-handers, according to Red Sox calculations, and Carrigan thinks Ruth should not have much trouble in holding them in check. The Southern youngster is more likely to give the Robins cause for worry than would Leonard, for there seems to be a prevalent belief in Boston that Carrigan is weary of taking chances with Dutch, who is supposed not to be in trim for a world's championship series. Had Leonard been right it seems natural to believe that Carrigan would have started him against the Brooklyns yesterday, and then, provided he won, would have sent him back again in the opening game at Ebbets Field.

Leonard on paper seemed wise Bill's best bet, and there must be some reason for his holding him off. Probably he figured that if he won with a right-hander on the first day the remainder of the series would be comparatively easy, with Ruth and Leonard, two cracking good southpaws when right, to come back with. Still, it may be Leonard's day today. Nobody knows, but Ruth seems to be the probable choice of the Sox to maintain the winning clip.

Robby has a very limited circle of pitchers to select from. Colby Jack Coombs, whose arm of steel is becoming weaker with the years, but whose knowledge of the science of pitching is so great as to keep him still in the arena of sport, will probably be retund Robby's nomination for the firing line tomorrow. Pfeffer is second choice, but while the big Teuton went through the National League with colors flying he would be likely to meet with a crushing reverse if sent against the Red Sox, for they take to his kind of pitching. In the one inning he pitched yesterday Pfeffer did not seem to have much on the ball, and the Red Sox met his offerings squarely on the seam.

Coombs the Brooklyn Choice.

Coombs has the advantage over the other Brooklyn twirlers, with the exception of Marquard, in that he knows the weak and the strong points of most of the Boston batters because of his American League career. Coombs is perhaps the brainiest pitcher in baseball at this time. Players in the National League will say that he has nothing on the ball but a fervent prayer, but they cannot gainsay his offerings to any great extent.

Coombs and Ruth would probably afford a wonderful pitching duel, provided they received good support. Any pitcher would crumple under the support received by Marquard yesterday. Rube pitched one of his best games. He should have won, but, as related many times before, the breaks went against his team. Luck was always with Bozton, even to the finish. Had Scott been compelled to bend down for Daubert's hit in the ninth inning he never could have regained his equilibrium in time to toss out the Brooklyn Captain at first. The ball just bounded squarely into his glove, enabling him to throw it with practically the same motion with which he picked it up.

Another break was the double play which resulted when Myers hit in the eighth inning, with Johnston on first. The ball caromed off Scott's shins into the waiting hands of Janvrin at second base, who forced out Johnston and threw to Hoblitzel, catching Myers. Things broke badly for Brooklyn all the way.

There is now a chance that Robby will make a shift in his infield, sending Olson to the bench and O'Mara to short. Olson did leave an awful gap in the Dodger infield yesterday, but he was nervous and at least one of his two errors was excusable. The Swede is a hard-working ball player, and he contributes what little pepper there is in the inner works. He tried hard all the time. Robby has stood by him the greater part of the season, and he will stand by him now. Many Brooklyn rooters here came to the Brunswick this morning and afternoon to encourage the players, and they all were loud in their praise of Robinson for the way in which he is sticking to Olson, whom he believes may yet become one of the big lights of the series.

Do not be surprised to see Nap Rucker in one of the games at Ebbets Field. Rucker is feeling great these days, his left arm seems back in shape, and with his floating, teasing, tantalizing, slow ball Rucker might prove a hard nut for the Sox to crack. Nap says he will not pitch in the series, but he is hoping for a chance to earn the few thousands he will receive as the result of the series and which will be devoted to improving a little plantation which he owns down in Georgia, sans doute.

Jimmy Johnston may be back in the line-up tomorrow, for if either Ruth or Leonard starts Robby will probably pursue the same tactics he has followed all season and lead off with Johnston, with Myers batting third, while Stengel sticks on the bench.

EBBETS AND LANNIN IN ROW.

Flatbush Squire "Retaliates" in Allotting Seats for Rooters.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 8.—A heated altercation between Charles H. Ebbets, President of the Brooklyn National League club, and Joseph J. Lannin, President of the Boston Americans, took place tonight in the Hotel Brunswick over the poor accommodations given by the Boston Club to the Brooklyn Boosters. Lannin and Ebbets met in the lobby of the hotel, and, after a very cool greeting, the Boston President asked the Brooklyn owner if he had arranged to take care of the Boston Royal Rooters. "No, but I will do it now," replied Ebbets. He obtained telephone connection with Brooklyn and asked to have a lot of "the best reserved seats" in the ball yard for the opening game on Tuesday, and then he added, "and save 250 of the worst reserved seats you have in the grand stand for the Boston rooters."

Ebbets was evidently unset, and Lannin, who seemed unmistakably disturbed by Ebbets's action turned on his heel and hurriedly left the hotel. Ebbets explained his attitude in a few words:

"We received very bad treatment from the Boston club. The seats our supporters received were about the worst in Braves Field, and I am only fairly retaliating."

Ebbets is suffering severely from an attack of vertigo, and two Boston specialists today ordered him to return home. This he refused to do until after the game tomorrow.

BROWNS WIN CITY TITLE.

Defeat Cards in Double Header for St. Louis Championship.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 8.—By winning both games of a double-header today, the first 3 to 2 in ten innings, the second 4 to 1 in eight innings, the St. Louis Americans won the city championship from the St. Louis Nationals. The scores by innings:

FIRST GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Americans	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	5	1
Nationals	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	7	1

Batteries—Plank and Hale; Watson and Gonzales.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Americans	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	—4	10	1	
Nationals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	2	

Batteries—Groom and Hale; Meadows and Snyder.

FIRE LADDIES WIN GAME.

Policemen Lose Annual Baseball Contest by One Run.

The annual baseball battle between the Police and Fire Department teams attracted a crowd of 20,000 baseball fans to the Polo Grounds yesterday. The smoke-eaters won, pounding their law-protecting brethren to the tune of 3 to 2. The bluecoat nine started off in the lead with one run in the second frame, which came as a result of bunched hits from Lynch's delivery. Policeman Romer, on the other hand, had the firemen literally eating out of his hand up to the eighth session. Then several things combined to make him soar skyward.

To begin with, Malcolmson, who guarded second base for the Police Department, was guilty of an error that was inexcusable. This was the beginning of the end for Romer, and before the third out had been made three runs had been collected off his service. That proved enough to give victory to the Fire Department, despite a short-lived rally in the ninth session, which gave another marker to the policemen. The score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Firemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—3	7	1	
Policemen	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—2	7	2	

Batteries—Lynch and King; Romer and Prechlich.

HARRIERS' MEET NOV. 25.

I. C. A. A. A. Names New Haven for Intercollegiate Run.

Several amendments to the rules were suggested and other matters of importance discussed by members of the Executive Committee of the Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic Association of America at a meeting held yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria.

The officials for the cross-country race were elected, with Gustavus T. Kirby again named as referee. The event will be held at New Haven on the morning of the Yale-Harvard football game, Nov. 25. It was decided to call a special meeting of the whole association on Nov. 24 to discuss plans for the annual indoor meet and also to make several changes in the program.

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FULLERTON REVISES TODAY'S RECKONING

Expert Holds Out Small Hopes for Brooklyn if Cheney Is the Nominee to Pitch.

By HUGH S. FULLERTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 8.—The dope must be amended for tomorrow's combat between the Red Sox and Dodgers. Instead of figuring the score as we figured it before this cruel war started, you must take the figures of the Brooklyn club against Babe Ruth and of the Red Sox against Larry Cheney.

This is because Uncle Wilbert announces tonight that he will probably send Cheney against the Red Sox in the second game of the series, which means that Cheney will start, go about six innings, and that Pfeffer will finish up.

It once was said that the American League consisted of Ban Johnson, the moist ball, and the Wabash Railroad. About twice or three times a week American League batters face moist ball pitchers. Just why Robinson chooses Cheney to work against fellows who have slammed this kind of pitching all their lives is an uncertainty. He looks like a pretty fair wet ball pitcher in the National League, but on the saliva circuit his shoots seem rather feeble. However, with one defeat, Robby is rather up against it. He does not want to work Coombs tomorrow because he knows that Coombs will be hit rather freely, and he figures that the Sox field here will work against his team if the Red Sox are hitting the ball high up and far away. Therefore he is saving Coombs to open in Brooklyn and plans to shoot Cheney at the Red Sox tomorrow, which is much the same as shooting him at sunrise.

The Red Sox, rather breathless and shocked by the rude manner in which the Dodgers mauled Shore in the final session of the first game, spent a Boston Sabbath, which is considerable Sabbath. The narrow escape from defeat that they had served to do them good. They are inclined to think that part of the ninth-inning rally was due to carelessness and overconfidence, and that the rest was due to the fact that if that Brooklyn bunch gets started it becomes dangerous.

It is safe to predict that there will not be any more careless pitching on the part of the Red Sox, even if the score is 12 to 0. They heard several remarks on the subject after they recovered their breath yesterday, and they heard a lot more today.

The dope still seems to be that the Red Sox will win four out of five games, the one game that Brooklyn seems to have a big chance to grab being that of Coombs against Mays the day after tomorrow in Brooklyn.

Boston, in spite of its narrow escape yesterday, showed itself to be the superior team. It had 20 per cent. the better of the defensive work and the confidence and ability to come back after a disastrous inning. There is no doubt that the Dodgers were in panic toward the end of the battle, and also it is beyond doubt that when Shore exploded the team did not blow up behind him. That was the breaks going against them, the Red Sox seemed just as confident as ever.

(Copyright, 1916, John N. Wheeler, Inc.)

SMITH WINS FEATURE RACE.

Mohawk A. C. Quarter-Miler Defeats Lopez.

Spirited competition a-plenty was furnished to 10,000 track and field enthusiasts yesterday at Macomb's Dam Park, where three different athletic clubs staged games in morning and afternoon sessions. The organizations which held track and field events were the Bronx Athletic League, Salem Crescent A. C., and St. Joseph's Y. M. A. A.

Chief interest was in competitions staged by the Bronx A. L., in which representatives from all the prominent clubs in the borough competed for honors. The feature event was the 440-yard handicap race, which was won by Alex Smith, Mohawk A. C., who came from behind near the finish line to nose out N. Lopez, St. Anselm A. C., by a small margin. Two novice A. A. U. events were staged, in which R. E. Cole, Mohawk A. C., and E. Staley, a clubmate, won their spurs in the 880-yard run and one-mile event, respectively.

The summary:

Bronx Athletic League.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by Alex Smith, Mohawk A. C., (10 yards); N. Lopez, St. Anselm's A. C., (21 yards,) second; W. Stier, St. Anselm's A. C., (20½ yards,) third. Time—0:52.

Three-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by J. Katz, Pennant A. C., (80 yards); W. Deegan, St. Anselm's A. C., (175 yards,) second; J. Dolan, Mohawk A. C., (35 yards,) third; F. Travalena, Mohawk A. C., (scratch,) fourth. Time—16:45.

880-Yard Run, A. A. U. Novice.—Won by R. E. Cole, Mohawk A. C.; Max Geisenberg, Pennant A. C., second; Carl Scholle, Pennant A. C., third. Time—2:20 1-5.

One-Mile Run, A. A. U. Novice.—Won by E. Staley, Mohawk A. C.; J. Sullivan, Ozanam A. A., second; Harry Hearn, Bellwood A. C., third. Time—4:55.

8-Pound Shot Put, Handicap.—Won by L. Chappelle, Pastime A. C., (7 feet 6 inches,) with 23 feet 5 inches; W. Vlahalis, Pastime A. C., (scratch,) second, with 38 feet ¾ inch; J. McCoy, Bronxdale A. C., (10 feet,) third, with 33 feet 11 inches.

Running Broad Jump, Handicap.—Won by Walter Bergman, Bellwood A. C., (3 feet 6 inches,) with 23 feet ¾ inch; George Dolan, Mohawk A. C., (3 feet,) second, with 21 feet 2½ inches; W. Stier, St. Anselm's A. C., (3 feet,) third, with 21 feet 2 inches.

DILLON IN BOUT TOMORROW.

Indianapolis Giant-Killer to Box Sailor Grande Ten Rounds.

Boxing exhibitions are scheduled for this week which should furnish followers of the sport with plenty of real action. The principal shows will be staged tomorrow night. Chief interest will be in the ten-round bout between Jack Dillon, the Indianapolis light-heavyweight, and Sailor Grande of Philadelphia. The latter has appeared in several bouts at local clubs and has made a favorable impression. With his rugged, aggressive style he is looked upon as capable of making Dillon extend himself to gain the honors.

On the same night at the Pioneer Sporting Club, in West Forty-fourth Street, Johnny Ertle, the St. Paul bantamweight who, since his victory over Kid Williams, has been recognized generally as the bantamweight champion, will inaugurate his Winter ring campaign. Joe Lynch, the west side bantamweight, who is making rapid strides in the direction of the title, will oppose the diminutive Ertle.

The amateur boxing season will start this week with tournaments at the Crescent A. C. in Brooklyn tomorrow and Thursday nights. The bouts thus far arranged for this week follow:

MONDAY.

Olympic A. C.—Jim Healy vs. Steve O'Brien; Mickey McCabe vs. Barney Adair. Both ten-round bouts.

Military A. C., Brooklyn—Freddie Reese vs. Jimmy Murray; Abe Freidman vs. Al Kale. Both ten-round bouts.

TUESDAY.

Broadway S. C., Brooklyn—Jack Dillon vs. Sailor Grande. Ten rounds.

Pioneer S. C.—Johnny Ertle vs. Joe Lynch; Benny Valgar vs. Young Marino. Both ten-round bouts.

Hunts Point S. C.—Al Thomas vs. Eddie Clifford; Bobby Sanders vs. Willie Smith. Both ten-round bouts.

Crescent A. C.—Amateur boxing. (Preliminary trials.)

THURSDAY.

Crescent A. C.—Amateur boxing. (Finals.)

FRIDAY.

Harlem S. C.—Harry Wills vs. George (Kid) Cotton; Jack Herrick vs. Battling Holmes. Both ten round bouts.

SATURDAY.

Queensboro A. C., Long Island City—Willie Kohler vs. Wallie Brooks. Ten rounds.

Women's Golf Tourney Wednesday.

The North Shore Country Club, Glen Head, L. I., has arranged an invitation women's handicap golf tournament which will begin on Wednesday at 10:30 A. M. Among those who will enter are Mrs. F. P. Letts, Miss Elaine Rosenthal, and Mrs. Wilson. The competition will be eighteen holes medal play.

SPEEDWAY CRACKS IN LOSING TILTS

Clover Patch and Oakland Boy Fail to Take Laurels in Half Mile Brushes.

More than 2,000 persons saw two Speedway favorites defeated at the third matinée of the Road Drivers' Association of New York, held on the Harlem Speedway yesterday. In addition there were several other surprises and close finishes that thrilled the crowd.

The first of the cracks to meet defeat was Clover Patch, belonging to J. A. Murphy. She matched her stride in the 1:03 pace with Murphy's newcomer, Mittie Bedworth, who was handled by Jesse Smith. Murphy held the reins of Clover Patch. Mittie Bedworth won both heats after hard tilts, the time of each being 1:04¾.

Equally as surprising was the triumph of Courier Boy, owned and driven by J. P. Kennedy, over J. A. Murphy's Oakland Boy, which heretofore had been invincible. The initial heat of this brush was won by Oakland Boy. The following heat resulted in one of the most exciting finishes ever seen on the Speedway. Courier Boy, which had trailed the first three quarters of the way, snatched the lead away from Oakland Boy five yards from the wire, and crossed the line a winner by less than a length.

The summaries:

1:08 CLASS, PACING.

Lizzi March, ch. m., (J. H. Lawrence)	1	1
Exultant, br. g., (J. Gilmore)	2	2
Countess Kohl, blk. m., (Mr. Meckle)	3	3
Polly Berry, gr. m., (W. T. O'Neil)	4	4

Time—1:11; 1:09½.

MIXED RACE, TROTTING AND PACING.

Bright Metal, b. m., (J. J. Duffy)	1	1
Bessie Baron, b. m., (E. Carpenter)	2	2
Oakland Boy, Jr., ch. h., (P. Conroy)	3	3

Time—1:11; 1:10¼.

1:06 CLASS, TROTTING.

Marion Toddington, ch. m., (J. F. O'Shea)	1	1
Nightingale, blk. m., (E. B. Muller)	2	2
El Vivillo, b. g., (M. I. Aronson)	3	3

Time—1:08¼; 1:04.

1:03 CLASS, PACING.

Mittie Bedworth, ch. m., (Jesse Smith)	1	1
Clover Patch, br. m., (J. A. Murphy)	2	2

Time—1:04¾; 1:04¾.

TO BEAT TIME OF 1:05¾, PACING.

Master McKerron, br. g., (W. J. O'Neil)	Lost several	

Time—1:12½; 1:13¼.

1:10 CLASS, TROTTING.

Ben Todd, br. m., (Dr. P. Martin)	2	1	1
Hindenburg, br. g., (E. B. Muller)	1	3	2
Catherine P., b. m.	3	2	3

Time—1:10; 1:08½; 1:11.

1:04 CLASS, TROTTING.

Courier Boy, b. g., (J. P. Kennedy)	2	1	1
Oakland Boy, b. g., (Jesse Smith)	1	2	2

Time—1:04; 1:06; 1:08¼.

1:08 CLASS, TROTTING.

Dingee, b. g., (C. J. Fendt)	1	2	1
Nell McLintock, r. m., (J. J. Morris)	3	1	2
Legal Guy, b. g., (I. W. Backus)	2	3	3
Lester M., br. g., (J. Flaherty)	4	4	4

Time—1:03½; 1:06½; 1:09.

MRS. WOOD REACHES FINAL.

Defeats Miss Gauthey in Semi-Final for West Side Women's Title.

The annual tennis tournament for the women's championship of the West Side Club at Forest Hills began Saturday with competition in Classes A and B in the singles and in a mixed doubles event. In the Class A division Mrs. Wood, starting in the first round by winning from Mrs. Robert Le Roy by default, advanced through the second round with a victory over Mrs. G. de Gersdorff, and became a finalist by disposing of Miss E. Gauthey in straight sets, 6—4, 6—3. The summaries:

SINGLES, CLASS A.—First Round—Miss E. Gauthey defeated Miss K. Force, 4—6, 6—1, 6—3; Mrs. T. Carpenter won from Miss G. Dellatorre by default; Mrs. G. De Gersdorff defeated Miss E. White, 12—10, 3—6, 6—1; Mrs. Wood won from Mrs. Robert Le Roy by default; Miss M. Vanderhoef defeated Miss M. Curry, 6—0, 6—2; Miss F. Ballin defeated Miss M. Ballin, 6—2, 6—1; Mrs. M. Taylor defeated Mrs. M. Barnes, 5—7, 6—1, 6—0; Mrs. Thompson defeated Mrs. L. Morris, 6—1, 6—1.

Second Round—Miss Gauthey defeated Mrs. Cassabeer, 6—3, 5—7, 6—2; Mrs. Wood defeated Mrs. De Gersdorff, 6—4, 6—3; Miss F. Ballin defeated Miss M. Vanderhoef, 6—4, 6—3; Miss Taylor-Mrs. Thompson match not played.

Semi-Final Round—Mrs. Wood defeated Miss Gauthey, 6—4, 6—3.

SINGLES, CLASS B.—First Round—Mrs. Jenkins defeated Miss A. Street, 6—1, 8—6; Mrs. E. Mecabe defeated Mrs. G. B. Rossman, 8—6, 6—2.

Second Round—Miss Adele Cragin won from Miss Dorothy Peck by default; Mrs. Jenkins won from Miss Helen Richards by default; Mrs. Mecabe won from Miss Louise Eyre by default; Miss A. Morrison won from Miss Barbara Hooker by default.

MIXED DOUBLES.—First Round—Miss M. Taylor and Mr. Bourne defeated Miss Morrison and N. Johnson, 6—1, 6—3; Miss E. White and D. Glignoux defeated Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, 7—5, 6—4; Miss F. Ballin and Mr. Gauthey and Mr. Gatcomb defeated Mrs. Morris and Mr. Ferguson, 6—2, 6—3; Miss Peck and Mr. Peck defeated Miss M. Ballin and Mr. Kenyon, 6—0, 8—6; Miss M. Ballin and Mr. Heyiman defeated Mrs. Jenkins and Mr. Farrington, 6—0, 6—3; Miss Vanderhoef and Mr. McPherson defeated Miss Force and Mr. Gallon, 6—1, 6—1; Miss Barnes and N. Sullivan defeated Miss Curry and Mr. Bruhm, 6—3, 6—3.

Second Round—Miss F. Ballin and Mr. Heylman defeated Miss Peck and Mr. Peck, 6—4, 6—3.

TODAY'S LAUREL ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—Selling, for two-year-old maidens; six furlongs. Ed Garrison, 114 pounds; Flare, 114; Bright Star, 111; Marblehead, 114; Cinco Colorado, 111; Moon Lighter, (imp.,) 114; Charmingly, 111; *Queen Naomi, 106; Cherry Ring, 114; Chelsea, 111; Battle Abbey, 114; Long Distance, 111; Sargon II., (imp.,) 114; Tolly, 111; Right, 111.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase, selling, for four-year-olds and upward; about two miles. New Haven, 153 pounds; Otto Floto, 147; Fay Stroak, 137; Lady Butterfly, 136; *Gloucester, 136.

*Five pounds allowance claimed on account of rider not having won five steeplechases or hurdle races.

THIRD RACE.—Selling, for two-year-old fillies; five and one-half furlongs. Mother Machree, 110 pounds; Hasty Cora, 106; *Spectre, 95; Scylla, 104; Kathryn Gray, 116; Glorine, 110; Sky, 106; *Lobelia, 95; Spinster, 106; Kilts, 105; Stalwart Van, 103; Glory Belle, 110; Great Doily, 109; *Tootsie, 98; Teetotal, 106. One excluded.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, all ages; six furlongs. Top o' the Morning, 132 pounds; Hanson, 110; Sprint, 103; Surprising, 116; Xylon, 108; Yankee Notions, 116; Water Lady, 106; Plaudito, 95; Gnat, 110; Back Bay, 105; Squeeler, 111; Kewessa, 106; Berrildon, (imp.,) 119; The Masquerader, 108; Murphy, 104. Two excluded.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse, three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Sand Mark, (imp.,) 94 pounds; Holiday, 111; Dovedale, 101; Benevolent, (imp.,) 104; Videt's Brother, 97; Celto, 108; Silver Face, 101; Hair Rock, 108; Oratorium, 101; Venetia, 108; Amperi II., (imp.,) 97; J. J. Lillis, 108; Ting-a-Ling, 104.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; three-year-olds and upward; one mile and twenty yards. High Tide, 112 pounds; Song of Valley, 107; *Repton, 99; Mr. Mack, 111; Nigel, 104; Royal Interest, 111; Handful, 104; *Fairweather, 94; Scorpii, 107; *Star Gaze, 102; Juliet, 109; *Ambrose, 107; Maxim's Choice, 112; Kerzian, 105; *Griselle, 96. Five excluded.

SEVENTH RACE.—Selling; three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Republican, 113 pounds; Vermont, 106; Benjamin, 92; Dryad, 106; *Buzz Around, 98; Sam McMeekin, 109; Sepot, 97; Ray o' Light, (10; King's Oak, 103; Peep Sight, 107; *Success, 104; Stalwart Helen, 100; *Little Nearer, 107.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

AND

IMPORTED Ginger Ale

CANTRELL & COCHRANE Dublin and Belfast

Comment on Current Events in Sports

The World's Series.

Adherents of the Brooklyn team have no reason to be discouraged by the defeat of the National League champions in the first game of the world's series. On the contrary, the game on Saturday established the fact that the Brooklyns are imbued with pluck and ready and willing to fight to a finish, no matter what the score against them. In spite of the game struggle made by the Robins to hold the lead gained early in the National League race, the impression was formed that Robinson's men would not stand the gaff, and it was this that had a large influence in making the Red Sox favorites for the world's title. The four-run rally in the ninth, when the game was apparently lost, was sufficient to silence those who traduce the Brooklyn team on the score of gameness. It takes a deal of pluck to come up to the bat in the last inning and whale the ball as the Brooklyn batsmen did when every previous break in the contest had been against them.

Overanxiety and lack of confidence appears to be the main trouble with the members of the Brooklyn nine. This they showed earlier in the season when they met the Braves in a crucial series and were soundly beaten. The importance of the contest appears to get on the nerves of the players and in the language of the golf links they "press" and try to achieve the impossible. The result generally is a fumble and a costly error that spells defeat.

Olson particularly is a victim of the trying-too-hard habit, and two of the errors which led to the initial defeat were chalked up against him. The shortstop tries to pick up the ball before it reaches him and to throw it before it is fairly in his hands. He seeks extreme speed and in doing so either fumbles or loses direction in throwing. One thing about Olson is that when he once gets the errors out of his system he makes amends by playing his position soundly, if not brilliantly. There is no telling just how long the errorless streak will continue, but judging by his past record he is due for a faultless game when he appears against the Red Sox in tomorrow's game. One thing made clear by the first encounter is that the American League aggregation is not so immensely superior to the Brooklyns as some experts believed. The batters from across the bridge showed that they were able to hit; with a little more vim and accuracy in the field, they may yet make the series intensely interesting for the title-holders.

In the heat of the playing for the world's title the statement made by Manager McGraw to the effect that some of the Giants were not doing their best to beat Brooklyn has faded to the background. No official action has been taken and McGraw has been asked to verify or retract his statement, which reflects on the honesty of the national game. There appears to be no reason why McGraw should not be called to account if he made a careless assertion for which there was no ground, or, if there was ground, why the men who flirted with the ethics of the game should not be punished. McGraw has done a good deal for baseball, but the game also has provided a very satisfactory employment for him. If there is any doubt as to the honesty of any of the players this should be settled before the public is called upon to support another season of what is looked upon as a very fine game aside from its business features. It should not be hard to get at the facts and both McGraw and the players are amenable to discipline by the Directors of the National League. An investigation ought to be conducted if only for the satisfaction of the public, which is quite ready to believe that the Giants just suffered from too much good baseball before they met Brooklyn.

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Saturday's Football Games.

Early season successes of the smaller colleges on the gridiron came Saturday in such reverses as the Harvard defeat by Tufts, the University of Chicago's loss to Carleton College, and Columbia's beating by Hamilton. Results such as these are to be expected annually. They come around each Fall as in a definite cycle, striking one year this eleven and the next in another direction. It is one of the eccentricities of the great American college game; nevertheless, the reason is well defined.

Squads of moleskin candidates for the second and third-rate elevens rarely exceed fifty men during the early weeks of a season. One, or possibly two, paid coaches and a half-dozen patriotic graduates report to develop a combination of eleven players. The consequent individual instruction results in a concentrated effort upon the fifteen or twenty of the more promising candidates. By this concentration eleven men are fitted and prepared for a season much earlier than at the larger institutions, where the weeding-out processes entail the examination of an almost overnumerous and unwieldy squad. In the end the survival of the fittest comes as a reward to the larger colleges, and by midseason the material has been sifted to include only those of dependable ability. But the overabundance of aspirants for positions in the early weeks serves as a clog to the coaching machinery, in many instances.

For several years Yale has been the sufferer from early defeats by small rivals. Colgate three years ago went to New Haven and returned a winner. In 1914 and 1915 Washington and Jefferson did likewise. Last year Virginia whipped the Elis into submission in an early gridiron battle at New Haven.

This season the cloak of defeat has been shifted. Harvard was picked by fate. After a slow start, with Captain Dadmun and Hare practically the only veterans of the regular 'Varsity of 1915, the Crimson inaugurated the season with a feeble defeat of Colby by a small score. Percy Haughton was also missed the next week, although Harvard was able to win over Bates. On Saturday the Tufts combination wrecked Cambridge hopes at the time Yale was showing a return to its own by running up a tremendous score over Virginia, which won in 1915.

Chicago's successes on the gridiron have been a matter of annual history; yet the comparatively little known Carleton College eleven caught the Maroon unprepared and undeveloped for a 7 to 0 defeat Saturday. Columbia, too, had seemed to be on the return to football prestige, after an absence from the game from 1905 to 1915, but on Saturday had to take the short end of a tally administered by the up-Staters from Clinton. At Morningside Heights Metcalf's large and unwieldy squad has caused the coaches to spend much time during the two weeks of rehearsals with men who were investigated but found wanting, and this waste of time, as it now appears, cannot be recouped until practice is resumed today.

There will be changes, many of them, this week. Percy Haughton is scheduled to shift his affections from baseball to football and will reassume his place at the head of the Harvard coaching staff. North Carolina will be the opponent next Saturday in a game that will go far to determine if the Crimson is on the road to gridiron recovery.

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The Women's Golf Championship.

The victory of Miss Alexa Stirling in the women's national golf championship at Belmont Springs; the great exhibition that Miss Mildred Caverly of Philadelphia gave as runner-up, and the fine fight that Miss Elaine Rosenthal made against the ultimate winner—these are the heralds of better things, the dawn of a new day in the world of women's golf in this country.

It was urged in past years, and with more or less justice, that our women champions won their laurels more through the weakness of their opponents than by their own inherent strength. All the while that the criticism was being leveled at the fair golfers of America, however, the younger element was being tutored in the right school. "Catch 'em young" is the worthy working motto of the wise who hope to sway the future acts of their disciples for pleasure or for profit. Bobbie Jones and Perry Adair, Miss Stirling, Miss Caverly, and Miss Rosenthal are proof of the success of this method in golf.

It is not because one or the other of these young golfers wins in a national championship that golfers in this country should rejoice, but the fact that there are so many and such good young players on American soil should bring joy to the hearts of the followers of the royal and ancient game.

At present Miss Stirling is a bit in advance of all the other women golfers in this country. With the finished style that tells of her professional training, with the strength to win her way through an arduous tournament week, and with the courage to hold her nerve and fight her way through the soul-racking moments that only a golfer can know, she has earned her position on the pedestal she now graces, head and shoulders above the rest of the field, with the championship crown snugly fitted over her auburn locks.

The present season has been a triumphal march for the nineteen-year-old Southerner. Early in the Spring she won the Southern championship, medal, title, and everything else for which she competed, with an ease that was prophetic of her work to come. Her second great victory was at Huntingdon Valley, in the contest for the Berthelyn Trophy, where she defeated Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck, who was then the national title holder, and who had defeated Miss Stirling at Onwentsia last year. At Belmont Spring she brought her game to its highest pitch of excellence in scaling the heights that are reserved for a champion alone.

But with all the honor that is due to the victor, and with all the credit that is due to her accomplishment, the greatest success of the championship tournament is the expectation it holds out for a brilliant future in women's golf. From this point of view Miss Stirling's magnificent victory is not a fulfillment—it is a promise.

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A Notable Harness Season.

Events in the season for light harness racing, on which the curtain virtually fell on Saturday at Lexington, Ky., were indicative of progress from the viewpoints of all those widely divergent spectators—the breeders, buyers for development, trainers, drivers, track managers, and the mere lookers on, who incidentally furnish the sinews for the sport by their investments at the box offices.

In the legislative way the movement started, and which will undoubtedly gain force during the Winter, for a union of interests between the National Trotting Horse Association and the American Association, the Western body, was the most important happening of the year. It will lead to a united support of a better year book of records, performances, and pedigrees, which alone will be a distinct advance over the previous non-har

HARVARD ELEVEN REQUIRES QUICK REPAIRS

HAUGHTON NEEDED BY CRIMSON TEAM

Tufts's Victory Shows That Harvard Lacks Ability to Diagnose Intricate Tactics.

ELI OFFENSIVE DEVELOPED

Yale's Score Against Virginia Highest Since Game Was Revised—Princeton Knows Open Play.

There was both a shock and a surprise for the followers of college football in the results of the games played on Saturday on Eastern gridirons. Harvard was beaten soundly by an eleven considered almost a negligible factor in these days of keen football struggles, but it is doubtful if this stunning reverse of the Crimson, which for the last few years has been recognized as the leader in the strenuous game, was more unexpected than the ready knowledge of offensive tactics exhibited by Yale in conquering Virginia by the score of 61 to 3. Princeton and Pennsylvania, among other big teams, performed in a manner expected of members of the premier group. Both won, and in doing so ran up substantial scores against fairly good opponents.

Harvard's reputation, gained by persistent efforts since Percy Haughton took charge of affairs and instilled the fighting spirit into the wearers of the Crimson, was of no avail against the determined lads from Tufts, who in their college halls must have heard that forty-one years ago a team from the Medford institution humbled a Harvard eleven. It was a long time to wait for another victory, but by thoroughly mastering the rudiments of the new game the Tufts eleven kept the champions on the move all the time and came with a rush in the last quarter to overcome the field goal kicked early in the game by Robinson and to land the ball over Harvard's line for a touchdown.

It may be that in the early stages of the contest the Harvard players were overconfident, and, thinking that the attack of the Medford men would wither when opposed to the known prowess of the Crimson, contented themselves with their three points' lead. If this condition existed, it must soon have been dispelled, for Harvard found that Tufts knew more football and took every opportunity of impressing this fact on the Crimson players. Throughout the second half Tufts showed its superiority, and several times before the vigorous attack culminated successfully the Harvard goal was in danger.

Harvard Weak in Forward Pass.

The whole story appeared to be that the Cambridge men had not been taught to diagnose the complicated plays possible under the new style of football. Quick shifts back of the line bewildered those intrusted with the defense, and the Tufts' backs pierced through the line where they were least expected. In the use of the forward pass, a phase of football which should be elementary by this time, Harvard was distinctly inferior to its opponents.

For the future of Harvard it is perhaps as well that this rude interruption to their forward progress came so early in the season. Undoubtedly it will mean a hurried call for Haughton to lend his magic aid in rectifying the faults disclosed by this comparatively unimportant game. The most pitiful feature, from a Harvard standpoint, was that the weight of the Cambridge machine made no impression when pitted against the Medford line. If it was the intention of the Harvard coaches to test the defensive skill of the eleven, the game with Tufts served the purpose only too well. There is no doubt that a lesson will be learned from the reverse and the men taught to depend upon their own initiative in future games rather than upon the reputation made previously.

The victory scored by Yale gave an excellent example of the worth of a coach who really knows football. It was entirely at variance with the old Yale system for the Blue eleven to display in public such acquaintance with the offensive side of the game at such an early period. The Elis simply ground the opposition to pieces in the first and second quarters, and even when second string players went into the fray the Virginians were so worn out with their efforts to stop the Yale rushes that the score continued to mount just as rapidly.

Carrington's Goal a Fluke.

With Yale playing football of a high order and entirely outclassing the opposing eleven, it was a sad feature of the game that led to a score by the Virginians. The New Havenites can still boast that their goal line has not been crossed, and this will be a thorn in the side of Harvard that can only be wiped out by a victory for the Crimson when the two elevens meet in the big game of the year. The score against the Blue was as nearly a fluke as anything can be considered a fluke in the game as it is played now, as compared with the old football in which brawn was the factor rather than brains. Catching Yale off guard in the first three minutes of play, Carrington of Virginia managed to lift the ball between the posts for a field goal. This was sufficient to arouse the fighting spirit, and for the rest of the game the Yale march down the field continued with unabated vigor for the big total of nine goals. It is a great feather in the cap of Tad Jones, especially as the score is the largest made by a Yale eleven since the rules were revised. If Harvard's defeat teaches the Crimson the necessity of improving its game, it also is true that the glorious score of Old Eli's sons will renew a confidence that has not been with Yale elevens through many lean years.

Although the defeat of Harvard and the overwhelming victory gained by Yale transcends in importance the outcome of the other contests, both Princeton and Pennsylvania had every reason to be gratified with the showing made. The manner in which the Tigers disposed of North Carolina by 29 to 0 indicates that the team from Old Nassau will have to be reckoned with this year. The contest brought out an abundance of new material, and it was the brilliancy of the individuals that stimulated confidence in the work of the men when properly drilled in team tactics. Perhaps the greatest find of the Tiger coaches was Alan Brown, who played spectacularly, and who was responsible for two long runs, one of seventy yards. It took the Princeton team some time to find itself, and the first quarter was barren of scores. The Princeton goal was never in serious danger, however, and when the attack really began the North Carolina men wilted under it.

Tigers Efficient in Open Play.

Princeton depended largely upon the open game, and opponents of the wearers of the Orange and Black will have to look out for the forward pass, as this was the means of frequent gains on Saturday. As an illustration, Funk, who went in at left end in place of Wilson, caught one pass of thirty-five yards that resulted in a touchdown. Eddy broke into the game in the second half, replacing Ames at quarter back. He was much more aggressive than Ames and brilliant in open field runs. Driggs at full back was also a consistent ground gainer and worked better when assisted by Funk, Eddy, and Brown than he did in the early periods. Altogether, Princeton showed power on the offensive, but excelled in defensive tactics.

Speed and aggressiveness were the factors that enabled the University of Pennsylvania to roll up 27 points against Franklin and Marshall. Like Princeton, the Red and Blue attack was slow in formulating, but when once in action there was no stopping the rushes of the Penn backfield. Coach Folwell apparently is impressed with the value of the open game, and, although there was plenty of rushing, the Red and Blue gained many yards by the use of the forward pass. In diagnosing plays the Quakers were alert, and, although many trick tactics were sprung by F. and M., the Penn line frustrated them on nearly every occasion.

On local fields New York University and Fordham came through successfully, N. Y. U. defeating Rensselaer Polytechnic in the first game on Ohio Field. Cann was the big gun in the offense, his end runs gaining ground that enabled Mackenzie to score touchdowns. On one occasion Cann ran sixty yards for a touchdown. Fordham's victory also signified the first game of the season on the home field, and was gained over Western Maryland almost entirely by the forward-pass method of attack.

Columbia Likely to Improve.

Columbia had an unexpected defeat, being unable to hold the Hamilton College eleven. There remains hope in the fact that after being outplayed in the first period, during which Hamilton scored both of its touchdowns, the Columbia boys improved and had the Hamilton team on the run at the end. Although Columbia has not started in the brilliant way it did last season, an improvement may be expected. Miller, the star quarter back, was out of the line-up and other valuable veterans were unable to play. The team showed that it suffered from lack of practice and may be expected to put up a stiffer fight when next engaged.

Of the other elevens throughout the East, Dartmouth, Syracuse, Brown, Penn State and Lehigh developed strong attacks and rolled up good scores. Both the Navy and the Army teams won, the Navy showing great improvement over the game of a week ago. The defense was not strong enough, however, to prevent Georgetown from crossing the goal line. The Army's defense was almost impregnable, but the forward pass led to the touchdown scored by Washington and Lee.

HARD WEEK FOR COLUMBIA.

Class Elevens Ready to Tackle 'Varsity in Football Practice.

If Monroe's injuries in the Hamilton game Saturday prove serious enough to keep him out of this week's battle with Vermont, Columbia's defeat by the upstaters will sting all the harder. Last season Monroe was a dependable full back to alternate with Littauer, and this year, in the latter's absence, Monroe has been regarded as the nucleus of whatever backfield combination Coach Metcalf devises, since he is the only veteran with any considerable experience.

The entire Columbia squad can look for an exceptionally strenuous week ahead. Class elevens, formed several days ago, are now in readiness to help the 'Varsity's preparation by scrimmages, and the first of these practice games between the ineligible class players and the 'Varsity squad members will be held today.

Coaches and trainers have strong hopes that Howard Miller, quarter back, will again be in condition by Wednesday or Thursday to resume drills. He has been out for several days with water on the knee, and some of Columbia's deficiencies Saturday can be traced directly to his absence. However, Metcalf will have to sift down his squad this week in the hopes of discovering a dependable understudy for Miller. Raimondo and Rosen, who ran the team against Hamilton, appeared to have much nervousness to overcome.

ZANDER OUT OF LINEUP.

Cornell Left End Only Man Not in Shape for Opening Game Today.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 8.—The Cornell football team is in good condition for the opening game of the season with Colgate at Scharburg tomorrow. Zander, originally selected to start the season at left end, is the only 'Varsity man not in shape, as he is just recovering from a sprained ankle. Dr. Sharpe will start Ryerson at left end, Gillies, left tackle, Miller, left guard; Brown, centre; Anderson, right guard; Jewett, right tackle; Eckley, right end; Shiverick, quarterback; Hoffman, left halfback; Benedict, right halfback; Mueller, fullback.

SMITH ONLY YALE MAN HURT

Centre Rush May Be Out of Lehigh Game—Strenuous Week Ahead.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 8.—Aside from a slight injury to Maurice Smith, the centre rush, who played most of yesterday's game against Virginia, the Yale players were in excellent condition today. Smith developed a slight muscle bruise, and it is feared that he will not be able to play against Lehigh next Saturday. Yale expects Lehigh to prove a tough customer, as that team piled up 61 points yesterday against Albright College, the exact score Yale was harvesting against Virginia. Last year Yale was able to beat Lehigh by only 7 to 6.

In Smith's place Ross and Leisenring, who succeeded him yesterday, will be tried this week, and one or two of the guard candidates may be switched over for a tryout.

Orders were tonight given to the Yale players to look out for a strenuous week of practice. Full Back Emil Jacques is expected to return to practice by the middle of the week, and this will strengthen the back field, as Hutchinson, his understudy, has a tendency to fumble. Hutchinson's misplay yesterday gave Virginia its chance to score by falling on the ball at the Yale 15-yard line.

SNAPPER CROSSES AHEAD.

Chapman's Arrow Yacht Defeats Pep by 20 Seconds at Greenwich.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Oct. 8.—The first race of the October series between the Arrow and one-design class yachts for a cup offered in competition by a member of the club was sailed today over the Indian Harbor Yacht Club's course. The distance covered was seven and one-quarter miles. John D. Chapman's Snapper in the Arrow class was the winner. She crossed the line twenty seconds ahead of the Pep, owned by Commodore W. H. Childs.

John W. Lewis's Hluhechee was first to cross the finish line in the one-design class, and was sailed by Wilbur Paret, assisted by Mr. Lewis's eleven-year-old son, Jack.

The summaries:

ARROW CLASS.—Start, 11:17.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H. M. S.
Snapper, John D. Chapman	12:48:25
Pep, W. H. Childs	12:48:45
Bubble, R. T. Bailey	12:49:00
Jack o' Lantern, L. H. Dyer	12:49:30
Hawk, Ralph E. Slaven	12:51:15
Rain, Clifford D. Mallory	12:53:30

ONE-DESIGN CLASS.—Start, 11:16.

Hluhechee, John W. Lewis	12:40:45
Yaqui, Page and Bush	12:50:30
Wabisi, Richard Outwater	12:50:30
Salony, H. H. Witteisey	12:52:50
Ossee, Dr. L. M. Hurd	12:50:35

REGISTER TODAY.

Today is the first day of registration. To vote at the coming election and to enroll so as to be able to vote in next year's direct primaries you must first register. The polls are open from 5:30 this afternoon until 10:30 this evening. Register today.

We Can Save A Few Men $175 On the HUDSON SUPER-SIX

Note These Important Facts Prices Will Advance Soon

We have just been notified as follows about coming Super-Sixes:

There will be no change in models. The only changes, if any, will be minor refinements. But this year's production is nearly sold out—both of open models and enclosed. The new production—starting December 1—will be built from materials contracted this year, at enormous advance in cost. And, to maintain present standards, those cars must cost $175 more.

We Have Cars Yet to Come

We have some cars yet due us at the present price. Some open, some enclosed. They will be sold at present prices while our allotment lasts. After that, every car shipped to us will cost the higher price.

You can save that difference—$175—by buying your Super-Six now. And you'll get the same model as buyers get who buy after December 1.

Consider that fact well.

The Fair Hudson Policy

This is another striking evidence of the fair Hudson policy.

The Super-Six is a monopoly. This marvelous motor—adding 80 per cent to engine efficiency—is a Hudson patent.

Its supremacy is unchallenged. It has won every world's record which can possibly prove any quality you seek in a motor.

It has made the Hudson the largest-selling fine car in the world. Yet this year's demand was hardly half supplied.

Still this car has been sold at a minimum profit—at a price far below cars of lesser performance. The only advance for next year is the added cost of materials. And that advance will not apply until these materials are used.

Next Year Will be a Super-Six Year

The Super-Six this year came is as a stranger. It was like all strangers, received with some question.

The next season will start December 1 with 25,000 Super-Sixes running. And with 25,000 enthusiastic owners.

It will start with performance records, which prove that this invention has doubled a motor's endurance.

It holds all stock-car records up to 100 miles. It holds the 24-hour record of 1819 miles. It won the Pike's Peak hill-climb against 20 famous rivals. It holds the ocean-to-ocean record—San Francisco to New York, made in 14 hours, 59 minutes less time than the next best record.

Next year the Super-Six, with all these records behind it, will hold the peak place by itself.

Save by Deciding Now.

If you want such a car—even next year—you will save $175 by deciding now. Never again, in all probability, can you buy a Super-Six at these prices.

Come and select the style you want before we sell all our allotment.

Phaeton, 7-passenger	$1475	Touring Sedan	$2000	Town Car	$2750
Roadster, 2-passenger	1475	Limousine	2750	Town Car Landaulet	2850
Cabriolet, 3-passenger	1775	*(All Prices f. o. b. Detroit)*		Limousine Landaulet	2850

HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY *of* N. Y., Inc.

Broadway at 61st Street, Circle Building, New York
1184 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn

Bronx: 438 East 149th Street
Yonkers: Proctor Building
New Rochelle: Main St. and Center Ave.
Mount Vernon: Proctor Building

OUR allotment of Marmon 34 cars, inadequate to meet the demand in the past, has been increased for the time-being through enlarged factory production. We can now make a few early deliveries and suggest that those who have been waiting to purchase communicate with us promptly.

MARMON NEW YORK COMPANY, Inc.

BEFORE YOU BUY A CAR

Get the Vital Facts From 350 New York Owners of the

MARMON 34

THE distinguished appearance of this long, low car, and its many scientific advances made it the leading attraction of the 1916 season. Now—for 1917—the Marmon 34 remains unchanged because the year's experience has revealed no important points where this Luxury Car could be improved. 1100 pounds lighter than cars of equal size and power, it has sold more rapidly than its makers could produce it.

It has won and held a popularity throughout the year that, we believe, has never been equaled. It was driven from New York to San Francisco, 3476 miles, in 5 days 18½ hours.

Here—in New York and vicinity—are 350 Marmon 34 owners who have bought this car since January last.

Many, just back from tours through the Berkshires and the Rockies—as far east as Maine and as far west as California—these owners know the comforts of riding in the Marmon 34, and how easily this car is handled. They know how it holds the road when touring at high speeds over country pikes.

They know how easily it runs up mountain roads—how smoothly, how securely, for miles and miles.

WE REFER YOU TO THESE OWNERS

Talk with them. Ask them what riding qualities they find due to the Marmon's 136-inch wheelbase, the compound cantilever springs, and the perfect balance of sprung weight (above the springs) and unsprung weight (below the springs).

Ask them about the saving in tires, gasoline and upkeep as the direct result of the Marmon Scientific Construction and the extensive use of aluminum in the body, motor and other parts.

You will find many, we believe, who have not had to pay the least attention to lubrication all summer. For the Marmon's oilless bearings and automatic system of motor lubrication require only four grease cups on the entire car. Some cars have as many as fifty grease cups.

This Luxury Car rests its case with the men and women who own it. The fact that most Marmons are sold to their friends is significant. Before you buy a car, at least see the Marmon and scan the list of New York owners. Then ask those of your own acquaintance for the reasons why the Marmon 34 is unsurpassed.

MARMON NEW YORK COMPANY, Inc., 42-44 W. 62nd St., nr. B'way. Tel. 1028 Columbus

Auto Shop Co., 10 Crosby Place, Patterson, N. J. Pierre L. Smith Co., 254 Central Ave., Newark, N. J. Gilbert B. Perkins, 1418 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Harold T. Birnie, 57 North Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y. Arthur L. Clark Co., 1710 Main St., Bridgeport, Conn. Kirk's Garage, 213 Orown St., New Haven, Conn.

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Only a simple idea! But it's only ideas that create and expand greater businesses like the American Telephone and Telegraph Co.—just such ideas and animating plans as SYSTEM is gathering every month for every business man.

"I find SYSTEM interesting," says President Theo. N. Vail, "because it is the great clearing-house of the best thought and practice in business."

Why shouldn't *you*, too, gain by watching SYSTEM—some fortune-making idea, perhaps—at least a score of knacks and plans and methods every month that will cut your business costs and are sure to make your earnings grow.

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All It's Peace Order Count Most

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1916.

AN UNWELCOME VISITOR.

If the Imperial German Government is really bent upon arousing again among the American people the dangerous state of feeling that possessed them after the destruction of the Lusitania, it has chosen a method perfectly adapted to that end.

After all that has passed between the two Governments during the last eighteen months, it was not to be expected that Germany would disturb our peace of mind and challenge our resentment by sending here one of her warcraft of that type which our people so much dislike and abhor to prey upon commerce at our very doors, almost within sight of our coast. Yet it is now plain that the U-53 was ordered to cross the seas for that very purpose. No sensible person could have believed for one moment that she came primarily as a bearer of a dispatch to the German Ambassador. A naval commander sent upon such an express mission would not intrust his message for transmission by mail to the first visitor who came on board and then turn about for a home port.

Captain ROSE brought his submarine to our waters under very different orders, and without any delay he has begun to execute them in that German manner of which the world has had too much experience. He has chosen for his field of operations waters traversed daily and almost hourly by the carriers of our coastwise trade and by ships engaged in the commerce of the United States with foreign countries. He stopped an American ship. He sank British ships on their way westward bringing cargoes to our ports. Up to this writing he has sent to the bottom six ships, including two of neutral character. These incidents have occurred upon the high seas, which are open for the lawful use of ships of war and of peace of all nations. But the peril of thus extending the operations of war to waters so near our coast is very great, so great that Germany cannot and will not continue to assume the risk unless she has become altogether reckless about the maintenance of friendly relations with the United States.

We once warned her away from an undertaking of menace against Venezuela and she gave heed. We shall not hesitate to tell her that the exercise of the belligerent right of visit and search upon American vessels chartered only for domestic trade, following their accustomed course from one American port to another, can be of no service to her, and would be so distasteful to us that our deep anxiety, our anger even, would be removed only by an immediate discontinuance of the practice.

There is a graver peril. The waters where this most unwelcome visitor is prowling and destroying are the highways to our chief ports. Through them pass ships carrying a great part of our commerce and substantially all the American passengers who cross the seas. One rash act, a single mistake, on the part of the U-boat commander, causing the loss of even one American life, would provoke instant action by the American Government. Thereafter dispatches to Ambassador VON BERNSTORFF could be handed to him in Berlin, and relations between the two Governments would be at an end. This submarine has begun a wholesale, indiscriminate foray against our commerce. It appears to be almost certain that she has already sunk vessels in disregard of law.

Germany has been deprived of her power of offensive on land. Her plight is desperate and daily growing more desperate. Her Kaiser and his Ministers see the black shadow of defeat that ever comes nearer and nearer. The German people are losing heart, and their rulers no longer dare to let them know the truth about battles and campaigns. They may have hoped that the news of the sinking of enemy ships in these western waters by the U-53 would give their people the courage to endure further privation and suffering. That would be a strangely shortsighted policy. Germany's rulers are looking about for a way of salvation. The unending rumors of peace overtures show that. When the time comes, as it must soon come, when they will be forced to sue for peace, they are going to stand in sore need of neutral friendly offices. Yet by sending here a warship that vividly recalls to our memories the black crime of the Lusitania they run straight into the danger of estranging the one nation that can best serve them in that coming time when they will need a friend. The murder of the hundred Americans who went down with the Lusitania has never been atoned for. We have given our last warning. The time for forbearance has passed. The people know that they can trust President WILSON to safeguard the rights and the interests of the country prudently and wisely but firmly.

BUSINESS AND THE PRESIDENT.

The candor and the open-minded quality of Judge LOVETT's declaration in support of President WILSON, which we print this morning, will give it a power of persuasion and conviction that no merely partisan appeal could wield. Mr. WILSON has made mistakes, from many things he has done Judge LOVETT would withhold assent and approval. But these cannot be allowed to obscure his major achievements or the great sum of his constructive acts. When the head of one of the greatest railroad systems in the country, although he criticises Mr. WILSON's actions in the emergency of the threatened railroad strike, nevertheless recognizes the country's debt of gratitude to him and gives earnest support to his candidacy, the now very evident truth that the election was not decided by the enactment of the Adamson law will dawn upon the minds even of the Republican campaign managers.

Judge LOVETT's questions are pertinent. Business has been less harassed under this Administration than at any time since the death of MCKINLEY. Do the men of affairs want to punish the Democratic Party for that? Do they want to make it the party of radicalism, a party hostile to business? In the years of unrest that may follow the war possibly a radical party would become the majority party.

The Democratic Party and the Democratic President have made use of power to serve the country wisely and nobly. They have promoted its prosperity, its happiness and contentment. Shall they be punished for that? The head of the Union Pacific Railroad gives the business men of the country something to think about.

THE ORACLE OF THE PRIMARY.

Was it in the Maine town of Wells that, on a historical or legendary occasion, the Selectmen, or other election officials, weary of their labors and longing for celebration and hard cider, are said to have omitted a formal counting of the votes. "Let's estimate 'em," said some genius in authority, and estimated they were.

In the New Hampshire primary HENRY W. BURLEIGH of Franklin, candidate for Representative, got 60 votes, PETER DANA 62. A recount by the Bureau of Elections at Concord last week gave 62 to each candidate. PETER DANA's name was not on the printed ballots, but written on them by the Danaites. Four of these, too slothful to write, used "stickers." So DANA lost 4 votes, and BURLEIGH gained 2. The candidates agreed to "shake off the tie," "Heads or tails"! PETER DANA, unfortunate in the toss as in the primary, lost.

This is one of the few triumphs of the direct primary system, and it was won outside the rules. Out in Washington State the tie mightn't have happened. In several districts the same men were chosen both Republican and Democratic Committeemen. In one district the same man got both the Democratic and Republican nominations for member of the Legislature. Confusion of the voters, mistakes of ballots. On the whole, isn't the New Hampshire ordeal of the tossed coin, extended to all candidates and not merely used to settle ties, more satisfactory?

FARMERS AND THE CLAYTON ACT.

The Aroostook Potato Shippers' Association is first cousin to the New York milk producers who are spilling milk up-State while this city is going without. The Maine potato producers are under indictment for keeping a blacklist of those under their disfavor for buying and selling otherwise than as the association approves. Upon conviction by the association, the free traders are fined and otherwise punished, to the detriment of their business. Upon their complaint the association has been indicted as a conspiracy in unreasonable restraint, and on Thursday in Boston their counsel put in their defense.

It is an agricultural association, it seems, and therefore is as immune to the Sherman law as the trainmen's trade unions, by virtue of the exemptions of the Clayton law. Agriculture includes not only the long hours of illpaid labor in the fields, but also the process of marketing the product. The honest agriculturists had been so often deceived and victimized by the wicked men of the city that they were impelled to organize for their mutual benefit and protection by their beneficent blacklist. And they prayed for their exemption under one law by another.

They may be entitled to it. But if the potato distributers are exempt under the Clayton law, so must be the Dairymen's League in this State. If these associations, seeking profit in this manner, are exempt as agricultural benevolent associations, like the trainmen's unions, then, indeed, there is a new freedom under the Sherman law. The defense of the capitalist trusts against Government prosecutions has been that their actions were reasonable and not in undue restraint of trade. The defense of the potato producers is that, whatever they do, they have special exemption for such acts as theirs, whatever their nature.

It is a coincidence which has nothing to do with their conduct that they profit by the loss they cause to others. It is out of date for rogues to complain of the law when they feel the halter draw. Those who have reason to fear the law nowadays get a law of their own, and then go forth armed against conviction, even though they may be prosecuted. The Sherman law was wonderfully popular until it was enforced. Then it was discovered that it was better to fit the law to business than to fit business to such a law. If the Clayton law is to survive, it ought not to be overworked in its first applications, like the Sherman law.

MAKING RAILROADS IN CHINA.

For more than one reason the contract signed on the 30th ult. by the Chinese Government and an American company for railroad construction involving the expenditure of at least $60,000,000 will excite much interest here and abroad. A preliminary agreement was signed four months ago. The work is to be done by a company which is owned jointly by the American International Corporation and a well-known Western firm of railroad builders. The attorney who wrote the contract says that it calls for 1,500 miles of road and includes an option for 1,500 more, with provision that payment shall be made on a percentage basis.

Something more than $60,000,000 will be required, and the money is to be obtained by Chinese Government bonds which will be issued in this country by the American International Corporation. In effect this will be an American loan, and the security will be the railroad property, without any addition in the form of Government concessions or guarantees. The chief engineer, already appointed, is an American, who has directed the construction of roads in Alaska and South Africa. The traffic manager and auditor will be Americans.

It will be seen that this is a plain business project, without complications due to international political considerations. There is no interference with existing agreements or treaties concerning railroads, it is asserted, and there are no indications thus far that the project is opposed or disapproved by Japan. Her recent treaty concerning railways in the north relates to territory not affected by the American contract. As the preliminary agreement was signed in May, there has been plenty of time for her to express disapproval or show hostility, if she desired to do so. Apparently her attitude is satisfactory to the contractors.

There is proof in this contract that the American people are free to take advantage of business opportunities in China, that the door is open for companies and capitalists that have sufficient energy and courage. And it indicates that Japan by no means insists upon control of foreign undertakings for the development of China's resources. The project must be placed to the credit of a farsighted corporation that is making plans for the extension of our trade and interests in Russia, South America, and elsewhere after the war. It may affect our industries and exports favorably before the declaration of peace, for we assume that the greater part of the materials required will be obtained in this country.

TO SECURE PEACE FOR ALL TIME.

The dimensions of the proposed new battle cruisers for the United States Navy, bids for the construction of which have been called for, stir the imagination. These floating forts will be 850 feet long and the length of our largest superdreadnoughts is only 600 feet. They will have a speed of from thirty-two to thirty-five knots, while the fastest European battle cruisers, so far as is known, have never excelled twenty-eight knots. Their displacement will be 35,000 tons. The displacement of our huge Pennsylvania is 31,400 tons, that of the English warships of the Queen Elizabeth type and the largest foreign battle cruisers 27,500 tons. Each of these swift-going war machines will carry ten fourteen-inch guns, and the cost of each, armored and equipped, will be about $20,000,000. These, in short, will be the largest naval vessels yet projected, representing the superlative in dimensions and speed.

Nevertheless, in an encounter with a heavily armored superdreadnought with larger guns, any one of them would soon be destroyed. It will be the business of the commander of a battle cruiser to keep out of the range of the dreadnoughts. But if, like the British commander in the battle of Jutland, he is forced to get in dreadnought range, he will be able to make his opponent feel his might before his own ship is destroyed. Economically, the loss of one of these powerful cruisers would be very serious, but ships are not built to be lost. The one thing certain is that with plenty of cruisers of this type ready for action and the newer 32,000-ton dreadnoughts in commission, the chance of the United States Navy being dragged into war will be remote. We are building for defense, not for offense. The money to be expended on the extension of our navy is an investment to secure permanent peace. That is the only way to do it.

CLEANING UP.

The city has awarded its first contract for a sewage disposal plant, to be situated at the foot of Dyckman Street on the Hudson River. It is the beginning of a large undertaking to which the city is committed by every consideration of regard for its own interests and of comity toward neighbors. Heretofore the city has prosecuted others for defiling water courses, although it defiled them worse itself. New Jersey has often reproached New York for prosecuting its Passaic sewer, although New York's own sewers were worse offenders against decency. Against that the city had no defense on the merits, and could only retort that New Jersey was proposing a new nuisance, while New York was only maintaining an old nuisance through the immensity of the task of ending it.

Now a beginning is made. New York City will not hereafter increase the pollution of water courses in any degree which is avoidable, and will be in better position than before to combat such undertakings as the Passaic sewer and the Bronx Valley sewer. Albany has almost completed its disposal plant, and Newburg is following that good example. The industrial establishments which have made the Upper Hudson a public nuisance—officially so declared—on the plea of their poverty are now so prosperous that they can be compelled to get rid of the wastes of their works in a sanitary manner. Perhaps the pulp mills may find a money profit in utilizing their wastes in the present condition of the paper market. If trout can be caught in the Thames, despite the population of London and other cities, there is still hope that shad and salmon and "weaks" may again reward the sportsman and the market fisherman in the Hudson.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Another Blow at Athletics.

Another more or less—probably more—acrimonious discussion of collegiate and intercollegiate sports is sure to be started by the report on the subject that has just been made to the Yale Athletic Committee by the so-called "receivers of Yale athletics"—Professor ROBERT CORWIN, GEORGE P. DAY, and HENRY HOBSON. In their opinion, the situation as it exists at a university generally credited with superiority to all except a small number of American institutions of learning is marked by absurdity and extravagance that have reached the very limit of the tolerable, and they do not hesitate to say that to prevent the perpetuation and extension of the present evils it may be necessary to forbid the further participation by Yale students in athletic contests with other colleges.

That suggestion will excite not a little of something very much like horror in both graduate and undergraduate circles, but those who protest against such action as is suggested will find difficulty in refuting the charges of the "receivers" against the "unprofitable scramble to raise huge sums of money for the payment of the disproportionate salaries demanded by expert coaches."

It is these expenditures, according to the report, that bring about the worst abuses connected with collegiate athletics, and with that opinion all will agree except those who see in outdoor sports, not needed amusement and physical development for the whole student body, but a means by which a few specialists can win glory for themselves and their alma mater by defeating like specialists in other colleges. The professional trainer is indeed an anomalous figure among amateur sportsmen, and the utilization of his services is entirely incompatible with any delicacy of sentiment as regards the maintenance of amateur standing. Inevitably he turns play into business, and, as always happens when that is done, into a business that is in many ways unseemly and demoralizing.

The legend of the Greek King who was told that there was in lute playing a degree of excellence which it would be disgraceful for him to possess, since it would show his neglect of more important tasks and duties, might well be pondered by the college boys who gain the skill at football or rowing that is required to win victories in widely competitive struggles for supremacy. Their victories, after all, are but poor things, with little if any relevance either to the acquirement of education or to the advantages they expect to acquire from it.

A Struggle with a Conscience.

An anxious seeker for light and leading thus deposeth: He is a commuter, working in one of the city's tall office buildings, and, after the manner of his kind, his daily journeys from home and back again have become for him things done with the expenditure of little either of thought or consciousness. Everything connected with them is nearly automatic. To save time in getting to his train at night—and, of course, he cuts the amount thereof perilously short at both ends—he has the habit of getting his subway ticket ready for deposit long before he reaches the chopper's box, and he holds it always in just the way that facilitates dropping it where it belongs without interrupting his hurried walk for the door of his favored car in the subway train.

The other evening he went through the usual preparatory motions in this part of his trip, entered and emerged from the subway train after his habitual fashion, traversed the Grand Central Station without a glance at its magnificences—though not without a subliminal appreciation of them—settled down in the hoped-for corner seat of the smoker and started to read his evening paper. Then, and then only, did he discover that the subway ticket with which he should have paid for the first part of his homeward ride was still between his astonished fingers.

He solemnly asseverates that his robbery of the Interborough was wholly unintentional, and he can only wonder why his oversight was not observed and called to his humiliated attention by the gateman. And he wants to know what, in morals and economics, he should do about it.

Reparation, preceded by confession to some high official of the corporation he has wronged, occurs to him as the action which alone would set him thoroughly right with the world, but that might get the presumably innocent, but certainly negligent, gateman into trouble with his superiors, and somehow he doesn't want to do that. To drop two subway tickets instead of one into the box would mitigate to some extent his sense of sin, but something—he doesn't dare to ask what, lest the answer convict him of seeing no harm in getting the better of a transportation company—tells him that would be carrying virtue further than is expected of mere mortal men. The laches of the gateman comes in at this point mysteriously to quiet his conscience, but he cannot explain, even to his own satisfaction, why it should do so.

Silence Is Too Eloquent.

That the failure of even one woman prominent among the suffragists to declare herself for military preparedness and against peace without honor has turned into "antis" some men who used to be "pros" more or less enthusiastic, while other men who were indifferent to the suffrage cause have thus been made antagonistic to it—these facts already have been called to the attention of those whom they most concern. The information, however, seemingly has not interested them; at any rate, it has not elicited an answer of any sort, and, judging from their silence, the suffrage leaders do not deem it worth while to protest against the deduction from their pacifist attitude that the feminization of politics would result in the maintenance of peace at any price so far as the women voters could effect it.

Perhaps the letter from ELIZABETH OGDEN WOOD, a lifelong worker for woman suffrage, who wrote to THE TIMES that she, too, shared the apprehensions mentioned, and that she will seek the ballot for herself and her sisters no more while the suffrage leaders remain silent or talk open pacifism, will be more successful in getting some sort of a reply from the strangely silent officials of the franchise leagues and societies.

If they are losing members, as well as the aid and sympathy of men formerly on their side or not against them, the situation is rather serious—for them and their cause. Dr. SHAW and Mrs. CATT can always get the floor and a respectful hearing. Also as much newspaper space as they want. Why don't they utilize these precious privileges?

CO-OPERATIVE BUYING.

How It Has Solved the Bread Problem in Europe.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial discussion of the comparative cost of homemade and bakery bread and the communication of Jay Leroy on the price of wheat are each from different angles suggestive. You imply that if the bakery can supply bread cheaper than a housewife can it will; that competition will insure that. Mr. Leroy, on the other hand, does not think competition protects the consumer, even in the case of an article so widely produced as wheat, and so he suggests that the subject become "a political issue."

Among consumers there are three attitudes of mind with regard to the necessity and justice of high retail prices—thoughtless complacency, doubt and uncertainty, and dissatisfaction. The second and third classes are growing.

A way has been found in Europe, especially in Great Britain, to remove this doubt and dissatisfaction as to costs to the consumer. I refer to co-operative buying in which the consumers, through their chosen agents, become their own distributers and occupy the middleman's strategic position. Thus consumers are not only protected but are in a position to know just why prices are what they are, the business being conducted with the utmost publicity.

It makes a great difference whether the distributer is, like the ordinary dealer, constantly seeking to increase the spread between the price received by the producer and that paid by the consumer, to the end that his profits may be swelled, or is seeking—without profit—to shorten the route and reduce the expense between producer and consumer. When the co-operative agency is unable to buy at a fair price, it proceeds to produce the article. Thus the English co-operators own the largest bakery in England, and all its economies are insured to the consumer. In Great Britain over 10,000,000 people are supplied with about $900,000,000 worth of goods per year from their own stores. The uncertainty of war prices has caused many people to seek co-operative buying. The increase in turnover of the various wholesales last year were as follows: Manchester, 23.3 per cent.; Glasgow, 20.56 per cent.; Hamburg, 2.96 per cent.; Copenhagen, 2.82 per cent.; Moscow, 122.38 per cent.; Budapest, 52.44 per cent.; Basle, 9.79 per cent.; Helsingfors, 44.53 per cent.; Vienna, 13.33 per cent.; Stockholm, 66.62 per cent.; Rotterdam, 26.36 per cent.; Christiania, 44 per cent.

EMERSON P. HARRIS,
President Montclair Co-operative Society.
Montclair, N. J., Oct. 5, 1916.

Tuberculosis in Prison Camps.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read Mrs. Gertrude Atherton's article about the inoculation of war prisoners with tuberculosis germs by the Germans. I doubt this story very much, and believe Mrs. Atherton would, too, if better acquainted with the disease.

Dr. James J. Walsh and other leading physicians have stated that in about 95 per cent. of the autopsies performed, tubercular lesions are to be found. This proves that the persons had a touch of the disease at some time in life, however slight it may have been. This would make inoculation in order to produce the disease an unnecessary and stupid thing to do. Are not the Germans great scientists? Are they not very efficient? These healed lesions found in the lungs tell the tale that certain conditions caused it to cease. Some of the conditions that will cause the disease are found in war camps, such as overcrowding and malnutrition. And those of the weaker constitutions will surely fall into the disease.

O. C. UNDERWOOD.
New York, Oct. 5, 1916.

A JAPANESE GARDEN.

Beyond the gates, carved strange with dragons fierce
And dwarfish demons horrible to see,
There lies a garden, fragrant in the hush
And brooding calm of many a century.

A smiling image from its moss-grown shrine
Looks out across a lake, rimmed 'round with flowers—
Flaming azaleas—where long-legged cranes
In family consultation stand for hours.

Here is the curving bridge, and then a path
Waist-high with ferns comes suddenly to view;
Beyond—beneath the green gloom of tall trees—
Crouches a temple builded of bamboo.

Kingdoms may come and go—the gods of chance
Play havoc with the world. This ancient spot,
Where memory's flutes rehearse the storied past,
And Nippon's name is cherished, changes not!

MAZIE V. CARUTHERS.

CHAMELEON POLITICS.

Does Mr. Hughes Expect to Win Without a Clear-Cut Issue?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There are, roughly speaking, about 2,000,000 voters in the country who are naturalized citizens, or sons of naturalized citizens, who originally came from Germany. It is in the nature of an insult to these voters to claim that they are more German than American. If they were, they would have remained in Germany, in the great majority of cases. At least, the fair-minded person would suppose so, and nothing to the contrary has been demonstrated. And yet, what do we find among the politicians angling for their votes? Either a tacit or an active assumption that all these voters are blind to every American issue and that they will vote solely in accordance with the impression they get of the candidates' attitude toward Germany.

Mr. Hughes, it is generally thought, is friendly to these voters. It is true that he has never said it, but he has never said anything much to the contrary. It is conceded that a great many of them will vote for him because they interpret his silence as assent to their own sympathies in the war. Mr. Hughes and his lieutenants are trying to profit as much as possible from this situation. They talk vague generalities about "unadulterated Americanism" and compile picayune issues from the isolated appointments of "deserving Democrats" instead of deserving Republicans. But this, a real issue, they avoid. Mr. Hughes has never said he would have gone to war with either Germany or Mexico. Neither has he said that Germany was right in sinking the Lusitania or that Mexico was right at Carrizal. He has, instead, neatly balanced himself "on the fence," truckling for votes, trying to make German-Americans believe he would have consented to submarine attacks without warning without saying so in that many words, and at the same time trying to make the opponents of unlawful submarine warfare believe he would have sent troops instead of notes to Europe after the sinking of the Lusitania, without saying that either.

On the woman suffrage issue Mr. Hughes is equally "vacillating."

As a "personal" candidate, he is angling for women's votes in the West for all he is, worth—knowing, perhaps, that if elected, he can very easily dodge behind his party platform, and instead of pushing the Federal amendment—the thing for which the suffragists want to see him in office—he can recant and tell them from the White House that he "has no right to attempt" to interfere with "the right of each State to settle this question for itself."

In other words, Mr. Hughes is truckling for women's votes and anti-women's votes, just as he is trying to attract pro-German and anti-German voters.

On neither of these issues will the Republican candidate answer a direct question, such as: (1) Would you sanction submarine attacks without warning? (2) Would you stop the exportation of war munitions? (3) Would you work for the passage of a Federal suffrage amendment?

It is important that the country get Mr. Hughes's answers to these questions. He himself has raised these issues, and suggested them. President Wilson, by both word and action, has answered all of these questions in the negative. Every voter in the country knows where he stands. Mr. Hughes, on the contrary, is trying to corral the votes of all those who want a President who will answer these questions in the negative, and at the same time of all those who want a President who will answer them in the affirmative.

It is entirely unfair to the voter to ask him to judge between the President and Mr. Hughes on these issues—which are about the only live issues in this campaign—until he knows where Mr. Hughes actually stands. On the suffrage issue, Mr. Hughes has shown a disposition to play the game "both ways" as a "personal candidate" and as a "Presidential candidate." Is he playing it both ways on the foreign policy, too? It is democracy's due, it is the voter's right, to know.

Now let us examine the other side of the shield. President Wilson has indeed answered the foregoing questions in the negative. We know what he will do if continued in office four more years. And we know what he has said. But meanwhile he, too, through his agents, is truckling somewhat for votes—for pro-German votes and anti-German votes, suffrage and anti-suffrage votes.

A Democratic campaign speaker on Broadway Saturday night spent three hours in trying to tell a group of about five hundred voters that there was "no such thing as international law"—that the Germans "had a right to sink the Lusitania." It was a frank and rank appeal for pro-German votes. It was so disgusting that one citizen remarked: "President Wilson is becoming pro-German just before election."

Also, we know that President Wilson, when he heard that the National Suffrage Association was likely to adopt a Federal amendment policy, went to Atlantic City and recited a lot about "humanity" and "the tide rising to meet the moon," in order to keep them "non-partisan."

Is democracy becoming demoralized? Is our country becoming such a polyglot assemblage of opposite, organized opinion that, in order to become President, a man must be a chameleon? And if our electorate is taking the form of a political plaid, with colors, races, and sexes all running at cross purposes, is not a chameleon Administration likely to "bust itself trying to make good," like the chameleon in the story?

AN INDEPENDENT AMERICAN.
New York, Oct. 5, 1916.

Widows Who Receive No Pension.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the passage of the bill giving to all widows of the civil war a pension of $20 a month a good work was partly done, but while it makes many legal widows it leaves all soldiers' widows who married after June, 1905 not legalized by law so they could claim their pensions as such. Is it right? Is it just? For no matter at what date they were married, to them has come the care of their soldier husbands in last illness, to them the shock of death, the loneliness of widowhood. Too often left penniless, alone and friendless, widows before the world, but not so recognized by the laws of the country for which their husbands fought. As one whose husband fought throughout the civil war, from the first call to arms, and was one of the last to be mustered out at its close, who left his widow of past 60 penniless, I feel this law should have included all widows regardless of the date of marriage, in justice to the men who served the Union and to those they loved.

ONE OF THE SUFFERERS.
Newport, N. Y., Sept. 30, 1916.

Hughes's Reply to Olney.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Hughes sums up his reply to Mr. Olney with the statement that he is seeking office, not that he covets power, but "the opportunity to maintain American rights and American honor." Will he explain to a perplexed voter why, then, a change is necessary from the present incumbent, or, specifically, what he would have done, remembering that power includes responsibility?

E. S. J.
New York, Oct. 5, 1916.

A GERMAN JUDGE ON BRITISH MAIL SEIZURE.

He Finds The Hague Provision Is Not Applicable and That According to German Authorities It Is Not a Violation of International Law.

By DR. ERNST NEUKAMP,
Junior Judge of the Imperial Court of Appeal, Leipsic.

The following is translated from "The English Postal Robberies in the Light of International Law," published in the Deutsche Juristen Zeitung.

The XI. Hague Agreement of the 18th of October, 1907, owes its existence, as far as it concerns the postal traffic, to a proposal made by the German representatives at the second peace conference at The Hague, (see "Zieme Conference Internationale de la Paix," Vol. 3 Hague, P. 1,121). That the provisions concerned only refer to letters proper is clear not only from the text of the article, but also from the history of its origin. For on the question of a member of the fourth committee, Count Tornielli, (P. 1,422) whether the German proposal was referring to postal parcels as well, or only to the letter post (correspondence postale), the German representative, the Ministerialdirektor, Dr. Kriege, declared expressly that the postal parcels were excluded from the privilege granted to the letter post. * * *

As far as the genuine so-called transit postal traffic is concerned it will be difficult, in spite of the provisions in Article 4 of the International Postal Treaty of the 26th of May, 1906, according to which the "liberty of the transit throughout the territories of the contracting nations is guaranteed," to object on the strength of international law to the declaration made by Sir Edward Grey in Parliament in January, 1916, that the British Government claims the right to hold up, examine, and, if necessary, to confiscate, transit mails in British ports or in British territorial waters. For in war all the powers are likely to exercise such a right of control over the transit traffic, (Cf. the judgment of the 14th-23d of August, 1877, mentioned in Beelenkamp's "Les Lois Postales Universelles," P. 17 Hague, 1910,) in which it is laid down that in the international postal traffic the inviolability of the postal secrecy is subject to "the reservation of the requirements of public order."

On the ground of the facts mentioned above it is held generally by a number of jurists that England by her action has made herself guilty of a violation of XI. Hague Agreement of 1907. (Thus by Teich, "England the Post Robber," in the Kölnische Zeitung, No. 322, 28th March, 1916; von Noldecke, "The Post in Naval Warfare," in the Deutsche Nachrichten, Berlin, 29th April, 1916; J. Hatschek, "The English International Censorship," in the Tag, 6th May, 1916; Wittmaak, "The Postal War," in the Deutsche Revue, May, 1916, Pp. 214 and 215.)

But all these writers overlook a "trifling circumstance," viz., the Article 9 of the agreement, according to which it is only applicable if all the belligerents are contracting parties.

But the agreement in question has been signed or ratified neither by Russia nor by Montenegro, Serbia, and Turkey. Therefore, in the opinion of two most eminent German authorities on international law, Zitelmann and von Liszt, it is not valid at all. (Compare von Liszt, "The Obligations of International Treaties Concerning Warfare by Sea," in L. Z., 1915, P. 169 and following, especially P. 173. Zitelmann, "The Applicability of the Conventions of The Hague and Geneva in the Present War," in the Archive for Public Law, 35, P. 1 and following, especially P. 23: "The inapplicability of those conventions is absolute; they are not even applicable between the States which have ratified them.") Also the circumstance that neither England nor France refers to the clause of Article 9 of the agreement and does not attempt to declare that agreement invalid, does not, according to Zitelmann, alter the case. He says distinctly:

"The inapplicability of the convention is self-evident. Nor is it correct to argue, as some people do, that a belligerent power only had the right to appeal to the binding force of the treaty, and that if it does not do so the treaty remains applicable." * * *

This has the further effect that also the neutral powers cannot appeal to the Convention of 1907 (Zitelmann, P. 9). Consequently the letter mail of the neutral States is not protected by the XI. Hague Agreement from interference on the part of the belligerents, since it has no validity at all. Strange to say, Zitelmann in the chapter "The War and International Law," of his work, "Germany and the World War," P. 661, generally speaks of the capture by England of the mails from and to Germany as "a violation of the international law," although he himself emphasizes in the above-mentioned treatise the inapplicability of the XI. Hague Agreement, and himself declares that the capture of the German letter mail by England is not contrary to the international law.

However regrettable this result may be for the neutral States, there is no help for it, if we are to take the views of Zitelmann and von Liszt.

A CAMPAIGN OF SILENCE.

Great World Questions Avoided by Both Parties.

New York, Sept. 29, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Both candidates for the Presidency of the United States are ignobly silent on the most vital problem which confronts our people—the very people whose suffrages they are soliciting: What, during the next four years, shall we do as our part in the world crisis?

Both candidates are learned gentlemen. Both have received high academic degrees. One of them has been President of a great university and the other has been a Judge in the highest court of our country. From such men we had a right to expect more than ordinary campaign oratory. We had a right to expect at least an approach to an explanation of the principles of statesmanship and the standards of national morality which should govern us during the next four years. Our people have never failed to respond to any lofty moral appeal. Why, then, do not these learned and experienced gentlemen address us upon that plane? Why do they not tell us how, in their opinion, the immutable principles of justice and humanity ought to be applied in determining our future conduct? They do, indeed, favor us with grandiose eloquence about the lofty position of our country as the torch-bearer of civilization; but this is not an expression of views. As a conception and statement of what we ought to do during the next four years it is bombast, mere sound and fury, signifying nothing. It condemns the intelligence of the man who utters it, and it affronts the intelligence of the American people to whom it is addressed.

Europe is caught in a conflict between two opposing and utterly inconsistent ideals of government: one of these declares the virtual absorption of the individual in the State; the other declares those principles of personal liberty which are irrevocably established in this country by our Declaration of Independence and our Federal Constitution, and those principles of personal humanity which are the highest achievement of the highest civilization.

Fortunately for us in America, there is no longer any doubt as to the outcome of that titanic conflict. The forces of absolution and inhumanity are doomed to utter and final defeat. The conflict itself, however, and the ensuing period of reorganization present immediate and pressing questions of right and duty to which we cannot, if we would, be oblivious. Not even 3,000 miles of Atlantic Ocean can save us from the necessity of meeting and solving them, and on our solution depends in large measure our own future. We have no internal problems which compare in magnitude or significance with the external problems that will be forced upon us during the next four years.

At a time when we are soberly and earnestly engaged in selecting our Chief Executive, that is to say, the man who will wield the largest power at the moment when our course of action must be determined, the candidates for that onerous task and glorious opportunity give us no clue—or, at the most, only faint and elusive clues—as to what they think, or what they intend to do, during the four years of their service. They ask to be allowed to guide us, but they will not say whither they would lead us.

It is worth while to recall a few of the issues that will probably come before us for decision.

The past has left us vital decisions still unmade. Are we ever as a nation to record our moral judgment as to the rights and wrongs of the conflict still raging, or, careless of moral values, are we to maintain a colorless neutrality? We have suffered grievous personal wrongs. Our innocent women and little children have been slaughtered! Are we to be forever content with heartless condolences and ambiguous admissions of regret from those who slaughtered them?

The immediate future may call for like decisions. What is to be our preparation against future aggressions upon our rights during the further progress of the war? Suppose more innocent American lives are taken by ruthless belligerents, what then?

More important than all these immediate questions, however, are those which the remoter future holds. What are we to do when the war is over and the world tries to readjust itself to changed conditions, with a threatened "war after the war"? Are we to have views as to the morality of the settlement among the belligerents? If we have views, are we to express them? Are we to lift up our voice in defense of the oppressed peoples who find no strong advocate at the peace congress? Are we to take a stand for the open door when it comes to re-establishing the commerce of the earth on a new basis, or are we to take part in an unseemly scramble for special privileges and trade concessions? Are we to insist upon free exchanges of the moral, mental and material resources of the world, or are we to consent to, and take part in, a world policy which will establish new local barriers and create new jealousies like those which brought on the war?

Other problems will be presented to us during the next four years, but it would be a waste of time to enumerate further. The point is that our candidates give us no information upon which we can base a rational judgment as to their views or hopes or probable action as to our coming emergencies. We know absolutely nothing of what they think. One candidate says "America first," the other says "undiluted Americanism"; both repudiate "hyphenated Americanism," and that is about all they impart to us of their secret thoughts. We have only to set these phrases over against our problems to understand how empty and stupid they are.

I believe it to be a fact that before the campaign began the American people hoped sincerely that from men of the calibre of our Presidential candidates we should learn much as to our rights and duties in the world crisis. I can recall how we congratulated ourselves on the coming pleasures of a campaign above the ordinary plane. Our hopes have been frustrated, however. The campaign has so far progressed that we must sorrowfully record our judgment that in the latest of the three great crises in our history both Presidential candidates have failed us, and that, if they have not exactly betrayed their country, they have been afraid to speak for fear of alienating votes. They have fallen to the level of ordinary politicians and have been found wanting in the hour of their country's great need.

EVERETT V. ABBOT.

Against Rewards to Policemen.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The newspapers have published the fact that President Shonts will pay a police officer the reward of $200 which the Interborough Company has agreed to pay "for causing the arrest and conviction of a person caught throwing missiles at cars," &c.

I sincerely hope that the company will think better of this and refrain from paying rewards to police officers for doing their duty. The receipt of a reward, or even the hope of receiving it, from one of the parties to the strike may give the officer a personal interest in the matter which will prevent him from being absolutely impartial in the performance of his duty and cause great bitterness among the strikers.

There is absolutely no warrant in law for the payment of rewards to policemen. In a recent decision the Appellate Division rules as follows:

It is unnecessary that we should decide whether Section 1,826 of the penal law, making it a felony for a public officer to receive a gratuity or reward for performing his duty as such, is applicable to the present case, as we are of the opinion that, by the great weight of authority, plaintiffs are not entitled to recover the reward in question, inasmuch as all that was done by

CARLSTROM HOPES FOR TEST TUESDAY

New Tank for Times Aeroplane, Fitted Yesterday, Will Hold 200 Gallons.

280 POUNDS MORE WEIGHT

If Full Capacity of the Tank Is Utilized—Wellman Enthusiastic Over the Trip.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Oct. 8.—Unexpectedly rapid progress has been made in the alterations on the aeroplane in which Victor Carlstrom is to fly from Chicago to New York for THE NEW YORK TIMES. It was 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon when the specifications for the new gasoline tank which it was decided at the last moment would be necessary for a trip of such length were ready. Tinsmiths at the Curtiss aeroplane factory were set to work at once and kept at it all night, with the result that this morning the new tank was ready to be fitted. It was brought out to the Curtiss aviation field and fitted on the aeroplane under the direction of Charles B. Kirkham, chief engineer of the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Corporation, and then taken back to the shops for the final touches.

If no new obstacle interposes it is hoped that this work will be completed tomorrow, and that by Tuesday morning the aeroplane will be ready for its preliminary tests. The new tank will hold about 200 gallons—an increase of 40 gallons over the old—and is considerably stronger. Thus two of the principal difficulties in the way of a successful flight—a possibly inadequate supply of fuel and leakage which might have compelled a descent—have been put pretty well outside the realm of possibility.

If the full capacity of the new tank is utilized it will mean an increase in the weight to be carried of nearly 280 pounds. This increases the probability that the aeroplane will be flown as it is at present, with the additional centre panel which makes the wings twelve feet longer from tip to tip. Experiment may prove that the additional lifting capacity conferred by the extension is unnecessary, and that the wings can be reduced to the proportions of those of the ordinary model R Curtiss, thereby increasing the speed of the machine; but from present indications it seems probable that the greater wing spread will be retained.

Carlstrom has given up a trip to Washington and Newport News which he had planned when it first seemed that THE TIMES aeroplane could not be tried till Wednesday, and every effort will be made to get a start on the preliminary tests at the earliest date consistent with thorough and complete preparation. Every one connected with the Curtiss plant regrets the delays that have occurred, but it is realized that the success of a flight involving such an enormous strain depends on preliminary preparation that leaves no possibility of a weak point in the machine.

Wellman Compliments The Times.

Walter Wellman, who in October, 1910, attempted to cross the Atlantic Ocean in the dirigible America and failed, after sailing 1,010 miles and breaking all records for distance and time of flight, said yesterday that he regarded the Chicago-New York flight as the greatest aeronautical event of the year.

"In addition to breaking the world's records for non-stop cross-country flight," he said, "the record of the trip will be a valuable addition to the science or aeronautics.

"Before speaking of this I must say that THE TIMES deserves great credit for promoting this mail-carrying flight. This is right in line with the policy of THE TIMES, which has always been a leader in aviation. When the science was still in its infancy—before it received the great impetus of the European war—THE TIMES fostered interest in it, both through its news columns and editorials. I think that THE TIMES flight will mark the beginning of the overland service, when it will be possible in a day or two to take an aeroplane for Boston, Washington, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and points further West instead of waiting for the slower express trains and limiteds.

"I have followed all the published preparations for the flight, and I know the men who are in charge of it. I know their work and what they have done to advance the science of aviation, and I have confidence in their ability to carry the attempt to a successful conclusion. When it is done and Carlstrom has landed at Governors Island, we shall realize that it means a great triumph for American machines and aviators, to say nothing of an American newspaper.

"Carlstrom has everything in his favor. He will even have a favoring wind, unless all indications fail, that will add from twenty to thirty miles an hour to his speed. Even if the wind should not be favorable, it would make little difference. The type of aeroplane he will use, the improved military tractor, with motors developing about 200 horse power, is powerful enough to conquer any reasonable cyclone. Of course, a head wind will slow his speed, but not to such an extent that he cannot get through in about twelve hours. With the wind behind, he will make better than 100 miles an hour and ought to get here in less than ten hours.

"From my long experience with balloons and dirigibles, in which you are practically at the mercy of the elements, I feel that the problems Caristrom faces are of the greatest interest. Before starting he will have to chart his course carefully. Each compass direction will have to be exactly calculated, so that when he reaches Cleveland he will know just how many degrees to veer to the north to reach Jamestown. From Jamestown to Elmira and Binghamton he will fly practically due east, then turning to the southeast to make Port Jervis. At Port Jervis he will turn a few degrees further south and pick up Paterson before making for the Fort Lee Ferry. From Paterson he will be able to fly by sight, if the weather is at all clear, as New York is well-defined when one is flying at a height of 8,000 or 10,000 feet. I suppose he will find this the best elevation to use, as the upper levels usually have the steadiest air currents.

"Flying by compass sounds much more simple than it is. There is always a drift to the machine, usually due to the wind, which is never absolutely behind or head on, unless the pilot is flying with or against it intentionally. Caristrom will have to watch his drift closely and calculate how to keep on the exact course without wasting distance. Every mile will count in a flight of this length—more than 900 miles—and he would be delayed if he should happen to miss one of the cities that are his markers on the course. A chart of the cross-currents encountered and their effect on the flight will be a valuable addition to aviation data and should be compiled for the use of other cross-country fliers as well as for the Aviation Section of the army.

"The latter part of the flight should be made at a greater speed than the rest. Caristrom will start with at least 100 gallons of fuel, and as this is used the dead weight carried by his machine will grow less. It is not possible to exactly say how much difference this ought to make in his speed, but I think that he will cross New York on his way to Governors Island at least 10 per cent. faster than he will make the first lap from Chicago to Cleveland.

"All things considered, the chances are greatly in favor of the flight being successful, and, like a number of others who have expressed their opinions, I feel that it will be a very great step forward in the development of aeronautics in this country."

KATO DECLINES TO AID.

Won't Assist Terauchi in Forming New Japanese Cabinet.

TOKIO, Oct. 8.—It is understood that Viscount Kato, leader of the majority groups in the House of Representatives, has declined to throw his support to Lieut. Gen. Count Terauchi in his effort, under Imperial designation, to form a Cabinet. The Seiyukai, or Conservative Party, however, is expected to take a neutral position. Viscount Ichiro Motono, Japanese Ambassador to Russia, has cabled his acceptance of an offer of the foreign portfolio in the new Cabinet.

Partisans of Count Terauchi say that the Cabinet he is forming will survive the Diet of 1915-1917 owing to respect for the Emperor's choice and in the absence of a vital program or legislation.

A new party, named the Kyodokai, or Party Co-operative Constitutional Party, has adopted a platform pledging the propagation of constitutionalism, the strengthening of the national defense, the development of education and industry, and the improvement of the local self-government, social, and financial systems.

"On the termination of the war," says the party's platform, "it is certain that Eastern Asia will be the centre of severe competition by the world powers. Japan must be in a position to maintain an equilibrium, to guarantee peace, to guide and protect China, and also to be able to defend herself in time of need."

Marquis Okuma, the retiring Premier, has refused the Presidency of the party, preferring to work unfettered for the national political advancement.

WILSON WIRES EAST SIDE.

President Sends Telegram of Appreciation of Peace Prayers.

A telegram from President Wilson was received yesterday by Harry H. Schlacht, founder of the Juvenile Police of the east side, expressing gratification at the peace prayers offered last Saturday and to be said this week in the synagogues of the east side and elsewhere in the United States. A message was sent the President, in which these peace prayers, which are to be said on Wednesday and Thursday, were called to his attention.

"May I express my deep gratification," the President wrote, "at the arrangements you have made to have true, single-hearted Americanism preached throughout the whole country and a prayer made for the peace of the world. My heart will be with you both in the preaching and the prayer."

Miss Means to Wed on Oct. 14.

Miss Anne Middletown Means, a daughter of Mrs. Arthur Little of Boston by a former marriage, and Valentine Worthington, a son of Mrs. M. G. Worthington of 29 East Seventy-seventh Street, New York, will be married in St. John's Church at Beverly Farms, Mass., at noon on Oct. 14, by the Rev. Nelson Poe Carey. Miss Means will have her sister, Miss Jessie K. Means, as her only attendant, and Harold Worthington will be his brother's best man. The wedding breakfast will be served at the "Old School House," the summer home of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Little, at Beverly Farms.

Beatty-Corning.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Corning of Shippan Point, Stamford, Conn., announced yesterday the marriage of their second daughter, Miss Helen Corning, to Claudius Francis Beatty of Brooklyn on Saturday afternoon at the Corning country estate, The Moorings. None but relatives and a few intimate friends were present. Miss Corning's elder sister, Mrs. Robert C. Montgomery, was her matron of honor, and the two small flower girls were the Misses Emma Lawrence Jacobs and Florence Hamilton. Mr. Beatty's best man was Edward P. Corning, a brother of the bride, and the ushers were Edward Volmer and Wilbur Burt.

Celebrate Silver Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. William Yates Wemple, life-long residents of Staten Island, celebrated yesterday the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding with a tea at their home in Livingston. More than 150 friends were present. Mr. Wemple is Secretary of the Board of Directors of the Staten Island Hospital and was instrumental in having that name of the institution adopted on the first of the month in place of the former name, the S. R. Smith Infirmary. He is also a Trustee of the Staten Island Academy.

Eddy-Cutler.

Donald McR. Eddy of Cleveland, O., a son of Mr. and Mrs. Buel Eddy of Bay City, Mich., and Miss Mary Cutler, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Lysander Cutler of Rye, were married in Christ's Church, Rye, on Saturday by the Rev. Richard T. Henshaw of Christ's Church, and the Rev. Dr. John T. Peters of St. Michael's Church, in this city. Miss Cutler was attended by her sister, Miss Margaret Varney Cutler, and Charles F. Eddy, 2d, was his brother's best man. Mr. and Mrs. Eddy will live in Cleveland.

Ocean Travelers.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Liverpool on the American liner St. Louis were:

George Alexander, Miss Edith M. Allan, Miss M. Allen, Mrs. W. A. Baldwin, the Rev. James Bloomer, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Brown, D. D. Campbell, Miss C. E. Cramer, Mrs. K. J. Edgar, Miss Grey Egerton, Miss C. E. Ellis, the Rev. J. M. Gleeson, W. M. Graham, Mrs. J. Hope-Nelson, H. O. Hereford, Miss J. W. How, Miss Patricia Irwin, the Rev. and Mrs. C. L. Marshall, C. H. Miller, Mrs. R. McCreery, Sir Edwin and Miss E. M. Pears, Mrs. W. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. R. V. Sage, L. S. Sterling, J. C. Taylor, Mrs. M. J. Verner, J. Ward, and F. A. Williams.

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Silk Gloves, $1.00
Tan Cape Gloves, $1.15
Tan Cape (Black Embroidered) $1.49

ALL ABOARD ANTILLA SAFELY TAKEN OFF

Flotilla of Rescuers Escorting the Burning Ward Liner to Port.

ONONDAGA THE FIRST TO AID

Battened Down Hatches and Got Fire Under Control — Two Other Steamers Stand By.

OLD POINT COMFORT, Va., Oct. 8.—Wireless messages received here tonight from the Coast Guard cutter Onondaga said that two tugs are towing the burning Ward Line steamer Antilla to Hampton Roads, and that the passengers and crew, who took to the small boats 120 miles off Cape Henry last night, were aboard the cutter which was convoying the tow.

The message also asked that another tug be sent out to assist in fighting the fire in the Antilla's cargo of lumber and sugar. The cutter's Captain reported that he thought the flames could be brought under control if help were sent.

The Onondaga reached the Antilla at 8:30 o'clock this morning in response to wireless distress signals sent out by the ship early last night. The passengers and crew, in small boats, were picked up and transferred to the cutter. No word came from the Onondaga as to whether any were injured in the transfer, but as the sea was smooth marine men here belived the Antilla's company had been taken on board without accident.

When picked up the Antilla was some 120 miles off Cape Henry, and she should arrive there about noon tomorrow, according to marine observers. The exact location or extent of the fire is not known here.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Captain Commandant Bertholf of the Coast Guard service today received the following wireless message sent at 10 A. M. by Captain Farley of the cutter Onondaga, sent out last night to aid the Antilla:

"Arrived alongside the burning steamer Antilla at 8:30 o'clock this morning. Immediately got a stream on the fire and we are rapidly gaining control. Will attempt to tow the Antilla and yacht to Hampton Roads. Onondaga will take on board the passengers and crew of the Antilla."

The Onondaga reported tonight that the fire was virtually under control. The hatches had been battened down, the message said, but the services of a tug were needed to extinguish the flames. Besides the Onondaga, the yacht Pacifique and the steamers Morro Castle and Somerset are with the burning ship, whose passengers have been transferred to the cutter and the two steamers.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 8.—The destroyer Ammen and the tender Sonoma left the navy yard tonight to go to the assistance of the Coast Guard cutter Onondaga, struggling to port with the burning liner Antilla. Late reports reaching here were that the deck of the Antilla was so hot that the firefighters were unable to remain longer on board.

Besides assisting the Antilla, the Onondaga has the yacht Pacifique in tow, found in distress while en route to the Antilla.

FIFTH GERMAN LOAN 10,590,000,000 MARKS

Berlin, Announcing Total, Says Subscriptions Have Exceeded the Amount Expected.

By a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 8.—Germany, which has been rejoicing over reports of severe defeats of Russians in Volhynia, splendid victories over Rumanians, and sore disappointments to her enemies on the Somme, today welcomed news of the marvelous success of the fifth war loan. There was certainly great joy all over Germany, especially as pessimists had been rather doubtful about the result.

Though for some days it was known that subscriptions to the loan were satisfactory, hardly anybody expected the German people would find agdin so large a sum as 10,590,000,000 marks.

No little credit for this result is due to a very efficient advertising propaganda on modern, almost American, lines, which was adopted by the Financial Secretary, who pressed newspapers and public orators into his service and gave Field Marshal von Hindenburg's appeal to help him win the war by golden bullets the widest publicity throughout the German Empire.

According to the Vossische Zeitung, some 5,000,000,000 of marks of the subscriptions have already been paid in, though subscribers had time until February next year, which circumstance is believed to justify an expectation that long before then the whole amount will be in the Financial Secretary's hands.

BERLIN, Saturday, Oct. 7, (by Wireless to The Associated Press, via Sayville, L. I., Oct. 8.)—The results of the fifth German war loan—already more than 10,590,000,000 marks—have more than fulfilled the hopes and expectations of the Ministry of Finance and have almost reached the figures for the fourth war loan of 10,712,000,000 marks, with some returns from subscriptions from the domestic field and abroad still to be received. Of the total 5,500,000,000 marks have been paid in.

In view of the unfavorable political conditions under which the loan was launched, experts in the Ministry of Finance had counted on about 8,000,000,000 marks in subscriptions, but the response of the people was beyond expectation, the Teutonic victories over the Rumanians apparently more than counteracting the effects of Rumania's entry into the war.

Taking into account the relative monetary conditions and the inability of the poorer classes to come forward with subscriptions as for the earlier loans, owing to the high cost of living and the amounts they had subscribed previously, the fifth loan is considered relatively as great a success as the third, which touched the high-water mark of 12,100,000,000 marks.

An official statement gives the following message which Emperor William has sent to Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg:

"More than 10,500,000 of marks have been raised for the war loan by all classes of the people, thus making the total sum placed at the disposal of the Fatherland in long-term loans about 47,000,000 marks.

"This result has been attained at a time when the enemy is making his most ferocious and strongest attacks against us and must be considered an expression of the unshakeable confidence of the nation in itself and its future.

"Germany continues to work amid the devastations of war. So long as everyone gives to the empire what he profits from this work, the empire responds inexhaustibly on its own strength. Gratefully I feel my confidence strengthened that the unconquerable spirit of all our people will lead us to victory."

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PROF. LAMBROS TO HEAD NEW GREEK CABINET

King Believed to Be Awaiting Brother's Arrival from England Before Taking Definite Action.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—A Reuter dispatch from Athens today says:

"Professor Spyridon P. Lambros, author of many historical works, member of numerous learned societies, and occupant of the Chair of History in the University of Athens, has been asked to form a Service Cabinet, and has consented.

"Prince Andrew will arrive here on Monday from England. In court circles it is believed that King Constantine is awaiting his brother's report on the attitude of the French and British Governments to guide his course."

The physicians of Dionysios Stephanou, the aged statesman who was asked by King Constantine to form a Cabinet, refused to permit him to accept the Premiership because of the poor condition of his health, according to another dispatch from Athens. He was ill in bed when King Constantine called upon him with the request to organize a Ministry.

Entente naval authorities have seized goods comprising the cargoes of Austrian and German merchant vessels interned in Greek waters.

EIGHT TRUST SUITS UP FOR FINAL DECISION

Supreme Court, Opening Today, Will Pass Also on Compensation and Employers' Liability.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Reception of a new Associate Justice, John H. Clarke of Cleveland, Ohio, adds unusual ceremony, observing century-old precedent, in the opening tomorrow of the 1916-17 term of the Supreme Court.

A full bench for the first time in almost a year will sit to hear cases. Justice Clarke was appointed last Summer to succeed former Justice Hughes. The new Associate Justice—the third appointed by President Wilson—was formerly Federal District Judge in Ohio, and will take his oath of office tomorrow. He will be seated at the extreme left of Chief Justice White.

No opinions are to be given tomorrow by the court. The first decisions are expected Monday, Oct. 16. In the absence of President Wilson from Washington the Justices will forego their usual visit to the White House to notify the Chief Executive that the court has reassembled. Motions, however, will be received tomorrow, and arguments will begin Tuesday on many cases specially assigned for immediate hearing.

More than 700 cases await disposition. About 200 have been filed since court adjourned last June. Many Government anti-trust dissolution suits under the Sherman law, entailing probable new interpretations of that act, are to be argued in the coming term. Of first importance among them are the Government suits against the so-called Harvester, Steel, Coal, Moving Picture, Kodak, Bill Posters', Shoe Machinery, and Great Lakes Towboat "Trusts."

MAHON FOUND UNIONS LOYAL

Reports on British Situation — No Comment on Strike Here.

W. D. Mahon, International President of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, and Matthew Wall, President of the Photo Engravers' Union, named by the last convention of the American Federation as its representatives to the British Trades Unions convention, returned here yesterday on the St. Louis.

"There has been a large increase in the ranks of organized men in England during the last year," Mr. Mahon said, "and the organizations are generally recognized by the Government. Wage disputes have been easily settled, some by the granting of the full demands of the men, others by granting concessions on both sides. Recently the railway men asked for England asked an increase of 10 shillings a week; they compromised on an increase of 5.

"The question as to how the problem of women employes, who are now taking the places of men in a great many industries, will be solved when the war ends is receiving close attention. The men generally, however, are now getting the same wages as the men formerly did, and in some instances more. Along the Clyde, among the shipyards, where, I was told, they are turning out now a submarine a day in addition to the vast volume of other work, there are about 14,000 women employed. These women get men's wages; they are doing men's work, and wear men's clothing, even to the heavy boots.

Mr. Mahon said that following the convention he visited Ireland, where he found a bitter feeling of resentment against proposed conscription. Since the Sein Fein rebellion, he said, enlistments in Ireland had fallen off to a marked degree. Government authorities, however, he added, were doing everything to get the men of Ireland to forget their differences and join the field forces. Walls were covered with posters appealing to their patriotism—in some instances repeating personal messages of brothers at the front to brothers at home.

Mr. Mahon left here in August, shortly after the agreement between the street railway companies and the striking surface car men had been concluded through efforts of the Mayor and Chairman Straus of the Public Service Commission. He declined to discuss the strike situation, saying that he was not in touch with the details.

THANKS PRESIDENT FOR AID.

Mass Meeting Held by Armenian and Syrian Relief Committee.

A mass meeting in the campaign to raise $5,000,000 just begun by the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, was held yesterday afternoon in the Amsterdam Opera House, 340 West Forty-fourth Street. There were about 500 persons present. A resolution was adopted expressing thanks to President Wilson and Congress for setting aside Oct. 21 and 22 as Armenian-Syrian relief days.

Charles V. Vickrey, Executive Secretary of the committee, told of the urgent need for giving for the relief of stricken Armenia. The committee so said, has just received $507 from Christians in Corea, and $250 from the Philippines.

All the speakers condemned Germany, and some were bitter in their denunciation. Zardik Matikian, representative of the American Revolutionary Federation, said that the Ottoman Empire had long been seeking a chance to exterminate the Armenians. It was Germany, he said, that gave the Turks the necessary backbone, and Germany was most decidedly to blame for present conditions regarding the Armenians. Armenia, he added, had a strong friend in Russia coming to avenge her.

The other speakers included the Rev. A. A. Bedikian, of the Armenian Evangelical Church; the Rev. Ghevont Marioogesian, Arshag Mahdesian, Vahan Chukasuzian, Souren Soreni and Dr. A. Ayzalan.

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DIAMONDS OF WORLD COME TO NEW YORK

No Market for Gems in Europe Because of War, So Supply Is Being Shipped Here.

LUXURY IMPORTS FALL OFF

Most of the Art Works Arriving at Present Come from India, Japan, and China.

Europe's production of the class of merchandise generally referred to as "luxuries" is steadily declining, if the weekly reports of the New York Custom House covering imports here can be relied upon as a true index of conditions abroad. Customs officials charged with the examination of fine art goods and luxuries have declared that the stress of conflict in Europe was becoming such that, unless the war ended shortly, still lower levels of imports in these classes might be expected.

It was added that, as the bulk of European luxury goods consumed in the United States was entered here, New York was an excellent barometer of the ability of foreign manufacturers and producers to make and ship their products to the American market, held by them to be the most desirable in the world.

The local Custom House reports appear to indicate that, although Europe is losing its primary position here as an importer of luxuries, the Far East merchants are taking advantage of Europe's misfortune to ship here unprecedented quantities of Oriental merchandise of all kinds, including objects of art, chinaware, silks, expensive window and door hangings, pearls, and the like. China, Japan, and India are vying with each other in that trade.

In the luxury class diamonds, pearls, and other precious stones alone show great and constantly increasing volume. This is explained by the fact that the gems are merely shipped to Europe from South Africa or wherever found and distributed from Amsterdam, London, and Paris. The United States is absorbing the gems at the rate of more than $1,000,000 a week. Cut but unset diamonds predominate in the imports at this time, while India, which formerly sent all of its pearls to Paris as the chief distributing centre, now does a big direct trade with Fifth Avenue and Maiden Lane importers.

The Custom House statement covering imports in the week ended Sept. 30, the latest to be issued, showed that diamonds, pearls and other precious stones were received here in the period having an appraised value of $1,280,611. Other classes of luxuries, however, made a poor showing for the most part. French champagne, for example, had a value for the period of only $1,055. Champagne from England totaled $1,084, while Italy's contribution was returned at $13. Notable decreases were found in the importation of laces and woolen dress goods, while French silk fabrics of the higher grades showed a sagging tendency. Undressed furs and skins had a value of only $75,258, although the present vogue for the material for use as trimming for women's wear, would, it was said, warrant vastly heavier imports.

Art works ran somewhat heavier in the week just reported than in recent similar periods, their value being $525,642, of which Brazil sent objects appraised at $119,035. Decreased imports were reported in gold and silver manufactured articles, jewelry, toilet preparations, perfumes and Turkish tobacco.

According to trade authorities, the growing scarcity of foreign luxury products has given a strong impetus to competing American manufacturers. Many domestic manufacturers believe they will retain much of this trade after the war.

General merchandise imports entered here in the week last reported, including much raw material for conversion into manufactured goods, reached $21,515,959. Warehouse entries in the period amounted to $2,236,139, and goods withdrawn from bonded warehouses, $3,520,919. Total merchandise imports here for the calendar year to date were valued at $1,066,437,987, compared with $730,309,273 in the corresponding period last year.

Dies After Inheriting $1,000,000.

Thomas Earle White, a lawyer of Philadelphia, died suddenly on Saturday from heart disease while attending a studio dance. He was in his sixtieth year, and was a son of Mrs. Caroline Earle White, founder of the Women's Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and a leader in the anti-vivisection movement. She died a month ago, leaving him $1,000,000. Mr. White was born in Philadelphia, and was a graduate of the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the bar in the early eighties and was a law partner of Assistant District Attorney Joseph H. Taulane. One son survives him.

Obituary Notes.

W. R. ABBOT, for nearly forty years principal of the Bellevue High School, in Bellevue, Va., died on Friday at his home there in his seventy-seventh year. He was a veteran of the Confederate Army, and surrendered with General Lee at Appomattox. His wife, two sons, and four daughters survive him.

Mrs. CAROLINE AMELIA PITOU, wife of Spire Pitou and a member of one of Staten Island's oldest families, died on Saturday at her home in West Brighton, S. I., leaving also two daughters and two sons.

Mrs. DELIA E. CUNNINGHAM, widow of Michael Cunningham, a veteran of the civil war, died at her home, 82 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. ELLEN DENNISTON, widow of Alexander Denniston, formerly a wine merchant here, died at the home of her daughter in Edgewater, N. J., leaving also a son.

HENRY DUHR, a farmer of Aqueduct, L. I., died at his home there, leaving his mother, four sisters, and four brothers.

LOUIS L. DE HAAN, a retired merchant, died at his home, 301 St. Nicholas avenue, in his fifty-ninth year, leaving his wife, a son, and one daughter.

Mrs. FANNIE I. WHITE, wife of Captain Joseph H. White, of the Weehawken Ferry Company, died at her home, 439 Pulaski Street, Brooklyn, leaving also a son and three daughters.

CHARLES W. ALLISON, former Superintendent of the Actors' Fund Home on Staten Island and an actor, whose last engagement was in "Excuse Me," died on Friday in the Edwin Forrest Home in Holmesburg, Penn.

Mrs. HANNAH LEVY, widow of John Levy, formerly a merchant in Paterson, N. J., died on Saturday at her home there in her eightieth year, leaving three daughters and two sons.

GEORGE A. HAZELTINE, proprietor of a restaurant at 59 Broad Street for twenty-five years, died at his home in Cranford, N. J., in his sixty-second year. He was born in Boston.

FRANK C. AVERY, a member of the law firm of Avery & Hartcorn, died on Saturday at his home, 158 West 100th Street, in his fifty-seventh year. He was born in Seneca Falls, N. Y., and was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Union Society of the Civil War, and the Psi Upsilon Fraternity.

Mrs. ANNIE GUSKY GOLDBERG, mother of Assemblyman Mark Goldberg, died on Saturday at her home, 222 East Seventy-second Street. She was the widow of Alexander Goldberg, a clothing merchant.

ROBERT J. TRACY, former manager of the James Everard Breweries, died on Saturday at the Hotel Lucerne, leaving three brothers and a sister. He was born here and retired from active business three years ago.

Mrs. CAROLINE MONTGOMERY THOMPSON, widow of John Thompson, died yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Carl F. Hartmann, wife of Major Hartmann, U. S. A., at Governors Island. She is also survived by another daughter, Mrs. Perry Tiffany, of Paris, France.

RICHARD SCOMMODAU, a florist in Eighth Avenue since 1859, and for the last thirty-five years in business at Thirty-fourth Street and Eighth Avenue, died yesterday morning at his home, 328 West Thirty-fourth Street, in his seventy-third year.

REGISTER TODAY.

Today is the first day of registration. To vote at the coming election and to enroll so as to be able to vote in next year's direct primaries you must first register. The polls are open from 5:30 this afternoon until 10:30 this evening. Register today.

THE REV. T. F. MYHAN DEAD.

Rector of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament Stricken in a Cab.

The Rev. Father Thomas F. Myhan, rector of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, who was noted for his eloquence, died suddenly of heart disease yesterday morning in St. Vincent's Hospital. After saying the 8 and 9 o'clock masses at his church he started in a taxicab for St. Joseph's Church, where he was to preach at the golden jubilee mass of Mgr. Edwards.

When the cab arrived at St. Joseph's rectory the chauffeur found that Father Myhan was seriously ill, and the priest was carried into the rectory while an ambulance was sent for. The last rites of the church were administered, and he died shortly after his removal to the hospital. He was formerly private secretary to Archbishop Corrigan and was an intimate friend of Cardinal Farley, who was deeply affected by his sudden death.

Father Myhan, who was 52 years old, was born in this city and was educated in the school of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, of which Mgr. Edwards was then rector. He was graduated from the College of St. Francis Xavier in 1884 and then prepared for the priesthood at St. Joseph's Seminary in Troy, where he was ordained in December, 1888.

He was first attached as curate to St. Peter's Church in Barclay Street, later becoming secretary to Archbishop Corrigan. From Jan. 21, 1902, until November, 1914, he was rector of St. Ann's Church, then going to the Church of the Blessed Sacrament. The Rev. Father Terence E. Gilmartin will act as rector of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament until a successor to Father Myhan is appointed.

REAR ADMIRAL COOK DEAD.

Retired Officer Commanded the Brooklyn at Santiago.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Oct. 8.—Rear Admiral Francis A. Cook, U. S. N., retired, who was commended for "eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle," while in command of the cruiser Brooklyn at the battle of Santiago de Cuba, died suddenly at his home here tonight. Admiral Cook was born here in 1843. For forty years he served in the American Navy, retiring in 1903.

Admiral Cook was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1863, and was appointed ensign on Oct. 1 of that year. He rose through the various grades until he became commander of the Brooklyn in 1896, retaining command of that vessel until 1899, when he became a member of the Naval Examining and Retiring Board.

When commander of the Brooklyn he served as Chief of Staff to Rear Admiral (then Commodore) Schley. Throughout the Schley controversy his loyalty to that officer was admired by the officers of the navy, who recognized that whatever Admiral Cook's personal opinions might be, the traditions of the service required that he should refrain from criticising the actions of a commander with whom he had been so closely associated. Admiral Cook did not hesitate, however, to show in private that he considered the stolen of Rear Admiral Sampson was entitled to the credit of the victory at Santiago.

City College Enrolls Teachers.

Professor Stephen P. Duggan, Director of Extension Courses for Teachers, College of the City of New York, announces that, owing to transit difficulties due to strikes and the late opening of the schools, teachers as yet unable to register for the City College courses may still do so by applying at the designated lecture centres and registering at the door before the lectures begin. Enrollment will be kept open throughout the whole of the next week, including Saturday. This year the City College offers to teachers more than forty courses.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

GODICK—Oct. 3, 131 Bay 23d St., Bath Beach; to Mr. and Mrs. A. Godick, a daughter.

PRICE.—Oct. 1, 45 Pinehurst Av.; to Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Price, a daughter.

Engaged

LEVINE—RUBENSTEIN. — Mr. and Mrs. Max Rubenstein announce betrothal of their daughter, Berenice, to Mr. Nathan J. Levine. Reception Sunday, Oct. 15, 3 until 6 o'clock, Hotel Biltmore. No cards.

ANDERSON—LEVINE.—Sylva Levine to Charles Anderson.

AUG—KAPLAN.—Anna Kaplan to Charles I. Aug.

COHEN—LIPPMANN.—Augusta M. Lippmann to Joseph Cohen.

COHEN—STRAUSS.—Miriam Strauss to Joe Cohen.

COHN—SAMUELS.—Beatrice Samuels to Milton Cohn.

FRIEDMAN—BOROWSKY.—Sadie Borowsky to Albert Friedman.

GELLER—HARRIS. — Gertrude Harris to Maurice L. Geller.

HAMEL—WERTHEIMER. — Florence Wertheimer to Roland J. Hamel.

HASLUP—HOYT.—Fredericka Hoyt to Edward W. Haslup.

HELLER—DAVIDSON.—Irma Davidson to Milton Heller.

JACOBS—WOLBURG.—Sylvia Wolburg to David M. Jacobs.

KASS—KEAMMER.—Cecelia Keammer to Irving H. Kass.

KEISER—ROSENBLUTH. — Bertha Rosenbluth to Bernard Keiser.

LORY—ROSENTHAL.—Theresa Rosenthal to Kopal Lory.

LOWENFELD—SABATH. — Carlotta Sabath to Louis S. Lowenfeld.

MEADOW—MARGOLIS.—Sady Margolis to Samuel Meadow.

REIS—ANDERSON.—Elsie E. Anderson to Harry S. Reis.

ROTHSCHILD—COHN.—Bertha Cohn to Solomon J. Rothschild.

RUTKIN—RUSSELL.—Jeanette Russell to Morris Rutkin.

SCHLEESTEIN—SCHLOSS.—Alma Schloss to Lester Schleestein.

SCHWARTZ—LEHMAN.—Alice Lehman to I. George Schwartz.

SILVERMAN—LEHMAN.—Gertrude Lehman to Albert Silverman.

WEISS—HOFSTATTER.—Sarah Hofstatter to Arthur Weiss.

WILSON—ROSE.—Mabelle Rose to Harry J. Wilson.

WOLFF—DARMSTADTER.—Claire Darmstadter to Henry Wolff.

Married.

BEATTY—CORNING.—Mr. and Mrs. Edward Corning of Shippan Point, Stamford, Conn., announce the marriage of their daughter, Miss Helen Corning, to C. Francis Beatty, on the afternoon of Saturday, Oct. 7, at Stamford, Conn.

EDDY—CUTLER.—Mary Cutler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Lysander Cutler, to Donald McRuer Eddy, son of Mr. and Mrs. Newell Eddy of Bay City, Mich., by the Rev. Richard T. Henshaw and Dr. John P. Peters, at Christ's Church, Rye, N. Y.

MARVIN—HUGHES.—On Saturday, Oct. 7, Vera Janet Hughes to Stuart Jewell Marvin.

RAYMOND—MALLETT.—At the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, Saturday, Oct. 7, 1916, by the Rev. Howard Melish, Marguerite Isabel Mallett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Percy S. Mallett, to Henry Jarvis Raymond.

LYONS—BARNETT.—Oct. 8, Lillian Barnett to J. M. Lyons.

RIEFKIN—LIPPMAN.—Oct. 8, Lillian Lippman to Jack B. Riefkin.

Died.

ANGELL.—On Oct. 7, at his residence, 457 West 144th St., Edward Damon Angell. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

BARNEY.—Suddenly, Oct. 7, Newcomb Cushman Barney. Services at his home, Litchfield, Conn., Oct. 9, 1:30 o'clock. Interment at Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Tarrytown, N. Y., Oct. 10, at 12:30 P. M.

BRUNER.—On Oct. 8, Isaac, beloved husband of Rachel, (nee Fried,) and devoted father of Blanche Levy. Funeral from chapel of Saul A. Rothschild, 2,003 Seventh Av., on Tuesday, Oct. 10, 10:30 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

CONWAY.—On Saturday, Oct. 7, Bridget Anna, beloved wife of the late David Conway. Funeral from her late residence, 8,819 Bay 16th St., Bath Beach, Tuesday, Oct. 10, at 9:30 A. M., thence to St. Findar R. C. Church, where requiem mass will be celebrated. Interment Holy Cross Cemetery. Cohoes (N. Y.) and Elizabeth (N. J.) papers please copy.

Died.

COX.—On Oct. 7, Bebe, daughter of the late Thomas and Jane Larkin Cox, and sister of Mary J., Bella L., Anna F. Cox. Funeral from her late residence, 103 E. 16th St., at 10 A. M., Oct. 10. Requiem mass at St. Ann's Church, 12th St., near Third Av.

CHAPMAN.—William Porter, beloved husband of Elizabeth Jones, on Sunday, Oct. 8, in the 63d year of his age. Funeral services at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Lewis N. Anderson, 528 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, Monday evening, Oct. 9, at 8:30 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family at Elmira, N. Y.

CHICKERING.—On Saturday morning, O

PRESIDENT SHOWN IN MOVING PICTURES

Marshall and Cabinet Officers Posed Also for Films on View at the Strand.

WILSON SEEN AT HIS DESK

Intimate Study of the Nation's Head Is Warmly Applauded—Movie Plays at Other Houses.

President Wilson's Cabinet was well represented last night at the Strand Theatre. The President himself was not there, nor was Vice President Marshall, Secretary of War Baker, or Secretary of State Lansing; but, according to the tally of the theatre staff, all of the other Cabinet members were on hand, and Colonel House and Joseph P. Tumulty, the President's private secretary, besides.

It was not an official meeting, of course; the portfolio holders merely came ex-officio to see themselves in the movies. Some time ago the National Democratic Committee had motion pictures taken of President Wilson and all the members of his official family for the benefit of posterity, it was proclaimed, though there was a suspicion that immediate posterity was in the minds of the gentlemen of the committee. It was these pictures that were exhibited last night, with most of the subjects in flag-draped boxes.

The President's picture was shown first. He was presented sitting in his office talking to someone not in the camera's focus. Then the view switched to a close-up, and the Wilson smile was revealed. The President's face was not on the screen more than a minute, but during that time the applause was hearty. Then followed similar moving portraits of Vice President Marshall and Secretaries Lansing, McAdoo, Baker, Daniels, Lane, Houston, Redfield, Wilson, Post Master General Burleson and Attorney General Gregory. Except for some statistics showing the comparative expenditures for the navy in recent years the film was nonpartisan.

"Sister of Six" was the title of an amusing film shown yesterday at the Rialto. It Bessie Love, who not so long ago was a newcomer in the films, was the star. Her rôle was that of a big sister of six cunning youngsters left orphans when their father was shot by a wicked Spaniard who knew there was gold on his ranch. Bessie took the children back to live with her rich uncle, but when the gold was discovered by their own people the family moved back to California. The efforts of the villainous neighbors to appropriate the property, culminating in a thrilling fight, brought to a successful conclusion only when a detail of United States troops arrived, composed the major portion of the film. The picturesque mountain country of California was the background before which the story was acted. Children on the screen are much less trying than on the stage, since they can be seen and not heard, so the six brothers and sisters of Bessie added some humorous moments to the photoplay.

No combination of circumstances is too improbable for the scenario writer's use. In "The Storm," for instance, a new photoplay with Blanche Sweet as the star shown yesterday at the Broadway Theatre, a young woman has been the sweetheart of a young clergyman, and when he learns she is about to marry another man he begs her not to. She does not heed his advice, but instead asks him to perform the ceremony. When the minister reaches that part of the ritual calling for objections, he halts the ceremony long enough to interpose an objection himself, but the bridegroom ignores it and the ceremony goes on.

Motion pictures of the armies of many of the nations at war taken in many widely separated fields of action were placed on exhibition yesterday at Daly's. They are full of interest for the war followers.

'SEREMONDA' IN REHEARSAL.

Julia Arthur and a Large Cast Start Work on Lindsey's Drama.

Julia Arthur will put William Lindsey's drama "Seremonda" in rehearsal today. The piece will be produced out of the city and will be seen here before the holiday season. The action of the play passes in Southern France of the twelfth century, and the production will be an elaborate one, with a large cast of principals and many supernumeraries who will appear as dancers, itinerant actors, performers, and necromancers.

Among the players who will appear in the fifteen speaking parts will be Alphonz Ethier, Mary Forbes, Averill Harris, Richard Buhler, Robert Gottschalk, Charles M. Greene, Benjamin Kauser, Lula Marcelle, Bleema Leigh, Horace Vinton, and Catherine De Barry. Miss Marcelle is an English actress who has never played here. Mr. Harris is the son of one of the principal members of Miss Arthur's old company.

Complete Cast for "Pendennis."

J. D. Williams has completed the cast that will appear in his production of Langdon Mitchell's comedy, "Major Pendennis," taken from Thackeray's novel. John Drew will play the title rôle, and the rest of the characters and the actors who will play them will be: Arthur Pendennis, Brandon Tynan; Mrs. Pendennis, Edith Shayne; Morgan, John S. O'Brien; Laura Bell, Helen MacKellar; Lady Clavering, Alison Skipworth; Blanche Amory, Helen Mencken; Harry Foker, Walter Kingsford; Lady Rockminster, Alice Chapin; Fanny Bolton, Mary Worth; Captain Jack Costigan, Lester Lonergan; Emily Fotheringay, Jane Houston; George Warrington, Leonard Willey. The play, which is in a prologue and three acts, will be produced in a neighboring city next Thursday night.

Testimonial to F. F. Mackay.

The Trustees of the Actors' Fund have begun making arrangements for a testimonial to F. F. Mackay, who is now 85 years old and said to be the oldest living American actor. Mr. Mackay has been Chairman of the Executive Committee of the fund for thirty years, and the testimonial is to be in recognition of his services to the charity during that long period. It will take place Friday afternoon, Nov. 24, at the New Amsterdam.

NEIGHBORHOOD PLAYERS.

Program for the Season at Henry Street Settlement Theatre.

The Neighborhood Playhouse, the handsome little theater established in East Grand Street two years ago by the Misses Lewisohn, as an adjunct to the Henry Street Settlement, has issued a prospectus of the work to be undertaken by it this season. The Playhouse will begin its third season on Saturday night, Nov. 11, with a program of short plays presented by a professional company.

Gertrude Kingston, the English actress and manager of the Little Theater, London, will be the guest star during this part of the season. Miss Kingston made her American début during the first year of the Playhouse's existence in G. B. Shaw's "Captain Brassbound's Conversion." The program of playlets in which she will be seen will be made up of Shaw's "Great Catherine," "The Queen's Enemies," a new unpublished play by Lord Dunsany, and "The Inca of Perusalem," by a Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature. During Miss Kingston's engagement the mid-week program of motion pictures will be discontinued, and there will be performances of the playlets every evening, except Monday, through to Nov. 26. During the rest of the season the performances of plays will be given Saturday and Sunday nights only, with picture programs for the rest of the week.

The Neighborhood Players will make their first appearance this season Saturday night, Dec. 2, in "The Married Woman," a three-act comedy by C. B. Fernald. Mr. Fernald is an American author now living in London. He will be remembered for his short play, "The Cat and the Cherub," a vivid little melodrama originally produced here at the Olympia, and more recently at the Princess, as well as in operetta form at the Metropolitan.

Early in January the Festival Dancers will give a dance-pantomime, based on an ancient Druid legend recorded in "Les Grandes Legendes de France," by Edouard Shure. A musical setting has been composed for it by Charles T. Griffes.

In February the Players will revive Browning's "Pippa Passes," as a memorial to Sarah Cowell Le Moyne, who helped train the players before her death. Other revivals during the year will be the Russian pantomime ballet, "Petrouchka," Violet Peran's folk-play, "Wild Birds," and Lord Dunsany's "A Night at an Inn."

Two special productions for children will be made, a dramatization of Longfellow's "Hiawatha," to be given Thanksgiving afternoon and Saturday afternoon, Dec. 9, and "The Toy Box" ("La Boite a Joujoux",) with music by Debussy, which will be performed during the holidays. An orchestra has been organized under the direction of Messrs. Ivanoff and Samuels, and will give programs of Russian music in conjunction with the Festival Dancers.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

A special program has been arranged for the Bull Ring tonight in aid of the Fund for Hopelessly Crippled French Soldiers. In addition to the entertainers who regularly appear at this resort a number of players from Broadway attractions will participate.

Amelia Bingham has prepared a new version of her vaudeville specialty, "Big Moments from Great Plays," and will appear in it soon. Since the death of her husband, Lloyd Bingham, the actress has been in retirement.

Robert Hood Bowers, who composed the musical setting for the Annette Kellermann picture, "A Daughter of the Gods," will begin rehearsals today with the orchestra that will play the score when the film is exhibited at the Lyric next week. Mr. Bowers will also train the orchestras that will play in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

The Syracuse Advertising Men's Club, which is better known as the Sam Club, has bought out the Apollo Theatre for the first performance of Elsie Ferguson's new play, "Shirley Kaye," in Atlantic City next Friday night.

Mrs. Fiske appeared in "Erstwhile Susan" at Poughkeepsie on Saturday, and yesterday she was the guest of the Vassar Faculty.

The first performance of Anna Held's new musical comedy, "Follow Me," will take place the night of Oct. 25 in Philadelphia.

Word has been received from Laddie Cliff that he has been assigned to the First Corps of the British Red Cross, and expects to continue in service to the end of the war.

William Faversham will begin rehearsals of his production of G. B. Shaw's "Getting Married" this morning at the Booth. The complete cast includes Henrietta Crosman, Charles Cherry, Hilda Spong, Lumsden Hare, John Harwood, Virginia Fox Brooks, Arleen Hackett, Mrs. Edmund Gurney, George Fitzgerald, Hugh Dillman, Edwin Cushman, Herbert Belmore, and Mr. Faversham. Mr. Shaw sent voluminous notes, including sketches for the settings, and chose several of the actors.

The company that appeared in "Hip, Hip, Hooray" all last season at the Hippodrome was transported to Philadelphia yesterday on two special trains. Rehearsals will be held all week in the Metropolitan Opera House there, and a four weeks' engagement will begin next Saturday night. Boston, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Paul, and Chicago will be visited in the order named after the Philadelphia engagement.

"Good Gracious, Annabelle," a new farce by Clare Kummer, will begin a two weeks' engagement in Boston tonight, and two weeks from tonight will be presented at the Republic. "His Bridal Night," the current offering at the Republic, will end its engagement the previous Saturday night. Mr. Hopkins has begun preparations to produce a second play by Miss Kummer, who heretofore has been best known as an author of popular songs.

RACE RIOT IN HARLEM OVER BOYS' QUARREL

Two Hundred Italians and Negroes Fight in the Streets and on Housetops.

REVOLVERS USED FREELY

Neighborhood of 126th St. and 3d Av. in Turmoil Till Police Disperse Combatants.

Persons living on Second and Third Avenues between 126th and 127th Streets were roused from sleep at 11 o'clock last night by a crack of revolver shots and the sound of men fighting. Running into the open, they saw men running and fighting on the roofs of several tenements and others beating each other savagely in the streets. The combatants were swearing, and there was a continual crash of falling bricks and of beer and pop bottles being thrown out of windows.

The riot, in which more than 200 men took part, ended as suddenly as it had started when policemen, attracted by the shouting, reached the scene, finding only two men, bleeding profusely from wounds in the head, to tell what the fight had been about. They were Joseph Santolli of 2,487 Second Avenue, a janitor, and Frank Paul, a dealer in second-hand goods of 124th Street and Second Avenue.

Santolli was unconscious on the sidewalk on Second Avenue and Paul was arrested as he stumbled, half blinded by blood, into a drug store a block from his home.

From the stories told by Paul and Santolli when they were in a condition to talk, it appeared that the riot had started over a trivial quarrel begun several days ago between boys while playing ball in the streets. The neighborhood in which the fighting took place is thickly populated by negroes and Italians, between whom there had long been illfeeling, and the quarrel, taken up by parents, burst into violence when two of the fathers, whose names could not be learned, met on the sidewalk last night.

Others joining the fight, the combat spread to the housetops when members of the opposing factions sought those places of refuge from which to hurl bricks upon their enemies on the sidewalks. Those below not otherwise engaged returned the bombardment with a fusillade from their revolvers, but with poor aim, for, so far as the police were able to discover, no one was hit.

Policeman Horton and Sergeant Hawthorne of the East 125th Street Station, standing at 126th Street and Second Avenue when the riot started, summoned the reserves.

Detectives Buta, Thomas, Marino, and Mancini of the Third Branch attempted to obtain additional information, but could find few persons who were willing to talk.

REGISTER TODAY.

Today is the first day of registration. To vote at the coming election and to enroll so as to be able to vote in next year's direct primaries you must first register The polls are open from 5:30 this afternoon until 10:30 this evening. Register today.

TWO RECITALS YESTERDAY.

Mme. Gadski and Evan Williams Open Musical Season.

The recital season of 1916-17 was opened yesterday afternoon, when two well-known vocalists were heard in the principal music halls of Manhattan. Mme. Johanna Gadski gave a concert in Carnegie Hall, while simultaneously Evan Williams, the Welsh tenor, sang in Aeolian Hall.

Mme. Gadski's concert took on added interest from its popular nature. The program was made up of three groups of songs—folk songs of Germany, England, Russia, Ireland, and France, classical German songs, and modern selections. Schubert, Schumann, Franz, Brahms, Strauss, H. C. Gilmour, and Francis Moore were some of the composers represented.

Mr. Williams gave an all-English program as far as the words were concerned. Composers of various nationalities were represented in the selections, which included arias from operas and oratorios, and modern songs.

THE MANHATTAN CONCERT.

Miss Helen Stanley and Eddy Brown the Soloists.

The fifth of the series of Sunday night concerts under the management of Alexander Kahn was given last night in the Manhattan Opera House. Miss Helen Stanley, soprano, and Eddy Brown, violinist, were the soloists, and the symphony orchestra under the direction of Oscar Spirescu played.

Miss Stanley sang arias from Charpentier's "Louise" and Bizet's "Carmen," while Mr. Brown's contribution was Mendelssohn's Concerto in E minor for the violin. The orchestra played Wagner's "Rienzi" overture, the overture to Massenet's "Phedre," the introduction to Wolf-Ferrari's "Secret of Suzanne," Liszt's Peloniase in E, and Charpentier's symphonic suite, "Impressions d'Italie."

EDISON CO. FIGHTS CUT.

Offers Brief Showing Losses of Revenue Under Eight-Cent Rate.

A brief of the case of the New York Edison Company has been laid before the committee, which is to report whether the present rate of 8 cents per kilowatt hour should be reduced, as asked for by Mayor Mitchel. The committee that is to submit its findings to the Public Service Commission, consists of William Hayward, representing the commission; Milo R. Maltbie, representing the Mayor, and John W. Lieb, a Vice President of the Edison Company.

The Edison Company sets forth that the recently established rate of 8 cents, "which saved the public $2,100,000 a year," would have caused a deficiency in its receipts, but for the extraordinary sales of electricity due to prosperity arising out of the war, and asserts that this is a temporary condition bound to cease soon. It also pleads that prices of all materials and labor have increased so that even with war prosperity the year's earnings have been cut $518,000.

Don't Know of Peace Committee.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 9.—With regard to the statement in a New York dispatch that the American Peace Committee is making use of the alleged fact that 150,000 British subjects signed a petition issued by the Peace Negotiations Committee at 47 Broad Street, London, The Daily Chronicle says nothing is known of this body in London.

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NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, West 42d St. Reg. Mats. This Week Wed. & Sat. Ne Col. Day Mat. GREATEST OF ALL NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE GREAT MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESSES! Klaw & Erlanger's Brilliant Gem of Mirth and Melody Miss Springtime EPITOMIZING ALL THE JOY AND BRIGHTNESS OF LIFE'S HAPPIEST SEASON! Seats Selling 8 Weeks in Advance. After the Play See (Atop This Theatre) Ziegfeld MIDNIGHT Frolic

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. EXTRA MATINEE COLUMBUS DAY. POLLYANNA "If you liked 'Daddy Long Legs' and 'Peg o' My Heart' you will like 'Pollyanna' better."—Globe. Turn to the Right!

GAIETY Theatre, B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.

GEO. M. COHAN'S B'way, 43d St., Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Wed., Thur. & Sat. 2:30. DAVID BELASCO PRESENTS Seven Chances

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat. 3 Mats. This Week, Wed., Thurs. & Sat. "SPARKLING COMEDY."—Times. MARGARET ANGLIN in Wm. Somerset Maugham's Comedy, "Caroline"

LYCEUM 45th St. & Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. "A Great Actor in a Great Play."—American. OTIS SKINNER in Booth Tarkington's Comedy Success, "MISTER ANTONIO"

CRITERION Broadway & 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. "There is only one Arliss. You can scarcely afford to miss him."—Times. GEORGE ARLISS in PAGANINI

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way, 38th St. TOMORROW 8:15 SHARP. FOR 8 WEEKS ONLY. Mats. This Week Wed., Thurs., & Sat. DAVID BELASCO presents DAVID WARFIELD IN The Music Master Seats Now for all performances.

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30. THE BOOMERANG

Cohan & Harris (Formerly Candler) Theatre W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat. "Most intense drama of the year." THE INTRUDER By CYRIL HARCOURT.

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. Special Matinee Columbus Day. Under A PLAY ABOUT SOMETHING Sentence

With GEORGE NASH and JANET BEECHER. "Another 'Lion and the Mouse.'"—Globe.

LIBERTY West 42d St. Twice Daily. Incl. Sun., 2:15 & 8:10 P. M. Reveals the Battle of Love throughout the ages. D. W. GRIFFITH'S COLOSSAL SPECTACLE ORCHESTRA OF 50.

ELTINGE CHEATING CHEATERS WEST 42D ST. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed., Thurs., Sat. SPECIAL MATINEE COLUMBUS DAY.

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. THE DOLLY SISTERS —IN— HIS BRIDAL NIGHT

GLOBE—3 MATS. THIS WEEK. WED., THURS. (Columbus Day) & SAT. CHARLES DILLINGHAM PRESENTS Raymond Hitchcock In the New Musical Play "BETTY" GREAT CAST Famous Globe Chorus.

Aeolian Hall, TONIGHT at 8:30. Song Recital by LOUIS SHENK Baritone. Prices 50c. to $2. At Box Office.

Carnegie Hall, Wed. Ev., Oct. 11, 8:30. First New York Song Recital by Anna Case. 50c. to $2. Boxes, $12, $15. Seats at Box Office.

VIOLINIST Carnegie Hall, Sunday Aft., Oct. 15, at 3. EDDY BROWN. Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Baldwin Piano.

Aeolian Hall, Wed. Aft., Oct. 11, at 3. Violin Recital SAMUEL GARDNER. Mgt. Antonia Sawyer, Inc. Baldwin Piano.

Aeolian Hall, Friday Aft., Oct. 13, at 3. Piano Recital by BERYL RUBINSTEIN. Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Kranich & Bach Piano.

WINTER GARDEN. THE PASSING SHOW OF 1916. A WHALE OF A SHOW. Matinee Tomorrow, Oct. 10 at 2:00.

NEW GARRICK 35th St. & B'way. Opens TONIGHT AT 8:20. Telephone 6234 Greeley. Mats. Thur. and Sat. at 2:20. LE POILU Latest Parisian Operatic Success

48th St. Thea. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:20. GEORGE BROADHURST'S NEW PLAY RichMan, PoorMan

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SHUBERT. Thea., 44th, w. of B'way. 'Phone 8430 Bryant. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Wednesday Matinee Best Seats $1.50. Holiday Mat. Columbus Day Thurs. Oct. 12. At Home for the Season! THE GIRL FROM BRAZIL So Fascinating That All South America Is Coming Up to See Her!

44th St. Thea., Just W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Col. Day & Sat. 2:15. RICHARD WALTON TULLY'S THE FLAME. DIFFERENT.

44TH ST. THEATRE — EXTRA SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT. FOUR MATS., OCT. 16-17-19-20. MAUD ALLAN. THE SYMPHONIC DANCER AND Symphony Orchestra HER 40 Musicians. ERNEST BLOCH, Cond. Seats Now. $2.50, $1.50, $1.00, 75c, 50c.

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"See it before all else in the theatres of New York," says the "Times" of "Pierrot the Prodigal," Booth Theatre

Casino Broadway & 39th. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Wed., Col. Day & Sat. 2:15. LINA ABARBANELL. BEST CASINO SHOW IN YEARS. Flora Bella

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PRINCESS 39th, near Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed., Col. Day & Sat. 2:20. LAST WEEK IN N. Y. Very Good Eddie. A Musical Comedy That Is Different.

COMEDY, W. 41. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. Wash'n Sq. Players In 4 NEW One-Act Plays

Park Thea., 59th & B'y. Daily & Sun. 2:15 & 8:15. Mats. 25c, 50c. Evs. 25c to $1. Boxes $1.50. Thos. H. Ince's $1,000,000 Photo Spectacle CIVILIZATION

LAUGHING SENSATION. EXTRA MAT. Columbus Day Thurs., Oct. 12. OLIVER MOROSCO'S COMEDY HIT "Upstairs and Down" AT THE CORT.

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Tomorrow 25c and 50c. Messrs. Shubert Present HOBSON'S CHOICE

39th St. Theatre, nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed and Sat., 2:20. Special Mat. Col Day, Oct. 12. BACKFIRE. With Mary Boland, Frederick Truesdell and the Most Notable Cast on Broadway.

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81 st. St. Thea. on B'way. Tel. 3930 Schuyler. WILFRID LUCAS in "THE RUMMY" Keystone Comedy. Splendid Vaudeville. Mat. Today, 10c, 15c. Evgs., 15c, 25c, 50c.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way & 47 St. Daily Mat. 25c -$1. World's Series Returns Announced from Stage. Jack Norworth, Natalie Alt & Co., Emmett Corrigan & Co., Avon Comedy 4, Al Herman, others and Greater Morgan Dancers.

ICELAND ICE SKATING. BROADWAY AT 52ND STREET. The Best Appointed and Most Beautiful Ice Skating Rink in the World. Will open Tuesday, Oct. 10th. Sessions 10 A.M., 2:30 P.M., 8 P.M. ICE SKATING PALACE. At 181st St. & B'way sub station. Enlarged skating area. Adm., 50c. Morn., Aft. & Eve. OPENING TUES. EVE., OCT. 10TH.

ICE SKATING. ST. NICHOLAS RINK. 69 West 66th St. Opens Oct. 14

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PIANOLA RECITAL. This Afternoon at 3 o'clock. Opening of Season. Artists: FRIEDA KLINK, Contralto; ROBERT GOTTSCHALK, Tenor; DION W. KENNEDY at The Organ; GERARD CHATFIELD at The Pianola. AEOLIAN HALL. 29 West 42d Street. Admission Without Charge

Aeolian Hall, Tomorrow (Tues.) Aft. at 3. PIANO RECITAL FRANCES NASH. Tickets 50 cts. to $2.00. Steinway Piano. Management Evelyn Hopper.

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Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Oct. 14, at 2:30. Tickets, 5 cts. to $2. Boxes, $15 & $18. Now at Box office. Kreisler. Direction C. A. Ellis. Steinway Piano Used.

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Loew's American Roof 42 St., W. of B'way. Every Eve. at 8:15. Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M. JANE GRAY in "FLOWER OF FAITH."

Loew's American Theatre 42d St., West of B'way. Foley & LeTure in "A Bit of Scandal." 14 People, Marie Russell, Adams & Guhl, & others. All Seats Reserved. 25, 35, 50.

RIALTO B'way & 42 St. Bessie Love in "Sister of Six." Topical, Educational, Soloists & Incomparable Rialto Orchestra. 15—25—50c.

BASEBALL TICKETS. Phone Bryant 8303. Reserved Seats and Boxes on sale at 42d St. Ticket Office, 205 West 42d St.

39th St., near B'way. MAXINE ELLIOTT'S Theatre. 'Phone 1476—Bryant. EVGS. 8:15. MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, 2:15. SPECIAL HOLIDAY MATINEE COLUMBUS DAY, THURSDAY.

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Every bit as good as "The Man From Home." —Sherwin, Globe.

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FULTON 46 St., near B'way. Evs. 8:30. Regular Mats. Wed. & Sat. Special Holiday Mat. Thurs. ARMS AND THE GIRL IS ANOTHER PRISONER OF ZENDA. Seats Selling 8 Weeks in Advance.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Coxe, Ward, Rogers, Hough, JJ.—Room 433 P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Motions.
Re Leavitt & Grant,(2)
Diamond<Parker.
Merganthaler-Linotype.
Stromberg<Arnson.
Enright<Hechscher.
General calendar.
Columbia Mach Co<Adriance Works.
Same<P Neumer Inc.
Bonnell<Ward.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 407, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.
Hess<Guar Private Patrol.
Paper Novelty Mfg<Adolph Strauss & Co
Prov Life & Trust<

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury Calendar.
Partola Mfg<Parke, Davis & Co.
Foos Gas Eng<Gram Chocolate Co.
R L Smith, Inc<Grand Trunk Ry.
United States<Taylor.
New Jer Co<A W Thomas Co.
S Schwartz's Sons<Harper Bros.
United States<Karplus & Hershberger.
Tibbetts<Teshima.
Jordan<Penn RR.
Dunwoody<Peterson.

DISTRICT COURT.—Hough, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy calendar.
Discharges.
Alex Buchwald,
G & H Gaber, (2,)
Jos Schwartz,
Louis Siegel,
Max Haberman,
McLoughlin & Kimmear,
John Bernstein,
Walter S McAllister,
Benenson & Cohen,
Comfort Clothing Co,
Sterngold & Brill,
Sam Goldberg,
John F Griffin,
Israel Feinman,
Howard E McCabe.
Under objections.
Bruno J Bangartz,
Adjourned cases.
Walter D Rusler, (2,)
Max C Kraus,
M & B F Marmo, (2,)
Schemel & Loeb,
Gus Neiderman,
L & P Winter,
I Michaelman & Bros.
Motions.
Universal Piano Co,
B N Burdick,

DISTRICT COURT—Neterer, J.—Room 3, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.
Walls<Tug Arthur Kill, &c.
Bodessa<Hamburg-Am Line.
Healey<Scow 120.
Saville<Tug Bouker 2.
Bouker Cont<Tug L S Saville.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Common law calendar at 10:30 A. M., in Room 323 P. O. Bldg.
Glamzo<Marresford.
Jonson<McMeel, (2.)
Sinkovitch< P R R Co.
Dargils<Mallory SS.
Roman, &c<L V Coal.
Scudder, &c<Curtin (2.)
Gronsky<Leh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Co.
Sawicka<same.
Favorito<All Transport Co.
Olsen<Stand Trans.
Pompnic<Nass El RR.
Fash<M I & B RR.
Kanesky, &c<Ath C Line RR.
Reilly<McDonnell.
Hoyt<Brigham.
Norus<NY & Cuba. Mail SS Co.
Skerman<P & R Ry.
Lynch<Liverpool, Brazil & River Plate S N Co, Ltd.
Heinley<West Maryland Ry Co (3.)
US<Tolchinsky Groc'y
Hanley<Bordens Cond Milk Co.
Continental Spec Co, &c<Am Drug Syn.
Liz<Diemer.
Storey<Stewart.
Sorensen<So Pac Co.
Levy<Bordens Cond Milk Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Admiralty calendar, at 10:30 A. M., in Room 323 P. O. Bldg.—Re Adah.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR—U S<Fytiles et al.

EQUITY CALENDAR—At 3 P. M.—Testsbury<Hubner.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Criminal calendar, at 10:30 A. M., Room 312 P. O. Bldg.—U S<Micari.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.
People ex rel NY, W & B Ry<Ebstein.
Re CNY, (Rosedale Av.)
People ex rel C Hud G & El Co<Woodbury.
Re McNeles..
Re Powers.
Re these claims:
Ziegler,
Carbone,
Crammicl,
Kanzar.
Di Paolo,
Nolan,
Benton.
Bloomfield.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Pendleton, J.—Litigated motions.
Bradstreet's Col Bur<Bradstreets Co.
Guariglia<Grinstein, Re Sterling Motor Truck Co<Seifert.
Guariglia<Grinstein.
McCree<Empire Carrying Corp (2.)
Nassama<Klingenstein
Re Mailbie (U C S.)
Casazza<E Fucini.
McNamara<Smith.
Re Peerless Machine<Metal Goods Inc.
Re Ferguson.
Beck Shoe Co<Beck, CNY<Isaacs.
Tuohey<Tuohey.
Koch<Gabriel.
Rudolph Wurlitzer<Reis Circuit Co.
Oppenheimer Collins<Plummer.
Albany Sav Bank<Bradhurst Real & C.
Walsh<Walsh.
Pechter<Pechter.
Re Scanlon.
Lauterbach<Stern Bros.
Arachni Mills Co<Am Redemption Co.
Gill<Plaza Motor Rent.
Re Dickstein & Sons.
Reuth<Monkowitz.
Burnofsky<Virginia F & M Ins Co.
Forbes<Orient Textile Mills.
CNY<Funck.
Gerofsky<Gerofsky.
Ryan<Kennedy, (2.)
De Cordoba<Schlesinger.
Nichols<Dey.
Re Cripples Welfare Soc'y Inc (Douglas.)
Hermann<N Y Gen Coal.
Kaufman<Held.
Wheeler Mfg<Townes.
Bunker<Bunker.
Re Warner (Dispr.)
Wallenstein<Wallenstein.
Fisch<Mildenberg, C & C Theatres Co<Triangle Film Corp.
Emigrant Ind Sav Bk<Steigerwald.
Hawthorne<Greenspan.
House<Hickson, Inc.
Lutz<O'Neil.
Selig<Brewster Camera Co, Inc.
Turner<Turner.
Dresner<Dresner.
Whitesell<Leichtman.
Feingold<Scheef.
Sullivan<Schivone.
Re Fishgold Bros.
Tiefel<Zwick.
Barrett Mfg Co<Landau.
Re Claussen.
Wolff<Wolff.
Camp, Jr<CNY.
Apfel<Apfel.
Whelan<Whelan.
Ash<United Toilet Goods Co.

PART II.—Goff, J.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.
McCrackin<McCrackin
Met Life Ins Co<50th St R E Co.
Singer<Kobre As Corp
Aparacio<E E Gas Co
Peterson<Peterson.
Tallack<Tallack.
Wiener<Wiener.
Scullion<Scullion.
Zemsk<Zemsk.
Volk<Volz.
Haim<Haim.
Lesch<Lesch.
Spirt<Spirt.
Rosen<Rosen.
Spain<Man Shirt Co.
Goldstein<Goldstein.
Forbes & Co, Inc<Emerson Bldg Co.
Oakley<Oakley.
Law<Law.
Wickham<Wickham.
Klein<Klein.
Degener<Degener.
Goodwin<Bishop, Demurrers;
Tadlavia<Maresca.
Jacobs<Lorsch.
Preferred causes:
Pollock<Sachs.
CNY<Pt. Richmond & Bergen Pt Ferry Co
McElroy<Roth.
Montgomery<Shear.
Lauterbach<Mueller.
Roth<Mad Av Rty Co.
Granby Corp<000 Park Av Co, Inc.
Karsch<Mitchell.
General calendar:
Kneuper Specialty Co<Kneuper.
Chung<Li Bue.
Bloch<Osterweis.
Milo<Milo.
Chapman<Chapman.
Getzger<Paddell.
Boland<Flynn.
Madison Real Prop & Sec Co<Schnebel.
Berger's Metal Cell Co<Israel.
Seabd Nat Bk<Reid.
Heller<Trussel.
Dogin<Dogin.
Cushman & D Mfg Co<Goldsmith Bros.
Thompson<Harper.
Hakes<Hakes.
Ostraticzky<Ostraticzky.
Ryan<Ryan.
Aitkrug<Equit Life Ins Assn.
Hartimetz<Hartmetz.
Flyger<Rector Ch Du St Esprit.
Burns<Reilly.
Edwards<Broncho Motion Picture Co.

Day calendar at 4 P. M. Cases to be assigned to Parts III. and XIII., inclusive.
Cunningham<Perry.
Haley<Mullin.
C Shea<Greggs.
D Shea<same.
Kingsley<Sill.
Sanz<Schwertz.
Height<Wollman.
Moran<Bradley Imp.
Kohlman<Huntley.
Hoykendorf<Bradley Const Co.
Wargon<Int R T.
Antiny<Beaver.
Zimmerman<Ullmann.
Olwell<Erie RR.
Schiff<Newman.
Gleason<Tronecek.
Kosloske<N Y Polyclinic Med School & Hospital.
A Dolubowsky<Keurk.
I Dolubowsky<same.
Strano<Hornwood.
Gottlieb<B, Q C & S RR.
Gold<N Y Rys.
Norton<Int R T (2.)

PART XIV.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on. Supplementary
Inquest—Henry<Brown Bros.
CNY<N Y & Harlem RR.
Herbst<Goldfarb.
Watson<Ross.
Price<Rentner.
H & J Feldman Cont Co, Inc<Waller.
CNY<N Y Disposal.
Goodwin Car Co<Am Steel Foundries.
Mass Bonding & Ins Co<Thomson.
Burns Bros<CNY.
Wechsler<Lincoln.

Day calendar at 4 P. M. Cases to be sent to Parts XIV. to XVIII., inclusive.
Romero<Kennedy.
Jolson<Marion.
Fish<Vanderlip.
Green<Liquors Seized (Ingrasia.)
CNY<Tolk.
Green<Garths.
Same<Eck.
Same<Liquors Seized (Pedulo.)
Same<Liquors Seized (Palmieri.)
Same<Venetos.
Same<Camman.
Same<Liquors Seized at 136 West 28th St.
Same<Liquors Seized at 559 East 50th St.
Blumner<Greenhaumer & Co.
Noon<Noon.
State Bank<Aachen & Munich Fire Ins Co.
Sasse<Traveling Ins.
Lexington Av Prop Co<Bradley Con Co.
Gray<Cent RR of NJ.
Pease & Hillman<39 & 41 West 35th St Realty Co.
Bottsford-Dickinson Co (2.)
Kelly Springfield Tire Co<McIntyre.

PART IV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M. Service.
Allen<Riverside Taxi Service.

PART V.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
Allen<Riverside Taxi Service.

PART VI.—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M.
G. M. Felix<Penn RR.
O. E. Felix<same.
Felix<same.
Packales<Barrett.

PART VII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Cases sent from Part III. for trial. Clear.

PART VIII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M.
J. Brothschneider<Rosenblum.
M. Brothschneider<same.

PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.
Meisel<P F Kenney.
Tiscia<Chas. T. Eastburn Co.

PART X.—Clark, J.—At 10 A. M.
Ragane<Gus Schlauss Eagle Iron Co.
Lewis<Morris.
Cresham<Hess Bldg.

PART XI.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M.
Edson<Carth.
Guttentag<Rodman.
Essacoff<Int R T.

PART XII.—Recess.

PART XIII.—McCann, J.—At 10 A. M.
Creighton<Com. Adver
Fitzpatrick<Aguierre.
Fitzsimmons<Aguierre

PART XV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVI.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART XVII.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
Tuchs<Hantzis.
Engel<Moynihan.

PART XVIII.—Adjourned until Oct. 16. Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Estates of:
Francis L. Leland.
Wills for probate, at 10:30 A. M.:
George L. Kaufman.
William J. Seabury.
Anna D. Bliss.
Francis D. Paquin.
Moritz Falkenan.
James Fulton.

TRIAL TERM.—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. —Contested wills:
Anna A. Hess,
Joseph Salomon.
Alexander Clarke.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—Litigated motions.
Star Co.<Rivers.
Elfenbein<Katz.
Columbia Bldg. & Theatre Co.<Coleman.
Crane Co.<Stendicke, Inc.<Minton.
Bates & Cont. Coal, Land & Timber Co.
Imperial Woolen Co.<Dondero.
Plessner<Hellinger.
O'Connor<Ross.
Novisk<Cimmagnac.
Hourehold Granite Tub Co.<Herrman.

PART II.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS — Part I.—Ransom, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Warnerka<S C of R A
Abbett<Mel. Pfeipr Storage W'house.
Viktora<New Taxicab & Auto Co.
Kansas Flour Mills Co<Breiner.
Rindskopp<Zimmer.
Spiller<Presbrey-Coykendall Co.
Waters<Krulewitch.
Elevator Automatic Signal Co<Bok.
Stone<Thomas.
Harper<Miles Tighe Con Co.
Buckley<Middleton.
Miller<Security Const.
Zinn<Red Cross Grocery.
Crombie<Illinois Surety Co.
Abeloff<Emiro.
Blumenkron<Blumenkron, Inc.
Alexander & Reid Co<Goiod.
Del Mar<Foster.
Lefler<Trembley.
A D Kneuper Specialty Co<Kneuper.
Pathe Exchange, Inc<A P T Corp.
Butler Bros<Grossman
MacDonald<Streitworf
Durant<Biograph Co.
Morrison<H Croker Whitehouse Co.
Levy & Bro, Inc.
Cons Gas & Gasoline E Co<Wilkin.
Mariash & Mariash, Inc<Brighton Recreation Co.
Berkshire Apart Assn<Taylor.
Loper<Horan.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.
McCrackin<McCrackin
Met Life Ins Co<50th St R E Co.
Singer<Kobre As Corp
Aparacio<E E Gas Co
Peterson<Peterson.
Tallack<Tallack.
Wiener<Wiener.
Scullion<Scullion.
Zemsk<Zemsk.
Volk<Volz.
Haim<Haim.
Lesch<Lesch.
Spirt<Spirt.
Rosen<Rosen.
Spain<Man Shirt Co.
Goldstein<Goldstein.
Forbes & Co, Inc<Emerson Bldg Co.
Oakley<Oakley.
Law<Law.
Wickham<Wickham.
Klein<Klein.
Degener<Degener.
Goodwin<Bishop, Demurrers;
Tadlavia<Maresca.
Jacobs<Lorsch.
Preferred causes:
Pollock<Sachs.
CNY<Pt. Richmond & Bergen Pt Ferry Co
McElroy<Roth.
Atl Coast Sand Co<Burke & Sons.
Am Ice Co<CNY.
Weber<Weber.
White<Reerse.
Blalock<Russell.
Sawaya<Sawaya.
Goldfield<Lachman.
Call<Call.
Haris<Price.
Hector, &c, Grace Ch of CNY<Early.
Fraenkell<Fraenkell.
Blackston<Blackston.
Moran<Vreeland.
Phila Cas Co<Kops.
Gerber<Halpern.
Rankin<Cong Mt Sinai of Wash Heights.
Boles<Boles.
Bonnette<Molloy.
Rotok<Rotok.
Blauvelt<Bergeron Awning Co.
Felecia<Felecia.
Ringelheim<Ringelh'm
Doctor<Reiss.
Canaday<Arch Am Co
Schaefer<Siro.
Barry<Am Fi'm Co.
Klipatrick<Crown Infants' Wear Co.
Manheimer<Kuhn.
Hearn Con Co<Leissner Realty Co.
Schenker<Doscher.
Clear.

PART IV.—(June Term continued)—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Conlan<Marsh
Case on.

PART IV.—(October Term)—No day calendar.

PART V.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adpourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.
Wilsker<P. Gerli & Co, Inc.
Birns<Goldsmith.
Smith<MacMahon.
De Marco<McCall.
Greenberg<Kane.
Tuch<Frankel Mfg.
Stern< Bielefeld & Spahn Co.
Nat Sur<Rossi.
121 Mad Av, Inc<Goodsell.
Pettit & Reed<Comstock.
Hervey<Tilyou.

PART III.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M.
Case on.
Polichronis<Bear Lith Stge Co.
Supplementary calendar at 10 A. M.
G Brunk<B H RR.
W Brunk<same.
Cusick<Nat C & C.
Slotnik<Frankel.
Anker<Kupprich.
Reiss<Jeffreys & Co.
Hayden<Jacob & Davies, Inc.
Yudowitz<Hill Ware.
Brady<Benner.
Dutenhofer<CNY.
Smith<Shearns.
Fanning<Egner.

Munoz<C T Silver Motor Co, Inc.
Sacksman&Bos Ins Co
Hegeman Print<Int Film Service.
Burns<Leftingwell.
Corn Ex Bk<Warranty Const Co.
Danzig<Edelman.
Am Groc Soc<Metzger Meat & Grocery.
Eabrikant<Ness.
Higgins<T & C Central Ry, (3.) Clear.

PART IV.—At 10 A. M.
Wall<Scommodan.
Coleman<Harris.
Muller<Hillenbrand.
Brennan<Schell.
Marks<Blauner.
Caputo<Freisner.
Farrell<Cons Gas Co.
E Dalton<Goldberg-Greenberg, Inc.
J Dalton<same.
Wright<Levy.
Dohlan<Stand Utility.
Brady<Benner.
Margolies<Cons Gas.

Day calendar at 4 P. M. Cases to be assigned to Parts III. and XIII., inclusive.
Schached<Solomon.
Cronin<Mason & Seaman Transp.
Connolly<Fitzsimmons
Safir<Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corp.
Bauch<Stubman.
Hoe<Menching.
Kessler<Trocchia.
Falik<Lowenthal.
Leischman<Flint.
Ginsberg<Taylor.
H Ginsberg<same.
Murphy<Augsbury.
Ostro<Rowlette.
Wilson<CNY.
Ashley<Benson Const Co.
S Pollack<Schneider, D Pollack<same.
Ireland<Zimmerman.
Reede<Hall.
Keane<Pape.
Siegelman<Globe Rye Bread Co.
McLean<Rapuzzi.

V Loewer's Gambrinus Brewery Co<McCluskey.
Pwing<Kolowski.
Re Mather.
M G Samuels & Co<New Brunswick Fire Ins Co.
Same<British-Am Assur Co.
Same<Agricultural Ins Co of Watertown.
Bassman<Rich Development Co.
Miller<Miller (2.)

Day calendar at 4 P. M. Cases to be sent to Parts III. and XIII., inclusive.
Schunkowitz<Heid.
Rosenfeld<Sherman.
Kamera<Hirsch.
Ginzig<Horn.
Weigel<Schneffer.
Loth<Lissner.
Rosenblum<Kreuter, Mutchnick<Helbren, O'Donohue<Jung.
Guerin<McNally.
Case on.

PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART III.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Commercial calendar.
Huber Creange, Walter, Inc.
Du Barry Hat Works<Bernstein.
Shapiro<Kepler.
Sackman Fire Assn of Phila.
Susskind<MacLean.
Werner<Quinlan.
W, T & P<Stolz.
Fay<Creighton.
Friedman<Equit L As
Gardner<Manheimer.
Thiel<Berkowitz.
Hammerstein & Title Guar & Trust Co.
Kaufman<MetroFund.
Siezer<Brustine.
Salerno<Pi P Ins.
Schomer<Thomashefsky.
Stern<Sussman.
Waldo Bros<Morrison.
Robertson<Coleman.
Raport<Prud Out Co.
Case on.

PART IV.—No day calendar.

PART V.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART VI.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART VII.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART VIII.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, J.—Grant<Sass—John P. Dunn.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Lauby<Comment—Wm P Maloney. Airoldi<D'Antona—Wm J Moran.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers.)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM.—Mullan, J.—Motion Calendar.
Reid<Reid, (2.)
Kemp<Pragnall, Sproesaig<North. Bk. of N. Y.
Re Verini.
Koehn<Koehm.
Rosenberg<Rosenberg.
Bohmfalk<Schmitt, Germania Fire Ins.<Absar Realty Co.
Re Casale.
Matulewich<McLaughlin.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS.—Mullan, J.
Werbin<CNY.
Morris<same, (2.)
McDade<McDade.
Abel<Abel.
Clark<Clark.
Borodinsky<Wick Rty.
Dworkin<Dworkin.
Curzio<Curzio.
Bronx Park Casino<Ivan Film Prod.
Chait<Voron.
Greenberg<Marsh.
Korn<Schuyler.
Monk<23d Ward Bk.
Dowd<Demmerle.
Rezetti<Adams-Flanagan Co.
Rothenberg<Birenbaum, (2.)
Mutual Life Ins. Co.<Hyde.
Brennon Rty.<Bohaty
Wehrum<Wehrum.
Mutual Trust of Westchester<Goodwin-Gallagher.
Ebling Br.<Hearty.
Union R E<R Carvel, Inc.
Denenburg<Horowitz.
Corporate Mtg. Co.<Edmondson.
Morgenstern<Briggs Bldg. Co.
Gray<R Carvel Co.
Geller<R Carvel, Inc.
Geizler-Haas Rty<R Carvel Co.
Adams-Flanagan Co.<Di Donota.
River Rty<CNY.
Globe Sash & Door<Infantino Rty.
Welch<Johnson.
Hayes<R Carvel Co.
Malloy<same, (2.)
Levi<same.
Columbia Const.<Cosmopolitan Bk.
Grauer<Grauer.
Fish<Wick Rty.
Gruber<Gruber.
Gresh<Gresh.
Stahl<Moebus.
Barack<Epstein.
Duffy<Duffy Grease & Oil Co.
Dickinson<Smith.
Saier<Doscher.
Russell<Scheeren.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Giegerich, J.
Ambrusia<Lehigh Valley Coal Co.
Glasgow<Koerner.
Glasgerow<Indelli & Confortl Co.
Wattner<Minsky, (2.)
Gibbs<Int R T.
Porter<Muller.
Sinn<N Y Herald Co.
Kanlan<Mirsky.
Schleweis<Union Ry Co. (2.)
Scarneo<Zimbaldi.
Heidelberger<Klein.
Meyers<Welsh.
Carroll<Int R T.
Bedal<Guttenman.
Tobias<N Y Con. Ry.
Magnus<Royal Jewelry Mfg. Co.
Zarock<Mason & Hangar Co.
Mosner<Meurer.
Fitch<Kenman.
Molotowsky<L I RR.
Jackson<Rosenfeld.
Posner<Ruhman.
Williams<Rogers.
Tapley<Obermeyer & L Cerf<US Title Guar.
Levington<Robitzek.
Elwell<Campbell.
Melville<Goldberg.
2d Ward Bk<Brohmer
Cottingham<Int. R T.
O'Brien<Union Ry.
Murray<North Sand.
Mayer<Ery.
Primavera<Spencer.
Smith<Blumstein, (2.)
Swenson<Union Ry.
Curry<Cen Un Gas.
Jacobs<Union Ry.
Spencer<N E R R Co.
Koppman<Dealy.
Re Bender (McKee.)
Sorrentino<Sommese
Barrington<Am. Tele. Typewriter Co.
Weinberg<Rodgers & Haggerty, Inc.
Re Lancaster & West. Rity Co.
Bendick<Miller.
Re Title G. & T. Co.
Hoppenstedt<Any.
Douglas<Douglass.
Wells<Rowland.
Zick<Zick.
Silverman<Althouse.
Upkin Gas Fixture<Montrose Av. Co.
Tiedeman<Tiedeman.
Re Filszak.
Pelzel<Danzig.
Land & Im Co<Healy.
Clements<same.
Cofsky (Inft.)<Schwartz.
Pinto<Desmond et al.
Guaranty Trust of NY<Second Av R R Co.
Fishbach (Admr.)<Linch (Recvr.)
Nottage Laundry, Inc<McCormack.
Dundon<Interboro R T Co.
Lundy<CNY.
Colonial Works, Inc<Abramson.

TRIAL TERM—Part II., Morschauser, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Tisdale<Draveo Cons.
Newakowski<Fargo.
Mitchell<N Y & H R.
Watson<G Refin.
Woop<N Y C RR.
Turner<NY, N H & H RR.
Callelo<W Elec RR.
Elsen<Feulner.
Luciano<Ruppert.
Scully<N Y C RR.
Lewis<The Conners Bros Co, Inc, et al.
CNY<Woodhaven Gas Light Co.
De Normandie<Bay View Heights Land.
Marino<Scibelli.
Rosenthal<Greenbaum et al.
Fitzpatrick<Fitzpatrick.
Cooper<Johntra.
Piser<Piser.
Thorn<Thorn, Van Guilder<Pelletreau.

Jacob Barnett,
Sarah Dryden,
Annie Lockwood,
Delia O'Donnell,
John Hynes.
Mary E Powell,
Peter Casey,
Annie Sierns,
Selina Stirrup,
Tettcham Stern.

County Court.

PART IV.—Dike, J.: Calendar called in to be tried when reached.
Ing.—Lewandowsky<Hudson Wrecking & Lumber Co.
Greenberg<B H R R.
Tolibia & Co<Swasey.
Schultz<Nas E R R.
Moody<B H R R Co.
Lennen<Burns.
Horowitz<Pestka.
Cohen<Nas E R R.
Cooke<B H R R Co.
Donohue<C I & B RR.
Rubin<Nas E R R Co.
Mattarelle<B H R R.
Bracken<Nas E R R.
Blerfeld<B, Q Co & Sub R R Co.
Grogan<B H R R Co.
Hohnert<same.
Schwartz<Bosch.
Rothstein<Greenberg.
Carlson<B H R R Co.
Highest number reached on regular calendar 4,911. On call, 4,906.

PART IV.—Dike, J.; Part V., Fawcett, J.—Part IV. Cases must be called.
Kelly<N Y Cons R R.
Miles<Eneman.
O'Connell<Straight.
McCullough<C I & B R Co.
Wozinka<Edelstein.
Flynn<Lafferty.
Daniels<Menzer.
Riordan<Soc P C A.
Johnson<Reilly.
Hahn<Nas E R R Co.
Webb<same.
Dauhara<same.
Silvestri<French.
Burkhesky<McDermott Dairy Co.
Kotler<Lawyers Title
Koehler<McDermott Dairy Co.
Golden, Jr.<McMahon, Jr.

The following causes will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call.
Brown<Miller Bldg. Co N Y, et al.
Hill<Saldino.
Hasselbacher<Carroll.
Frank Gar<N Y Rys.
Traub<C of N Y.
Conway<Spafford, et al.
Burns<BknU G Co.
Kelly<Washburn, et al
Wahlig<Lazarus, Mayer<Leida.
Schultz<Rosenblum, et al.
Trotzky<B H RR.
Loeffler<Armour & Co
Schwartz<N Y RR.
Antonelli<Peyser.
Zessler<Hentschel.
Johanson<Kahn.
Mackey<Ill Sur Co.
Walters<Hartung et al
Baron<Reissenberger et al.
Shar Elec Mfg<Metal Spec Mfg Co.
Matteson<Green.
Highest number reached on regular call, 5,499.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:
Whaley<NY, NH RR.
Shaw<same.
Liberty Brew<Kern.
Quinn<Bugden.
Bergin<West El RR.
Coleman<Mason & H.
Young<East State J.
Rich<Kalck.
Kearney<R C Orph A.
Interstate Tree Treat Co<Pratt.
Blustein<Eagle M & R
Morabito<Damon.
Harrison<Chester Hill Auto Serv Co.
Myers<NY Cent RR.
Frederickson<Friedman.
Blaschek<Penn RR.
Batten<Clauss.
Roberts<NY, NH RR.
Kelly<Seeberg.
Skennion<W U Tel.
Dufft<C of M Vernon.
Pace<West Elec RR.
Dated, New York, Oct. 9, 1916.
By Order of the Court.
WILLIAM M. KOPPER, Clerk.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Sarah A Curtis.
Eliza Sommerlad.
Catharine Colgan.
Harriet Doerr.
Margaret Fitzgerald.
Meta von Fellois.
Elise Thorensen.
Catherine Weinberg.
Clara E Watson.
Herbet William.
Margaret Doran.
Louise Schnibble, Jr.
David O Young.
Herman Glade.
Florence Brownson.
Otto Lion.
Celia Schulman.
Administration of:
Elizabeth Doherty.

CONTESTED CALENDAR—
Jacob Barnett,
Sarah Dryden.
Annie Lockwood.
Delia O'Donnell.
John Hynes.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—Socol<Keep.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department.—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Manning, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.
Re Grandview Av.
Johnson<N E R R Co.
Tures<same.
Silverman<Fischer.
Cofsker<Schwartz.
Cohen<Tieman.
Gabel<Gabel.
Smellie<D, L & W Gunpert<Greene.
Renshaw<B H R R Co
Myota<Durgen.
Roth<So Bklyn Ry.
Irwin<C I & B R R.
Moore<Cooperman.
Re Bruere (B Moore.)
Kaplan<Silverstein.
Re 39th & 40th Sts (Lefrak City Co.)
Re Crown St (Blackwell Rity Co.)
Re 42d St (Urban Rty)
Backe<Landgraf.
Pompoldo<Poppolardo.
Hantmann<Wadsworth.
O'Neill<Henry Gillen's Sons Lighterage Co.
Re Great Neck Field & Marine Club.
Horne<Horne.
Davis<Beck.
Downes<Rourke.
Morley<N E R R Co.
Same<same.
Ginther<Ginther (3), Crown Lands Corp<City.

PART II.—Garretson, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Kelly, J.
Hillebrand<Emigrant Industrial Svgs Bk.
Weonsler<Goldstein.
Schulman<Shaw.
Kmalow Construc Co<Goldfarb.
Tuch<Schenkein.
Cassidy<Cassidy.
Lipon<Lipon.
Sheerin<Bklyn Sav Bk
Shannon<Shannon.
Schechter<Weinberg.
Lewis<Woerth.
Bossert & Sons<Camardella.
Charlotte Pl Corp<Collins.
Mathison<C T Silver Motor Co.
Zoberg<Zoberg et al.
Sheehan<Sheehan.
Highest number reached on the regular call, 3430.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Blackmar, J.: Part II., Van Siclen, J.; Part III., Cropsey, J.; Part IV., Callaghan, J.; Part V., Platt, J.; Part VI., Aspinall, J.
Speicher<B H Const Co and CNY.
Jacobs<B H RR.
Mishekoff<Wright.
Gronenberg<I R T.
McCann<Babcock.
Ringelman<Daniels.
Weinstein<Levin et al.
Kruger<Eiseman.
Myers<B H RR.
Hale<same.
De Mangin<Nettle.
Salzberg<Kordes.
Betts<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Wheeler<Levers.
Hamilton<Roberts.
Driscoll<Potbury.
Weiss<Greenhut Co.
Fragale<CNY.
Tomachites<Jamison.
Cohen<B H RR.
Costello<Cairnes.
Schkolnick<CNY et al.
Carnot<Am Stopper.

The following causes will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call.
Brown<Miller Bldg. Co N Y, et al.
Hill<Saldino.
Hasselbacher<Carroll.
Frank Gar<N Y Rys.
Traub<C of N Y.
Conway<Spafford, et al.
Burns<BknU G Co.
Kelly<Washburn, et al
Wahlig<Lazarus, Mayer<Leida.
Schultz<Rosenblum, et al.
Trotzky<B H RR.
Loeffler<Armour & Co
Schwartz<N Y RR.
Antonelli<Peyser.
Zessler<Hentschel.
Johanson<Kahn.
Mackey<Ill Sur Co.
Walters<Hartung et al
Baron<Reissenberger et al.
Shar Elec Mfg<Metal Spec Mfg Co.
Matteson<Green.
Highest number reached on regular call, 5,499.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Sarah A Curtis.
Eliza Sommerlad.
Catharine Colgan.
Harriet Doerr.
Margaret Fitzgerald.
Meta von Fellois.
Elise Thorensen.
Catherine Weinberg.
Clara E Watson.
Herbet William.
Margaret Doran.
Louise Schnibble, Jr.
David O Young.
Herman Glade.
Florence Brownson.
Otto Lion.
Celia Schulman.
Administration of:
Elizabeth Doherty.

CONTESTED CALENDAR—
Jacob Barnett,
Sarah Dryden.
Annie Lockwood.
Delia O'Donnell.
John Hynes.
Mary E Powell,
Peter Casey,
Annie Sierns,
Selina Stirrup,
Tettcham Stern.

County Court.

PART IV.—Dike, J.; Part V., Fawcett, J.—Calendar called in to be tried when reached.
Ing.—Lewandowsky<Hudson Wrecking & Lumber Co.
Greenberg<B H R R.
Tolibia & Co<Swasey.
Schultz<Nas E R R.
Moody<B H R R Co.
Lennen<Burns.
Horowitz<Pestka.
Cohen<Nas E R R.
Cooke<B H R R Co.
Donohue<C I & B RR.
Rubin<Nas E R R Co.
Mattarelle<B H R R.
Bracken<Nas E R R.
Blerfeld<B, Q Co & Sub R R Co.
Grogan<B H R R Co.
Hohnert<same.
Schwartz<Bosch.
Rothstein<Greenberg.
Carlson<B H R R Co.
Highest number reached on regular calendar 4,911. On call, 4,906.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

PART I., Keogh, J.; PART II., Morschauser, J.; PART III., Young, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Pennington<Mas & H.
Saxon<Peck.
Dunn<NY C & H R RR.
Reilly<N Y C RR.
Ellis<Rubin.
White<NY C RR.
Persick<P & R C & I
People<Guerin
People<Mechilini.
Van Pelt<Gregson.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:
Haight<Sen Print.
Same<Pel Sun Pub.
Same<Port Pub. Co.
Same<Sutherland.
Molinari<C of N R.
Fitzpatrick<Beresford.
People<Osborne.
People<Alotex Drug.
People<Martin.
Goodwin<Pierce Co.
Allen<Riverside Taxi Service Co.
Hoguet<Burtenshaw.
Trior<Guggolz.
Hapgood<Hast H Co.
Young<Sent Print.
Hynes<NY C & H R RR.
Young<Ely.
Sams<Sutherland, (3.)
Thomer<Damsey.
Young<Port Pub Co.
Same<Pel Sun Pub.
Liberty Brew Co<Ott.
Park & Till<Halstead.
Highest number reached, 200.

PART II.—Morschauser, J.—Contract calendar.
Lippe<Meserole.

COUNTY COURT—Young, Co. J.—
Peo.<Nunfreo.
Lane<Bronchik.
Same<Rafalsky.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Part II.—Morschauser, J.—
For Monday, Oct 16:
Weiss<Von Kamp, Rosen<Com. Cas. Ins. Becker<Mansolf.
Hoch<Meissner.
Greer<Matthes, Klaw<Jones.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Kapper, J.—At 10 A. M.
Seid<Barthalomaus et al.
Kramp<Krampe, Baumann<CNY.
Malkiewicz<Malkiewicz.
United Stove & Repair Co<Rapp et al.
The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call:
Forsberg<The Park Terrace Co.
Fleck<Jaffe et al.

$100,000
Toronto Railway Co.
First 4½s, due 1921

Secured by first mortgage lien on the entire property of the Company, valued by independent engineers at about three times the amount of this issue. Reported earnings show interest earned over eight times.

Price to Net 5%

Wm. A. Read & Co.
Nassau and Cedar Streets, New York
Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

A First Mortgage Public Utility Bond To Yield About 5¼%

First Mortgage public utility bonds of well-managed companies are becoming more and more difficult to obtain at prices to yield over 5%. This is due to the fact that such bonds, owing to their enviable record for safety and general stability, appeal very strongly to those investors who aim to place their funds in security issues of permanent investment merit. We are now offering a 5% bond of this type, and shall be glad to send you detailed information upon request.

Ask for Circular No. 1577 describing this bond issue.

Spencer Trask & Co.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO
Members New York Stock Exchange

Province of
Nova Scotia
5% Gold Bonds
Principal and interest payable in New York
Due 1st Jan., 1926
Nova Scotia has a population of 500,000 and an area about equal to that of New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island combined.
To yield 5%
Write for circular A-38.
Wood, Gundy & Co.
14 Wall St., New York
Toronto Montreal London

MUNICIPAL BONDS
Exempt from the Federal Income Tax
Exempt in many cases from Personal Property Taxes
Legal Investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds
Acceptable to the United States Government as Security for Postal Savings Deposits.
Probably safer than any other type of investment
Ask for Circular T-89
Remick, Hodges & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
14 Wall St., New York
Correspondents:
R. L. Day & Co. Boston

Philippine Government
4% Gold Bonds
Exempt from all Government, State and Municipal Taxes in the United States and Philippine Islands
Acceptable at par by the United States Treasury Department as security for public deposits, by the Postmaster General as security for postal savings deposits and by the Philippine Government for deposits of Government funds.
Legality approved by the Attorney-General of the United States.
Price on Application
Send for Descriptive Circular AG-59
The National City Company
National City Bank Building
New York

MEGARGEL & CO.
Members { New York Stock Exchange / Boston Stock Exchange / Chicago Stock Exchange }
Investment Securities
35 Pine Street, New York
BOSTON CHICAGO

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

In the financial community the question is again uppermost: What will be the effect of the return of peace upon American business and American securities? That was an all but forgotten question until it was revived last week as a result of the announcement by a prominent banker that he had very good reason for believing that Germany had made peace proposals and that Ambassador Gerard, who is due here tomorrow, has been intrusted with them. The suggestion was denied officially and unofficially in many quarters, but the stock market was unwilling to accept unreservedly either the statement or the denials; they left it in a state of uncertainty, and every effort to resolve that uncertainty carried traders and others back to the question: What would the effect of peace be?

That is a much more important question in reference to the long future of the market than it would be in respect to the immediate market effect of news that peace was at last at hand. It might be granted that that news, marking as it would a very great and quite possibly a violent change in the conditions under which business has been carried on, would cause a shock which would be expressed so far as the stock market is concerned by a sharp fall in prices. That actually is what happened on Friday as soon as the news spread that a banker, whose position in the financial community gave a considerable degree of weight to his statement, said that Germany was making peace overtures. If that happened on a suggestion of peace, which nearly every one in the financial community doubted at least to the extent of doubting that any practical result would flow from it, it might well be that actual news of practicable peace proposals would cause a much more pronounced movement of the same sort.

That, however, might well be a matter of indifference to those whose market commitments were as well protected as all market commitments ought to be if such a decline gave way soon to renewed expression of confidence in the business outlook. Would that happen? Doubtless it would depend upon the course which business was seen to be taking, and that, in the final analysis, is what those entering upon future commitments or present commitments whose success depends upon future events must needs decide. What are the probabilities?

Those who take the view that the prosperity which the United States is enjoying in such unprecedented volume is solely the creature of the war must needs have grave misgivings for the future of business in this country when the war comes to an end. But that is a narrow view of the matter. Without a war in Europe industry and trade in the United States would in due course have mounted to new high levels, setting new records after a prolonged period of reaction, as had ever before been done. By this time probably, but at all events at some time, business would have expanded greatly, corporation profits would have increased, labor would have been well employed and individuals would have been prosperous. All that would have happened without the war. It would not have happened in the degree in which it has happened and would not have come just when it did were it not for the conditions created in the world by the great war, but great prosperity would have come in any event. The United States was still young and still assured of periods of rapid expansion.

This must sound almost axiomatic to any one with faith in the United States. And if this is so, why should we fear the consequences of the ending of the war demands which this country has been called upon to supply? As a result of those demands we have increased our productive capacity, and that increase will be put to good use in the future. The country is not yet fully developed, and there are far less developed countries than our own to whose upbuilding we are likely to contribute in large measure. The opportunities for trade abroad after the war will be different, but they are almost certain to be very great. At home there will surely be no lack of demand. We have added greatly to our capital through extraordinary profits and will have more with which to develop our resources than we ever had before. Readjustments will be necessary, but why should we doubt our ability to accommodate ourselves to them? If we succeeded so quickly and so very successfully in accommodating ourselves to the conditions suddenly created by the war, why should we not count on accommodating ourselves with equal success to the conditions which will be brought about by the return of peace?

For every reason for misgiving concerning the effect of the return of peace upon the position of this country there is a reason for confidence. It would be unlike the American spirit to become discouraged with the chances even. Actually they seem not even, but in our favor.

Had not lesser considerations been displaced by the revived discussion of the possible early ending of the war and of its consequences upon business in this country, the stock market's interest at the close of the week would probably have been chiefly concerned with the expansion in the trading in railroad stocks and in their advance to a level which overtopped not only the best of last year, but also the best of 1914. The industrials were active, too, every full day of the week having yielded a total in excess of 1,000,000 shares, but they did not attain a new high level and they lost in interest by comparison with their recent record, while the railroads on the other hand gained by that comparison.

Aside from the part which concerted market operations played in the enlarged demand for railroad shares the reason for their strength lay in the simple fact that railroad earnings have been extraordinarily good. That would seem to be reason enough for increased attention. Investors had made it abundantly plain that they did not feel the misgivings regarding the future of railroad securities that many railroad men and bankers had. Last week speculators put the seal of their approval upon the view which investors had held.

It is a habit to put all the railroads in a group and of late it has been a habit to talk of all railroads as though they were subject to the great difficulties under which some roads, even many, are laboring. That is a false market point of view. There are railroads in very strong position—railroads which year after year have paid good dividends and which today are earning those dividends twice over and in some cases more. Why should there not be confidence in the ability of such properties to withstand the effects of regulation, and to continue to give good returns to their stockholders? Moreover, why is it not reasonable to recognize the fact that a road once poor is not necessarily poor forever. Big earnings month after month, with no sign of diminution, are surely a cure for months of the other sort. They are, moreover, the best sort of offset for such added burdens as that imposed by the eight-hour law.

REACTION IN LONDON.

Stocks Yield Following Offer of Exchequer 6s.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The stock markets were rather severely shaken by the offer of 6 per cent. exchequer bonds. The high rate was freely criticised, being considered unnecessary and premature. Both long and short-term investment securities were marked down indiscriminately and possibly too liberally. In the case of the former the sharp decline was in part a reflection of the disappointment of investors that no opportunity was to be afforded to exercise the conversion privilege attaching to the 4½ per cent. war loan.

The reaction in prices was accentuated to some extent by the decision to offer the French national loan here. The prospectus was issued on Monday. The terms were slightly more favorable to France than in the case of the November, 1915, issue. The price for 100-franc bonds is 6d higher, at 84s 6d. The French Treasury bills due in January, 1917, and British Treasury bills running to September, 1917, are being accepted in payment, which characterizes the loan as semi-British and proves that the entire proceeds of the British subscriptions will be utilized here.

Semi-speculative issues have shown the same trend as high-grade stocks. The markets have been very narrow, as rapid developments in the military situation and what here are called peace intrigues keep dealers very cautious. Public finance returns for the six months ended Sept. 30 show revenue of £164,000,000, of £61,000,000 above the revenue collected in the same period in 1915. The expenditure for the half year reached £365,000,000, resulting in an increase of £741,000,000 in indebtedness, including the addition of £1,000,000 to exchequer balances.

The money market has developed in favor of borrowers after a firm opening. Maturing treasury bills have exceeded the amount of new purchases at the Bank of England, which caused an accumulation of balances. This created a good demand for short bills. November maturities were purchased at 5⅛ per cent., and December at 5¼ per cent.

BOURSE IS IRREGULAR.

New French Loan Is an Unsettling Influence.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 8.—The Bourse was irregular all last week, up one day and down the next. The new loan was still unsettling the market's undertone, although a general recovery was expected at the close of the subscriptions to the issue. The loan has been extensively advertised throughout France and large subscriptions have resulted.

Certain bankers are accepting coupons due within three months in payment of subscriptions to the war loan. The receipts already reported exceed the total of the first loan. Three per cent. rentes remained weak at 3.70. At that price they yield a full 5 per cent.

French metal stocks were in renewed demand. Russians were active, but merely followed the daily trend of the Petrograd Bourse. The week's strong bank return showed a gold increase of nearly 8,000,000 francs, but the note issue was swollen by 500,000,000 francs.

As an aid in combating inflation the Chamber of Deputies has passed a new law authorizing the use of postal checks, to become operative shortly. The bill making the entire country contribute toward the compensation for damages suffered by the invaded provinces also passed its first stages.

Exchange has been steady. Sterling closed at 27.79 and New York cables at 5.83. Sterling for December delivery was wanted at 27.75.

The war finance item in the statement of the Bank of France showed an increase of 100,000,000 francs.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

On Call.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals.
Oct. 2	3	2½	3	2½
Oct. 3	2½	2½	2½	2½
Oct. 4	2½	2	2½	2½
Oct. 5	2½	2	2½	2½
Oct. 6	2½	2½	2½	2½
Oct. 7	2½	2½	2½	2½
Week's range—				
High			3	2½
Low			2	2½
Same week last year—				
High			2	1½
Low			1½	1½
Year's range to date—				
High			6	5
Low			1½	1½
Same period last year—				
High			3	2½
Low			1½	1½

On Time.

	60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
Oct. 2	3 @3¼	3¼@3½	3½
Oct. 3	3 @3¼	3¼@3½	3½
Oct. 4	3	3¼	3¼@3½
Oct. 5	3 @3¼	3¼	3¼@3½
Oct. 6	3	3¼@3½	3¼@3½
Oct. 7	3	3¼@3½	3¼@3½
Week's range—			
High	3¼	3½	3½
Low	3	3¼	3¼
Same week last year—			
High	3½	3	3¼
Low	2½	2½	3
Year's range to date—			
High	4½	4½	5
Low	2½	2½	2¾
Same period last year—			
High	4	4½	4½
Low	2¼	2½	2¾

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
Oct. 2	Par	†15c	†10@15c	*10c
Oct. 3	Par	†15c	†10@15c	*10c
Oct. 4	Par	†15c	†10@15c	*10c
Oct. 5	Par	†25c	†10@15c	*10c
Oct. 6	Par	†25c	†10@15c	*10c
Oct. 7	Par	†25c	†10@15c	*10c

*Premium. †Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

	Discounts. Short Bills.	Discounts. 3 Mos.	Paris Ex. on London.
Oct. 2	4½	5½@5¾	27f 82½c
Oct. 3	4½	5½@5¾	27f 81½c
Oct. 4	4½	5½@5¾	27f 81½c
Oct. 5	4½	5½@5¾	27f 81½c
Oct. 6	4½	5½@5¾	27f 81½c
Oct. 7	4½	5½@5¾	27f 81½c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols. London.	British 4½%.	Rentes, Paris.
Oct. 2	59	93½	61f 90c
Oct. 3	58⅝	93½	61f 80c
Oct. 4	59⅛	93⅝	61f 80c
Oct. 5	59¼	93⅝	61f 80c
Oct. 6	59⅜	93⅝	61f 80c
Oct. 7	59⅜	93⅝	61f 80c

*Ex interest.

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York.
Oct. 2	23½d	68½c
Oct. 3	23½d	68⅝c
Oct. 4	23½d	68¾c
Oct. 5	23½d	67⅝c
Oct. 6	23½d	68¼c
Oct. 7	23½d	68¼c

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED OCT. 7, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$35,057,500	$823,518,050
Same period last year	24,674,500	637,782,200

	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds	87.88	87.42	87.33	86.19
Same period a year ago	83.63	82.96	84.48	81.51

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
ADAMS EXPR. 4s	85¼	84½	85	49½
4s, Series A	86½	86	86	5
Alaska Gold M. cv. 6s, Series B	33	33	33	1
Albany & Susq. 3½s	87½	87½	87½	2
Allegheny Valley 4s	96½	96½	96½	2
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	100½	99¾	100¼	15
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	103¾	103½	103¾	40
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	97¼	97¼	97¼	6
Am. Dock & Imp. 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾	1
Am. Hide & L. 6s	104	103½	104	12
Am. Ice Securities. 6s	87½	87½	87½	2
Am. Smelt. Secur. 6s	114½	112½	112½	204
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	92½	92	92½	128
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	114½	112¾	112¾	85
Am. T. & T. cv. 4s	105¾	105¾	105¾	13
Am. Writ. Paper 5s	83	82	82½	51
Ann Arbor 4s	64	63	64	5
Armour & Co. 4½s	93½	93¼	93½	72
Atl. & S. Fe gen. 4s	93½	93¼	93½	2724
A. T. & S. Fe 4s, '60	108¾	108¾	107	496
A. T. & S. Fe cv. 4s, '55	108½	105¾	108½	31
A. T. & S. Fe 5s	101	100¾	101	7
A. T. & S. Fe adj. 4s	86	84½	86	5½
A. T. & S. F. adj. 4s, stp.	86	84½	86	90
A. T. & S. Fe adj. 4s, stamped, reg.	82	82	82	2
A. T. & S. Fe, S. Cal.	96¾	96¾	96¾	1
A. T. & S. Fe, T. & L. 4s	90¾	90¾	90¾	1
A. T. & S. Fe C. & A. 4½s	97½	97½	97½	5
Atl., Knox. & N. 5s	107½	107½	107½	1
Atl. Coast L. 1st 4s	94	93	94	24
Atl. Coast L. unif. 4½s	91¼	91¼	91¼	2
A. C. L., L. & N. col. 4s	87	84½	86¾	63
Atl. & Danville 4s	81½	81½	81½	1
A. & G. A. L. 5s, Ser. B	102¾	102¾	102¾	5
B. & OHIO pr. l. 3½s	94	93¾	93½	6044
Balt. & Ohio gold 4s	93	91½	92	189
B. & O. conv. 4½s	95¾	95¾	95½	323
B. & O., S. W. 3½s	92	91¼	91¾	34
B. & O., S. W. 5½s, reg.	90	90	90	2
B. & O. ref. 5s	101¼	100¾	101	298
B. & O., P. J. & M. 5½s	91¾	91¾	91¾	2
B. & O., Monon R. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	6
B. & O., P. L. E. & W. Va. 4s	87½	87½	87½	12
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	104½	103½	103½	43
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	102¾	101	102	112
Booth Fish. deb. 5s	93	91½	91½	15
Braden Copper 6s	99¼	98¾	99¼	46
B'way & 7th Av. 5s	99	99	99	2
B'klyn City R. R. 5s	102¼	102	102	9
B. R. T. gold 5s	101	101	101	5
B. R. T. 5s, 1918	100¾	100½	100¾	85
B. R. T. ref. 4s	77¼	75¼	75¼	2
B'klyn Union El. 5s	101¼	101	101	2
B'klyn Union Gas 5s	106¾	106¾	106¾	10
Buff. & S. I. deb. 5s	93	93	93	5
B., C. R. & N. col. tr. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	2
Bush Terminal 4s	87¼	87¼	87¼	4
Bush Ter. Bldgs. 5s	88½	87¾	88½	2
CAL. GAS & EL. 5s	99½	99¾	99¾	8
Canada So. con. 5s	104¼	103¾	103¾	1
Cent. of Ga. cons. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	11
Cent. Leather 5s	102¾	102¼	102¾	97
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s	117¾	116¼	117¼	68
C. of N. J. gen. 5s, reg.	116½	116¼	116¼	1
Cent. New Eng. 4s	79¾	79¾	79¾	4
Cent. Pac. gtd. 4s	90	89¼	90¾	85
Cent. Pac. gtd. 3½s	90	90	90	2
C. R. R. & B. of Ga. 5s	94½	94½	94½	1
C. & O. cons. 5s	105¾	105¾	105¾	1
Ches. & Ohio fd. 6s	96¾	96¾	96¾	15
Ches. & O. conv. 5s	96	94½	96	2325½
Ches. & O. conv. 4½s	86	85	85½	45
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	91¾	89¾	91¼	40
Chi. & Alton 3½s	50½	50	50¼	23
Chi. & Alton 3s	60¼	60¼	60¼	1
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	93½	93	93½	169
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	98¼	98	98¼	361
C., B. & Q. jt. 4s, reg.	98	98	98	12
C., B. & Q., Neb. ext. 4s	98¼	98¼	98¼	1
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 4s	94¼	94¼	94¼	5
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 3½s	83¾	83¾	83¾	4
Chi. & E. Ill. ref. 4s, tr.	25	25	25	2
Chi. & Erie 1st 5s	107	106	107	4
Chi. Gt. Western 5s	71½	69¾	70¾	90
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s	92¼	91½	92¼	55
C., M. & St. P. 4s, 1934	92½	91	92½	14
C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s	96½	95¾	95¾	60
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '25	95¾	95	95¾	122
C., M. & St. P. g. 3½s	80	80	80	3
C., M. & St. P. g. 4½s	106	102¼	102¾	53
C., M. & St. P. conv. 6s, Series B	107¼	106¾	107	107
C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s	101¾	101¼	101½	161½
C., M. & St. P., C., P. & W. 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	14
C., M. & St. P., I. & D. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	2
C., M. & Pug. Sd. 4s	92¼	91¼	92¼	10
C. & N. W. gen. 4s	95¼	95	95¼	16
C. & N. W. d. 5s	121	102¾	102¾	2
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	82	81½	82	8
C. & N. W. g. 3½s, r.	81¼	81¼	81¼	1
Chi. Rys. 5s	96¾	96¾	96¾	1
C., R. I. & P. 1st 6s	101	101	101	1
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	73	71¼	73	203
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	83½	84	83½	43
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	58¼	58¼	58	62
C., R. I. & P. col. 4s, Series P	97¼	97¼	97¼	3
C., St. P., M. & O. 6s	117¾	117¾	117¾	31
C., St. P., M. & O. 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	31
C., T. H. & S. E. 5s	80	76	80	12
Chi. Un. Sta. 4½s	100¼	100	100¼	42
Chi. & W. I. con. 4s	76½	76¾	76¾	28
Chile Copper 7s	127¼	125	126¾	87
C., I., St. L. & C. 4s	92¾	92¾	92¾	3
Cin., Leb. & N. 4s	91	91	91	3
C., C., C. & St. L. deb. 4½s	86½	85½	86¼	4
C., C., C. & St. L.	80¾	80¾	80¾	1
C., C., C. & St. L., W. & M. 4s	76½	76½	76½	3
C., Lor. & W. 1st 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾	3
C. & P. 4½s, Ser. A	103½	103¼	103¼	1
Cleve. S. L. 4½s	101	100½	101	38
Col. Indus. 5s	80½	80	80½	65
Col. & So. 1st 4s	92¾	92¾	92¾	11
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	86½	85	85¾	89
Cons. C. Md. 1st r. 5s	92	92	92	5
Comp.-Tab.-Rec. 6s	84½	84½	84½	1
Consol. Gas cv. 6s	126	125	126	62¼
Cons. Ry. & L. 4½s	101½	101	101	4
Corn P. R. 5s, '31	90¾	90¾	90¾	2
Corn P. R. 6s, '34	97	96¾	97	9
Cub.-A. Su. col. tr. 6s	102¾	102½	102¾	25
Cumberland Tel. 5s	100¾	100¼	100¾	18
D. & H. CONV. 5s	107	106	107	28
Del. & Hud. ref. 4s	98½	98½	98¾	6
D. & H. lien eq. 4½s	101¼	101¼	101¼	1
D. & H., Penn. div. 7s	103	103	103	6
Den. & R. G. con. 4s	79½	78¾	79½	68
Den. & R. G. ref. 5s	70¾	67	70¾	135
D. & R. G. 1st 5s, reg.	67	67	67	1
D. & R. G. imp. 5s	85	82½	85	182
Detroit United 4½s	84	82½	84	126
Det. Edison col. tr. 5s	104	104	104	1
Det. River Tun. 4½s	91	91	91	5
Dist. Securities 5s	73¾	72½	73½	51
Dul., Miss. & N. 5s	104½	104½	104½	1
Dul., S. S. & At. 5s	94	94	94	1
Du Pont Powder 4½s	101½	101½	101½	5
ERIE CON. 7s	109	108½	108½	10
Erie gen. 4s	78¾	78	78¾	86
Erie con. 4s	85	83	85	86
Erie con. 4s, Ser. A	69¼	68¾	69¼	64
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. B	75	74	74¾	49
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. D	88¾	87½	88	6834
Erie & P. 3½s, Ser. B	85½	85½	85½	2
FLA. E. COAST 4½s	93½	90½	93¾	20
GAL., H. & S. A., Mex. & P. 1st ext. 5s	99	99	99	1
Gen. Electric 3½s	82½	82½	82½	½
Gen. Electric deb. 5s	105¾	105¾	105¾	15¾
Gras. cv. 6s, Ser. A, sta.	107	106¾	106¾	6
Gt. North. ref. 4½s	100¼	99½	100¼	51
Green Bay deb. B	14	13¾	14	25
Gulf & Ship. I. 5s	86	86	86	1
HOCKING V. 4½s	91¼	91¼	91¼	16
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	60½	60½	60½	28
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	26½	26½	26½	32
ILL. CENT. 4s, '55	86	86	86¼	22
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1952	80½	80	80½	20
Ill. Cent. ref. 4s	80¾	80¾	80¾	94
Ill. Cent. & C., St. L. & N. O. jt. 5s	102	101¼	102	14
Ill. Cent. L. & N. 4s	78¼	78¼	78¼	3
Illinois Steel 4½s	94	92¾	93½	125
Ind. Nat. Gas 5s	86	86	86	12
Indiana Steel 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾	40
Interborough R.T. 5s	98¾	98¾	98½	206
Inter.-Met. 4½s	73¾	73	73¾	142
Int. Ag. Cor. 5s	76	76	76	1
Int. M. M. 4½s	110¾	110¾	110¾	8
Int. M. M. 4½s, t. r.	99¼	98¾	98¾	875
Int. Nav. 5s	110	109¾	110	4
Int. Paper 6s	101½	101¼	101¼	2
Int. Paper cv. 6s	96½	95¼	96¼	14
Iowa Cent. 1st 5s	89	87½	89	3
Iowa Cent. ref. 4s	59¼	55	59	200
JEFF., P. & C. 4s	90¾	90¾	90¾	25
KANA. & M. 2d 5s	97	97	97	5
K. C., F. S. & M. 4s	76½	75¾	76¾	42
Kan. City So. 5s	90	89¾	90	35
Kan. City So. 3s	83½	83½	83½	53
Kan. City Term. 4s	88¾	88¼	88¾	70
Keokuk & D. M. 1st 5s	64½	63¾	63¾	4
Kings Co. El. 4s	84	83¾	84	4
LACK. STEEL 5's, '28	100¼	99½	99½	38
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	96¾	96	96	335
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	102	101½	102	5
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	6
Lake Erie & W. 1st 5s	99	98½	99	8
Lake Shore 3½s	84	84	84	5
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	98	98¾	98	19
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	95¼	95	95¼	105
L. V. of Pa. con. 4s	90¼	90¼	90¼	1
Lehigh Val. Term. 5s	112½	112½	112½	3
Lex. Av. & P. Fy. 4½s	100	100	100	2
Lex. & Eastern 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	19
Liggett & Myers 7s	128¾	128	128¾	98
Liggett & Myers 5s	102	101¼	102	23
Long Island gen. 4s	86	86	86	4
Lorillard 7s	126¼	125	126¼	22
Lorillard 5s	101	100½	101	64
Louis. & N. unif. 4s	95¼	94½	95¼	32
Louis. & N. gen. 6s	112½	112¼	112¼	1
L. & N. N. O. & M. 1st 6s	114¾	114¾	114¾	4
L. & N., S. & N. A. 5s, 1963	102	101¾	101¾	17
L. & N., A. K. & C. 4s	88¼	87¾	88¼	5
MAN. CON. 4s, tax ex.	93	92¾	92¾	31
Mich. Cent. deb. 4s	83	83	83	3
Mich. State Tel. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	5
M., L. S. & W. ext. 5s	106½	106½	106½	1
M., Sp. & N. W. 4s	92¾	92¾	92¾	12
M. & St. L. 1st & ref. 4s	62¾	59	61¾	151
M. & S. L. ref. & ext. 5s	60	60	60	2
Minn. & St. L. con. 5s	86	86	86	1
M. & St. L., Pac. ext. 6s	102½	102½	102¼	1
M., S. P. & S. M. con. 4s	93¼	92¾	93¼	93
M. S. S. M. & At. 4s	96½	96	96	15
Mo., K. & East. 1st 5s	82	82	82	3
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	76¾	75¼	76¾	56
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	47½	46	47	24
Mo., K. & T. ex. 4s	40¼	40¼	40¼	15
M., K. & T. 1st & ref. 4s	59	59	59	2
M., K. & T. of T. 5s	70	70	70	1
Mo. Pac. consol. 6s	101¾	101¼	101¼	14
Mo. Pac. 5s, 1920	96	96	96	28
Mo. Pac. 4s	52	52	52	14
Mo. Pac. 4s, t. r.	52	52	52	40
Mo. Pac. 4s, t. r. sts.	50	50	50	10
Mo. Pac. cv. 5s, t. r.	52	52	52	9
Mo. Pac. cv. 5s, t. r., sts.	50	50	50	4½
Mo. P. gen. 4s, w. i.	64½	64	64½	459
Mont. Power 5s	99¼	98½	98½	29
NAT. EN. & STA. 5s	99	99	99	5
Natl. Tube 5s	102¾	101¾	102	548
New Or. Term. 4s	73¼	73¼	73¼	10
N. Y. Air Brake 6s	103¾	103¾	103¾	30
N. Y. Cent. Ref. 4½s	95¼	94¼	95¼	263
N. Y. Cent. deb. 4s, '34	92½	92	92¾	64
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	115¾	114¾	114¾	2,555
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	84¾	83½	84¼	33
N. Y. Cent. gen. 4½s reg.	83	83	83	1
N. Y. Cent. conv. 4s Series A	86	85¼	86	133
N. Y. Cent. Lake S. col. 3½s	79	78	79	4
N. Y. Cent., Lake S. col. 3½s, reg.	77½	77½	77½	3
N. Y. C., M. C. col. 3½s, reg.	80	78	78	3
N. Y. C. M. C. col. 3½s, reg.	73	73	73	3
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 4s	93	92½	93	10
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. deb. 4s	78¾	78¾	78¾	1
N. Y. Con. R. R. 4s	98½	98½	98½	3
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 5s	85¾	85¾	85¾	9
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 6s	105	104¼	104¼	8
N. Y., L. & W. con. 5s	103½	103¼	103¼	5
N. Y., N. H. & H. non-cv. d. 4s	77¼	77¼	77¼	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. non-cv. d. 3½s	80¼	80¼	80¼	6
N. Y. N. H. & H. cv. 3½s	69	65¾	69	16
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s	113¾	113¾	113¾	11
N. Y. O. & W. ref. 4s	80½	80½	80½	1
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	74¾	74	74½	16
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	54	53¼	53¼	246
N. Y. State Rys. 4½s	86	86	86	1
N. Y. Telephone 4½s	95¾	95¼	95½	210
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	75¼

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED OCT. 7, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	6,417,243	147,092,860
Same period a year ago	7,453,630	125,157,892

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	97.39	94.65	97.89	80.91
Same period a year ago	88.89	82.93	88.89	58.90

Range Year 1916 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
59¼	Sep. 16	51½	Aug. 7	ACME TEA	58¼	58	58	+ ¼	600
9½	June 20	9¼	Sep. 14	Acme Tea pf.			95¾		
154½	Jan. 4	132¼	Mar. 14	Adams Express	151½	141¼	150	+10	2,700
21½	Apr. 29	14	Aug. 22	Adv. Rumely	17	15	15¼	− 1¼	900
43	Apr. 28	31¼	Oct. 6	Adv. Rumely pf.	32	31¼	31½		500
67	Sep. 14	63	July 31	Ajax Rubber†	65	65	65	− ⅞	10
26½	Jan. 7	11½	Aug. 30	Alaska Gold M.†‡	13¾	12¼	12⅝	− ⅜	6,500
10¾	Jan. 7	6⅞	Oct. 2	Alaska J. Gold M.†‡	7¼	6⅞	7	− ⅛	9,800
32½	Mar. 14	19	July 19	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	27½	25¼	25¾	− 1⅝	7,400
84½	May 16	70½	July 18	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	81¾	80¾	81	− ⅛	2,120
83⅜	Sep. 14	63	Apr. 22	Am. Ag. Chemical	81	80	81	+ 1	1,900
102	Sep. 12	96	Mar. 23	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	102	102	102	+ ¼	100
41½	Oct. 6	38½	Sep. 29	Am. Bank Note†	41½	40	41⅛	+ 3	400
53	July 15	51¾	Sep. 23	Am. Bank Note pf.†			51⅜		
100	Oct. 6	61¾	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar	100	96	96⅝	+ 1½	85,000
102	June 22	93	Apr. 24	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	100	99¼	100		900
109⅝	Oct. 5	100	Apr. 11	Am. Brake S. & F.	109¾	100⅝	109⅝	+ 8⅝	100
198	July 31	165	Feb. 24	Am. B. S. & F. pf.	189½	180	189½	− 5½	300
68⅛	Sep. 29	50¼	June 27	Am. Can	66½	63¼	63¾	− 1½	62,400
115⅜	Sep. 30	108⅛	July 17	Am. Can pf.	115	114	114⅝	− 1¼	975
78	Jan. 7	52	July 8	Am. Car & Fdy.	72⅝	67½	69⅝	− 1⅝	54,900
119½	Mar. 11	115⅞	Aug. 9	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	119	119	119	+ 1	100
				Am. Cities pf.			46½		
35	Sep. 26	23	Sep. 26	Am. Coal	35	35	35		100
57½	Jan. 17	50½	Apr. 22	Am. Cotton Oil	56⅝	54⅛	56	+ 1	4,600
102	Mar. 15	98	Jan. 6	Am. Cotton Oil pf.			101		
140½	Jan. 4	123	June 26	Am. Express	132	129	130	+ 2⅜	900
15⅜	Oct. 6	8¾	June 3	Am. Hide & Leather	13⅝	11¼	13¼	+ 2⅛	25,300
69⅝	Oct. 6	45	Mar. 1	Am. Hide & L. pf.	69¾	90¼	68½	+ 8	28,000
31½	Feb. 19	25	Jan. 20	Am. Ice Securities	28⅝	28	28	− ⅛	2,700
25¼	Oct. 4	17¼	July 14	Am. Linseed	25⅝	23¾	24	+ ⅛	39,400
58⅜	Oct. 4	38½	Mar. 1	Am. Linseed pf.	58⅝	52	56⅜	+ 4¼	33,100
84½	Oct. 3	58	July 14	Am. Locomotive	84½	79½	80¾	+ ⅝	105,100
107	Sep. 25	90½	July 13	Am. Locomotive pf.	107	106	106	+ ⅛	
10	Apr. 7	5¼	June 3	Am. Malt Corp.	8	8	8½	+ ⅛	800
42¼	Oct. 6	31¾	Jan. 14	Am. Malt Corp'n pf.	42¾	40½	42¾	+ 2⅝	1,400
117	Sep. 25	88¾	Apr. 22	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	114⅝	110⅝	111⅝	− 1⅞	75,850
117½	Sep. 30	109¾	Apr. 22	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	117¼	116	116	− 1½	685
97	Sep. 6	91⅜	July 11	Am. Smelt. pf. A	96½	96	96½	+ ½	210
88	May 25	84½	July 13	Am. Smelt. pf. B	88	88	88		200
149½	June 8	130	Mar. 23	Am. Snuff	140	130½	140	− ½	500
109	Jan. 25	98	Feb. 28	Am. Snuff pf.			100		
65½	Oct. 6	44	Apr. 24	Am. Steel Foundries	65¼	60	61⅜	+ ⅛	15,100
118⅜	Jan. 8	103¼	Apr. 22	Am. Sugar Refining	115¾	111⅞	115	+ 3	25,070
120	Sep. 28	115¼	May 5	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	119	118⅜	119	− ¾	400
68	Feb. 14	60¼	July 5	Am. Tel. & Cable			61½		
134½	Sep. 29	123¾	Feb. 1	Am. Tel. & Tel.	133½	132	133	− ½	5,800
225	Aug. 11	186	Feb. 16	Am. Tobacco	222	221	221	+ 1	1,200
113	Sep. 23	105¼	Apr. 24	Am. Tob. pf., new	110	100⅝	110	− ⅛	900
55¼	Mar. 14	42	Jan. 11	Am. Woolen	52⅝	46⅞	51¼	+ 3¼	28,350
102	Mar. 10	92	Jan. 10	Am. Woolen pf.	98½	97½	98⅛	+ 1⅛	850
36	Sep. 11	11	Jan. 8	Am. Writing P. pf.	35⅞	32	34	+ 1¾	14,700
97⅞	Apr. 10	29⅜	July 10	Am. Zinc, L. & Sm.	49¾	41¼	48¼	+ 6⅝	28,000
92	Sep. 11	55½	July 11	Am. Z., L. & S. pf.	79	75	78	+ 2½	2,600
102	Sep. 25	77	Apr. 22	Anaconda Cop. Min.	98⅝	95	95¾	− 1⅝	104,950
8	Jan. 4	3	Mar. 23	Assets Realization	3	3	3	..	700
77	Jan. 3	62	Jan. 31	Associated Oil	69½	68¼	69¼		800
108⅛	Oct. 5	100¼	Apr. 22	Atch., Top. & S. F.	108⅞	106¼	106⅝		49,000
102	Feb. 28	98⅝	Aug. 30	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	100⅞	100	100⅛	− ⅝	1,500
12¾	Sep. 21	11¾	Sep. 19	Atl., Birm. & Atl.			12¾		
121¼	Oct. 5	106½	Apr. 19	Atl. Coast Line	121¾	116	119	+ 3	2,400
95	Sep. 14	86	July 12	Atl., Gulf & W. I.	90	85¼	85½	− 4½	9,300
69⅝	Sep. 14	61	July 12	Atl., G. & W. I. pf.	66¼	65½	66	..	2,400
118⅝	Jan. 3	85⅝	July 14	BALD. LOCO. WKS	93¾	86¼	89	+ 1½	183,450
110	May 24	104	June 20	Bald. Loco. Wks. pf.	108¾	108¼	108¼	+ ¾	
96	Jan. 4	82⅞	Apr. 24	Balt. & Ohio	91	88⅝	89¼	+ ¼	41,900
80	Jan. 15	72½	Aug. 30	Balt. & Ohio pf.	77	76	76	− ⅜	1,230
165¼	Oct. 6	151	Sep. 16	Barrett Co.	165¼	153	163¾	+ 8¾	7,900
117½	Oct. 5	117¼	Oct. 6	Barrett Co. pf.	117½	117¼	117¼		200
3⅝	Jan. 3	1⅝	June 27	Batopilas Mining††	1¾	1¾	1¾	− ⅛	200
580	Sep. 14	415	Jan. 11	Bethlehem Steel	569	549½	549½	− 20	1,376
145	Jan. 6	125	July 21	Bethlehem Steel pf.	135	135	135	+ ½	150
45	Sep. 20	45	Sep. 20	Booth Fisheries			45		
				Booth Fish. 1st pf.			80		
88¼	June 6	83½	Apr. 22	Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	86¾	85	85½	+ ½	4,500
132⅜	Sep. 30	126	Apr. 25	Brooklyn Union Gas			132⅜		
67	Sep. 11	50¼	Jan. 19	Brown Shoe	66½	66½	66½	− ½	100
102	May 11	95¾	Jan. 21	Brown Shoe pf.	99	99	99	− ½	200
14	Jan. 12	6	July 31	Bruns. T. & R.R.sec	8	7⅛	8	+ ⅛	1,100
100	July 29	93	Feb. 3	Buff., Roch. & P.	97½	97	97	..	224
114⅞	Apr. 4	114⅞	Apr. 4	Buff., R. & P. pf.			114⅞		
87	Jan. 3	66	Aug. 16	Burns Bros.	80½	78⅝	79½	+ 1⅞	700
*109	Jan. 7	*104	Jan. 10	Burns Bros. pf.			109		
121	Feb 10	96	Jan. 6	Bush Terminal			109		
34	Jan. 11	28	Apr. 7	Butterick Co.	28½	28½	28½	− ⅝	100
105¼	Mar. 10	60¼	July 11	Butte & Superior‡‡	68	63¾	65¾	+ 2½	30,900
42⅝	Jan. 3	15	June 27	CAL. PETROLEUM	24	22½	22⅝	− ⅝	2,400
80⅝	Jan. 3	40	June 29	Cal. Petroleum pf.	51½	49½	50	− 2	1,600
58⅞	Jan. 18	58½	Jan. 17	Canada Southern			58½		
183⅜	Jan. 3	162½	Mar. 1	Canadian Pacific	182	178½	179¼	+ 1	16,900
90	May 11	82	Oct. 7	Case (J. I.) Th. M. pf	83¾	82	82	− 2½	1,000
83¾	Oct. 6	49	Apr. 22	Central Leather	83¾	71	82¾	+ 9⅛	120,700
115¼	Oct. 5	108⅞	Jan. 3	Central Leather pf.	115¾	115	115¼	+ ¼	600
295	July 17	290	Jan. 3	Central of N. J.	295		295		
140½	Sep. 11	140	Sep. 11	Cent. & S. A. Tel.	142	140	142		33
131	June 5	88	Apr. 22	Chandler Motor	106	104⅝	106⅛	− ⅝	2,100
69¼	Oct. 5	58	Apr. 24	Ches. & Ohio	69¼	65⅞	67⅝	+ 1½	70,200
11¼	Oct. 6	8	Feb. 23	Chicago & Alton	11¼	8½	10⅞	+ ⅞	1,100
24	Oct. 6	18	Sep. 19	Chicago & Alton pf.	24	20¾	24	+ 6	300
15⅜	Jan. 3	11⅜	Apr. 24	Chicago Great West.	14½	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛	14,300
40⅜	Oct. 3	27	Apr. 24	Chi. Great West. pf.	40¾	37	40	+ 3	31,200
102½	Jan. 3	91	Apr. 22	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	98¼	96	96⅝	+ ⅝	27,500
136¼	Jan. 5	124½	Sep. 13	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	129½	127	128¼	+ 1	4,700
134⅞	Jan. 3	124	Sep. 8	Chi. & Northwestern	131¼	129	129½	+ 1½	4,900
175	Jan. 11	168	June 1	Chi. & N. W. pf.			168		
24½	June 21	15½	Apr. 22	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	20⅝	18½	20¼	+ 1⅝	39,200
123	May 15	115¾	Sep. 1	Chi., St. P., M. & O.			113¾		
139	Aug. 28	121⅝	Apr. 12	Chi., St.P.,M.&O.pf.			123		
25⅜	Jan. 5	19⅝	July 14	Chile Copper†	22	21	21	− ⅜	16,700
60	Feb. 19	46¼	July 11	Chino Copper†††	57⅛	54½	54½	− 2½	19,500
59½	June 8	38	Apr. 27	C., C., C. & St. L.	59⅝	53½	57½	+ 4¼	8,480
86	June 14	70	Feb. 2	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	84½	82	84½	..	800
*81¼	Aug. 9	*70	May 10	Cleveland & Pitts			79¼		
				Cleve. & Pitts. spec.			*45½		
76	Jan. 17	68	Apr. 26	Cluett, Pea. & Co.	72	71	72	− ½	300
112	Jun. 24	108	June 15	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	617⅝	561⅞	100	− 8	65,300
63¼	Sep. 30	38¼	Apr. 22	Col. Fuel & Iron	35	30¾	57⅝	+ 3¼	2,400
36½	June 13	24⅜	Apr. 24	Col. & Southern	62	60	34⅜	+ 1	1,000
62	Oct. 7	46	Apr. 1	Col. & South. 1st pf.			62		
57⅝	June 10	40	Mar. 13	Col. & South. 2d pf.	55½	50¾	52¼	+ 3⅜	62,200
35½	Oct. 6	30¼	Sep. 28	Col. Gas & Elec.	47	46	34½	+ ¼	300
52⅝	Jan. 22	40⅝	July 24	Compt. T. Rec. Co.	116	113	115¼	+ 2½	3,850
116½	June 22	108½	Mar. 1	Con.G.,E.L.&P.,Bal.	141¼	138	139½	+ 1⅜	11,300
144¾	Jan. 8	130½	Mar. 1	Consolidated Gas			20		
20	Sep. 9	18	Aug. 24	Con. Int. Cal. Min.	105¼	102⅜	103	..	2,200
111	Sep. 19	75¼	Jan. 31	Continental Can			110		
112¼	Sep. 20	106	Feb. 1	Continental Can pf.	56⅝	50⅝	50⅝	+ 1⅝	100
58	Mar. 22	54	June 28	Continental Ins.‡	17¼	15¼	16⅜	+ ⅜	81,725
25¼	Jan. 25	13¼	Aug. 8	Corn Products Ref.	91⅞	90⅝	90⅝	− ⅜	2,700
101½	Jan. 14	85	June 28	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.			45		
50	May 1	41	Feb. 19	Cox Carpet Co. pf.			32		
50	Feb. 3	32	Aug. 9	Cripple Creek Cent.			*34		
*38	Jan. 31	*24	Apr. 17	Cripple Cr. Cent. pf.	96⅛	91⅛	92	− 1½	163,900
99½	Mar. 16	52¾	Jan. 12	Crucible Steel	122	121	122	..	902
122	Sep. 20	108¼	Jan. 11	Crucible Steel pf.	120	120	200	..	1,200
230¾	Sep. 26	152	Jan. 5	Cuban-Am. Sugar	200	182	108	..	
110	June 8	104	Feb. 1	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf.			65½		
67½	Oct. 5	32½	Aug. 3	Cuba Cane Sugar	67⅛	63¾	65¾	+ 1½	103,500
98	Sep. 27	93	July 11	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	97	96	96½	+ ¼	10,300
96⅛	June 8	93½	June 9	DAYTON P. & L. pf			95½		
98⅛	Feb. 14	89	May 17	Deere & Co. pf.	95	94	95	+ ¼	700
156	Oct. 4	140⅝	Apr. 20	Delaware & Hudson	156	153	153½	+ 3	1,200
238	Sep. 26	216	Mar. 18	Del., Lack. & West.	238	238	238		200
19½	Oct. 6	8⅞	Mar. 30	Denver & Rio Gr.	19¼	14⅞	19	+ 4⅛	9,600
45⅝	Oct. 6	15	Mar. 8	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	43⅜	34⅝	42¼	+ 7¼	61,750
140½	Sep. 22	131	Mar. 8	Detroit Edison	140	140	140	+ 2	110
				Detroit & Mackinac.			*70		
120	May 10	70	Jan. 7	Detroit United Rys.	118	116½	118	+ 1½	400
121	Sep. 7	102¼	Mar. 1	Diamond Match			120¾		
54½	Apr. 29	41	July 13	Distill. Sec. Corp'n.	46	44¼	44¾	− ⅝	6,500
29¼	Feb.	22¾	Aug. 29	Dome Mines‡	25⅜	24⅝	25	− ½	2,000
119¾	Sep. 18	85	Sep. 8	Driggs-Seabury	90	88½	90	− 5	600
6½	May 13	4½	Mar. 23	Dul., S. S. & Atl.	6¾	6	6		500
14	Jan. 5	10	Jan. 27	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.	13	10½	13	+ 2½	1,100
*30	Jan. 18	*30	Jan. 18	Duluth Superior Tr.			*30		
				Du Pont Powder pf.			100		
				EASTMAN KODAK			*205		
72	Sep. 25	58	Apr. 24	Elec. Storage Bat.			72		
43⅝	Jan. 3	32	Apr. 22	Erie	41½	39½	40		103,500
50¼	Jan. 3	48	Apr. 22	Erie 1st pf.	53½	53¼	54½	+ ¼	9,200
54½	Jan. 3	41	Apr. 22	Erie 2d pf.	47	45½	45½	− ½	900
				Erie & Pitts†			*62½		
35	Jan. 7	12⅜	July 13	FED. MIN. & SM.			22	− ⅝	100
57½	Jan. 7	85⅛	Apr. 24	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	41½	41½	41½	− 1⅞	
350	Mar. 18	285	Mar. 1	GEN. CHEMICAL	325	315	325	+17	745
116	Jan. 27	113½	July 5	Gen. Chemical pf.			116		
186¾	Sep. 28	150	Apr. 22	General Electric	183	179	180¾	− 1½	18,800
759	Oct. 3	405	Apr. 24	General Motors	759	750	759	+ 9	100
128½	Sep. 6	108	July 14	General Motors pf.	128¾	123	127⅞	+ 1⅞	6,200
80	Apr. 10	67⅝	Jan. 31	Goodrich (B. F.)	77	74¼	75¾	− ½	32,600
116¾	Mar. 16	110	Jan. 24	Goodrich (B. F.) pf.	114¾	114	114½	+ ¼	2,400
99	Feb. 10	80	July 12	Granby Consol.	93	91	91⅛	− 1⅝	2,400
127½	Jan. 4	116¼	Aug. 30	Great Northern pf.	120⅞	119	119½	− ¼	9,100
50⅜	Jan. 3	33⅜	June 26	G.N.ofs.for ore prop.	46	43	43⅝	− 2	27,950
53⅝	Mar. 9	34	June 26	Greene-Cananea	51⅜	50½	51	+ ½	7,700
99⅝	Sep. 15	71	May 4	Gulf States Steel	96	93	95½	+ 1½	1,280
101⅛	June 1	87	May 4	Gulf States S. 1st pf			101		
98½	Sep. 15	72	May 5	Gulf States S. 2d pf.	98	95½	98	+ 2	800
96	Jan. 11	95	Jan. 5	HAV. EL. R., L.&P.			96		
100	Jan. 3	100	Jan. 3	Hav.El.Ry.,L.&P.pf.			100		
198⅝	July 24	179⅜	July 18	Helme (G. W.) Co.			193		
119	Mar. 8	117	Aug. 31	Helme (G. W.) Co.pf			117		
				Hocking Valley			112		
135½	Oct. 7	120¼	Jan. 12	Homestake Mining	135½	135¼	135½	+ ½	200
100⅛	Oct. 5	99⅜	Apr. 17	ILLINOIS CENT.	100⅝	105⅞	107⅞	+ 1⅞	22,710
300	Apr. 11	265	Sep. 29	Ingersoll-Rand	260	250	260	..	126
69⅜	Sep. 28	42⅜	Apr. 22	Insp. Con. Cop.††	68¼	66	66⅝		94,000
21¼	Jan. 3	15⅜	July 20	Int.Con.Cor.v.t.c.sh.	18¼	17	17⅞	+ ¼	11,400
10	June 12	8⅝	June 12	Interb. Con., new			10		
77½	Jan. 3	71	Feb. 15	Int. Con. Corp'n pf.	75⅝	75	74¼	+ 1	3,500
2¼	Jan. 5	1⅝	Aug. 12	Int.-Met. v. t. cfs			1⅝		
80¼	Jan. 24	80¼	Jan. 24	Int.-Met. pf.			80¼		
29¾	Jan. 5	11	Aug. 30	Int. Agricultural	16⅜	15	17½	+ 4½	3,800
74	Jan. 5	38¼	July 14	Int. Agricultural pf.	50½	44¾	50	+ 5	2,800
119¾	June 7	108⅜	Jan. 7	Int. Harv., N. J.	117	114	116	+ 1	800
122	Oct. 4	114	Feb. 20	Int. Harv., N. J. pf.	122	120	120	+ 2	450
84¼	May 18	68¾	Mar. 9	Int. Harv. Corp'n	80½	79	79	− 1	400
110	Oct. 4	104⅜	Apr. 28	Int. Harv. Corp'n pf	110	110	110	− 1	100
50¾	Sep. 14	13⅜	Feb. 15	Int. M. M. c. of dp.	46½	43¼	44¼	− ½	33,600
125⅝	Sep. 11	61¼	Mar. 1	Int. M. M. pf.c.of dp	122⅜	117⅝	119¼	− ⅝	87,800
56⅜	Jan. 17	39⅝	Aug. 22	Int. Nick. v. t. cfs.‡	55⅝	52	52¾	− 1	184,900
111⅜	Feb. 28	105	Aug. 1	Int. Nick. pf. v.t.cfs			105		
37⅝	Oct. 4	9½	Mar. 23	Int. Paper	37⅝	28⅝	36¼	+ 7¼	121,315
100	Sep. 12	42½	Feb. 1	Int. Paper pf.	99¼	90¾	97¼	+ 5½	30,000
6	May 16	2	July 3	Iowa Central	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛	100
10	May 15	9	May 10	Iowa Central pf.			9		
96	Apr. 4	67	Mar. 9	JEWEL TEA	88	86	87	− 1½	1,100
113	Apr. 4	104	July 6	Jewel Tea pf.			110½		
73	June 10	60	Mar. 27	K. C., Ft S. & M. pf	71	70	71	+ 2	200
32½	Jan. 4	23½	Apr. 24	Kan. City Southern	27⅝	25¾	27¼	+ ⅝	10,600
64⅜	Jan. 3	58	Aug. 18	Kan. City South. pf.	62½	60	61⅜	+ 1½	2,900
101	June 20	80¼	Mar. 24	Kayser (J.) & Co.	98½	98½	98¾	+ ½	100
117	June 9	111¼	Jan. 27	Kayser (J.) 1st pf.			116		
87¼	Sep. 6	66	July 18	Kelly Spring Tires	82¾	80½	80¾	− 2⅝	3,500
101	Sep. 6	93⅝	July 13	Kelly Spg. Tire pf.			98¾		
55	Apr. 30	44⅛	Aug. 2	Kennecott Copper	56⅝	53¾	54¼	− 2¼	82,800
54	May 31	3	Mar. 15	Keokuk & Des M.			54¼		
29	Mar. 27	29	Mar. 27	Keokuk & Des M. pf			29		
130	Feb. 3	126¾	May 25	Kings Co. E. L. & P	129½	128½	129½	+ 1	600

Note.—Highest and lowest prices of the year are based usually on sales of not less than 100 shares, but where exceptions are made the prices are marked with an asterisk (*). †Par $50. ‡Par $25. ††Par $20. ‡‡Par $10. †††Par $5. ‡‡‡Par $2.

Range Year 1916 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
90	Sep. 20	64	May 5	LACK. STEEL CO.	88¼	85¾	86¼	− 1½	23,000
104¼	Feb. 9	103½	Mar. 20	Laclede Gas	106⅝	106	106⅝	..	600
22½	July 19	10	May 2	Lake Erie & West.	21¾	20	21	+ ½	1,900
46	Oct. 6	32	Apr. 20	Lake Erie & W. pf.	46	44½	45	+ ½	1,000
36¼	June 5	40⅜	July 15	Lee Rubber Tire	46½	45	45	+ 1⅜	2,100
87⅛	Oct. 5	74½	Jan. 21	Lehigh Valley†	87⅝	84	85	+ ⅝	125,200
294	Sep. 8	240	Apr. 14	Liggett & Myers			289¾		
122½	Sep. 26	113	Mar. 30	Liggett & Myers pf.			121¾		
41½	June 12	20	Jan. 31	Long Island†			35		
21	July 18	14	Sep. 22	Loose-Wiles Biscuit.	15½	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛	200
91¼	Jan. 13	78	Mar. 16	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf			78¾		
59¼	June 27	50	Mar. 8	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.			59¾		
239¾	Aug. 19	179¼	Jan. 19	Lorillard (P.) Co.			225		
122¾	Sep. 22	115⅞	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf			122½		
140	Oct. 5	121¼	Mar. 1	Louis. & Nash.	140	133½	138½	+ 4½	6,460
91	Feb. 10	78	Apr. 14	MACKAY COS.	85	85	85	− ½	100
68⅝	June 7	65½	Jan. 20	Mackay Cos. pf.	67	66¾	66¾	..	300
1⅞	Aug. 24	1¼	May 10	Manhattan Beach			1⅝		
131¾

J.K.Rice,Jr.&Co.
Buy and Sell
Aluminum Co.
Am. Brass
Am. Hawaiian S. S.
E. W. Bliss
Freeport Texas
Gt. Nor. Paper
Ingersoll-Rand
Remington Type
Woodward Iron
Winchstr. Arms
J.K.Rice,Jr.&Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 30 Wall St., N. Y.

Du Pont Powder
Hercules Powder
Atlas Powder
Cities Service
Republic Railway & Lt.
Standard Gas & Elec.
Remington Typewriter
American Chicle
American Graphophone
Otis Elevator
Childs Restaurant
Royal Baking Powder
Borden's Condensed Milk
International Salt
Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.
Retsof Mining
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WHEATLEY, MATCHETT & CO
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Common & Preferred
Republic Motors
Common & Preferred
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25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

BANK AND TRUST CO. STOCKS
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INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM
LOBITOS OILFIELDS, LTD.
PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM
SAPULPA REFINING CO.
IMPERIAL OIL CO., LTD.
NATIONAL FUEL GAS CO.
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CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
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Equitable rust
Guaranty TTrust
Nat'l Surety Rights
Gilbert Eliott & Co.
Dealers in Bank Stocks
27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. §Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend Per Ct.	Dividend Period	Dividend Date.	Quotation Oct. 7, 1916. Bid.	Quotation Oct. 7, 1916. Asked.
Ad'k El.	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	27½	28
Do 6% pf.	2,500,000	..	..	.....	83½	85
Alb. & Sus. '39	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	95
A.G.& E.($50)	3,714,200	2½	Q	Oct 2, 16	155½	156
Do pf. ($50)	2,762,400	1½	Q	Aug 1, 16	50½	51¼
Am. L. & Tr.	10,448,200	2½	Q	Aug 1, 16	386½	388
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	Aug 1, 16	111	113
Am. P. & Lt.	8,200,400	1	Q	Aug 1, 16	70	70½
Do 6% cu. pf	3,563,200	1½	Q	Oct 2, 16	83	85
Am. Pub. Ut.	2,995,000	4	Q	Jan 1, 16	41	43
Do pf.	3,914,000	1½	Q	Sep 30,16	72	74
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	8	8¼
Do 1st pf. 7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	64	65
Do 6% pc. pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	24	26
Anac. & P.R. 5s, '49	2,517,000	2½	S	A. & O.	100	101
Arls. Power 1st 6s, '33	1,850,000	3	S	May 1, 15	86	90
Ashe. L. & P. 1st s.f.5s, '42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	96	98
Atl. Power & Lt. pf.	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 2, 16	95	..
Au. & Syr. El. 1st ref. 5s, '42	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	93
Au.-Aik. Ry. & El. 5s, '35	3,307,000	2½	S	J. & D.	67	70½
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '40	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	96
Bingham'n R. con. 5s, '51	1,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94½	97½
Bir. R., L. & P.C. 4½s, '54	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	88	90
Bir. R., L. & P. 6s, '57	4,384,000	3	S	M. & N.	99	100
Buf. Gen. El. 1st 5s, '39	2,375,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	..
Do 1st & ref. 5s, '39	1,113,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	100¼
Buff. Gen. E.	.....	..	..	.....	109	110
Buff. Ry. con. 5s, '31	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102	..
Buf.& N.F.E. R. 1st 5s, '43	750,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	..
Buf.& N.F.E. L. & P.5s, '42	500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96½	..
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38	500,000	2	S	J. & J.	96	98½
Buf. & Sus. L. 1st 5s, '32	2,300,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	98½
Do db.5s,'26	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	95
Buf. Tr.5s,'48	673,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	..
Cal. El. G. pf	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Oct 2, 16	90	92
Capital Tr...	12,000,000	1¼	Q	Oct 1, 16	81¼	82
Capital T. 1st 5s, '47	6,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	106	107½
C. Ill. Lt. 1st & ref. 5s, '43	3,468,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95	97½
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s,	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	98½
Chas. Con.R., G. & E. ($50)	2,693,050	..	..	.....	47	50
Do 5s, '99	1,739,000	..	..	.....	95¾	96½
Cities Service	17,218,380	1	M	Oct 1, 16	335	338
Do pf.	31,168,426	½	M	Oct 1, 16	94	95
C.L.R. & P.5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	101½
Cl.R.1st 5s, '31	5,495,000	2½	S	M. & S.	101¼	102¾
Colo. Power	11,000,000	..	..	.....	29	29½
Do 7% pf.	425,000	1¼	Q	Sep 15,16	100	101
Do 5s, '53	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	96
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s, '36	2,783,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95
C.R., G. & E. pf.	831,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 16	80	90
Com'w. Pr., R. & Lt.	18,000,000	1	Q	Aug 1, 16	62	63
Do pf.	16,000,000	1¼	Q	Aug 1, 16	84½	85
Com. Power 1st 5s, '24	1,213,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	102
C.G.,El.L.&P. (Balt.) 4½s	13,360,000	2½	S	J. & D.	91	91½
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	3	S	Jul 15, 16	72½	..
Do 1st 5s, '33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102	103
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s, '36	14,026,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Cr'n St. Ry. 1st 5s, '33	572,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102	..
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22	3,381,000	2½	S	A. & O.	96	98½
Ec.L. & P.1st mtg. 5s, '36	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99¼	102
El. B. & S. pf	6,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 1, 16	101	103
Eliz. & Tren. Do pf.	.....	..	..	.....	33	..
Emp. District Elec. pf.	1,003,000	..	..	.....	88½	90½
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 4s, '21	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	93½	96
Ev. G. & E.L. 1st 5s, '32	1,220,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	99
Ex. Spa. W. G. & E. 1st 6s 1032	328,000	3	S	J. & D.	97	100
Fed. L. & T. Do pf.	4,750,000	..	..	.....	18	19
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	2,500,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	53	54
G. & E. Bergen Co.	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98	100
Do 5s, '40	1,430,000	2½	S	J. & D.	89	91
Do 5s, '54	2,071,000	2½	S	M. & N.	102	103
Frontier Tel. 5s, '29	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	..
G. G. & E.1st 5s, 1932	1,693,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	60
G. W'n Pow. 1st 5s, '46	20,835,000	2½	S	J. & J.	77	80
Do deb. 6s	4,500,000	3	S	M. & S.	80¼	90½
Harwood El. 5s, '39	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97½	99½
Hoboken F'ry 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	M. & N.	102	..
Houston El. 5s, 1925	2,089,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101	..
Inter. Trac. Do pf. 7%	.....	..	..	.....	89½	100
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts.	10,393,000	2	S	J. & J.	50	52
Jack. & Bat. Cr. Tr. 1st ref. 5s, '23	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & J.	62	64
J.C., H. & P. 4s, '49	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	97	99
Joplin & Pit. Ry 5s, '30	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	77	77½
K. C. H. Tel. 1st 5s, '23	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	97
K. C. Lt. & P. 5s, '44	.....	..	..	.....	91¾	92½
Do 2d 6s, '44	.....	..	..	.....	97	98
K. C. P. & L. Do pf.	.....	..	..	.....	96	97½
K. City Rys. Do pf.	.....	..	..	.....	40	44
Kan. C. Rys. 1st 5s, '44	.....	..	..	.....	69	73
Do 2d 6s	.....	..	..	.....	28	31
Do 2d 5s	.....	..	..	.....	68	72
Knoxv. T. 5s	823,000	2½	S	A. & O.	96½	97
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '33	1,920,000	2½	S	A. & O.	96	97
Lock. & Olc. Ry. 5s, '20	800,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	104
L. A. G. & E. 5s, '39	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	103½	..
Met. Ry. (D. C.) 5s, '25	1,850,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Mich. Lt. 1st & ref. 5s	1,125,000	2½	S	F. & A.	105	105¼
Mich. Tr. 1st & ref. 5s, '21	356,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99½
Do ext. 1st & ref. 5s	321,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	104
Mid. W. Util. 6s, 1925	3,575,000	3	S	J. & D.	94½	97
Mobile Elect. 5s, 1946	1,805,000	2½	S	A. & O.	97	99
Do pf.	852,000	1¾	Q	M. & S.	90	92
Musk. Gas & E. pf.	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Aug 15,16	86	91
Do 1st & ref 5s, '26	1,943,500	2½	S	Sep 15,16	86	91
Nashv. R. & Lt. pf.	2,500,000	1¼	Q	J. & D.	95	98
Do con.5s,'53	4,054,000	2½	S	Oct 1, 16	73½	76
Do ref.5s,'58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	103
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, '48	13,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	80½	86
N.Y. & Hob. F. 5s, '46	3,300,000	2½	S	M. & N.	78½	79½
N.Y. Westch. LGM 4s,2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & D.	99¼	99⅞
N. Falls Pwr.	.....	..	..	.....	80½	81½
Niag. Fls. P. 5s, 1932	10,000,000	1¼	Q	Oct, 1916	164	165
Nor. & Ports. Tr. 5s, '36	6,496,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102	102½

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend Per Ct.	Dividend Period	Dividend Date.	Quotation Oct. 7, 1916. Bid.	Quotation Oct. 7, 1916. Asked.
Norf. Ry. & Lt. 5s, '49	2,714,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	97
No. Hud. Co. Ry. 5s, '24	1,291,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99½	..
Do 5s, '28	2,908,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	..
N. O. L. & P. 6s, '31	4,556,000	3	S	J. & J.	82	86
N. O. L. & P. Do pf.	4,585,000	..	..	.....	15	16½
N. St. Power Do pf.	2,400,000	3	S	Jul 15, 16	55	60
Do 1st ref.5s	5,975,000	..	..	.....	97	98
N.T.Tr.5s,'33	8,386,700	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 16	98	98½
Okl. Ry.5s,'41	2,500,000	2½	S	A. & O.	99½	..
O. & C.B.S.R. 1st cn.5s,'28	2,435,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92½
O. & C.B.R.& B. 1st 5s,'28	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95½	97
Ont. Power	1,800,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95½	97½
O. Pwr.5s,'49	10,000,000	..	..	.....	50	..
Do deb.6s,'21	9,783,000	2½	S	F. & A.	91	93
O.E. Ry.5s,'33	2,065,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	97
Ozark P. & W	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	..	93½
Pac. G. & E.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	44	47
Do pf.	32,996,800	..	..	Jul 15, 16	58	59
Paterson Ry. 5s, '44	10,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 15,16	90½	91
Peoria G. & E. 1st 5s, 23	300,000	2½	S	A. & O.	101	..
Pontiac Light 5s, '37	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101
Port.(Ore.) 1st mtg.5s,'30	200,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Pot. Elec. P. 5s, 1929	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	85	89
Pot. Riverside Tr. Do pf.	1,700,000	2½	S	J. & D.	105¾	106¼
Roch. R. & L. 5s, '34, tax ex.	5,029,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	101¼
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s,'46	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100¼	101½
St.J.(Mo.) R., L., H. & P. 5s, '37	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	70	80
Sal. Hlv. Pr. 5s, '32	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	100½
San. Val. Tr. 5s, '20	3,345,000	2½	S	F. & A.	87½	88½
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 6s, '23	715,000	½	S	F. & A.	96½	..
Salt L. & Og. 1st 5s, '34	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96	98
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 6s, '23	856,000	3	S	J. & D.	98	100
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Scioto Val. Tr. 1st 5s, '23	1,583,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	..
Scran.E.5s,'37	4,437,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101¼	103
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94	97
Seattle L't'ng 5s, '49	4,525,500	2½	S	A. & O.	92½	93
Spfd. L. H. & P. 1st 4s, '31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	82	89
Sup.W.L.& P. Do pf.	500,000	1	Q	Oct 1, 16	50	60
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s,'54	6,913,400	2½	S	J. & J.	87	90
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, 51	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100½	102½
Tampa El.1st 5s, '33	837,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99	101
Tenn. R., L. & P. Do pf.	18,000,000	..	..	.....	11½	12
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '37	10,250,000	1½	..	Jun 1, 14	52¼	53½
U. E. L. & P. (Bal.)4½s,'29	2,166,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	..
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93½	95
U. L. & Rys. Do 1st pf.	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	83	84
Un. R. & El. (Balt.)	9,881,400	1½	Q	July 1, 16	49	50
Do 4s, 1949	26,134,000	2	S	M. & S.	27	27¾
Do inc 4s,'49	13,976,000	2	S	J. & D.	82½	83
Utica & M.V. Ry 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2¼	S	M. & S.	62½	63
Wash. B. & A. 5s, '41	5,044,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	..
Wash.R.& E. Do pf.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 16	84	85
Do cn. 4s,'51	8,500,000	1¼	Q	Sep 1, 16	81½	83½
Western Pr. Do 6% cm.pf	11,643,000	2	S	J. & J.	80¾	81½
W.St.G. & E. Do pf.	14,670,000	..	..	.....	81	81½
Wheeling Tr. 1st cn.5s,'31	7,040,000	..	..	.....	19	20½
Wis. Ed'n Co	3,503,000	..	..	.....	69½	71
Do db. 6s,'24	2,125,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 16	35	40
	6,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	90	93
	215,000sh	1.75	S	Jun 1, 16	49¼	50¾
	6,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	96	97¼

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

Bay City Gas 1st 5s, '20	$375,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
C. Gas (Balt.) 5s, '30	3,400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93½	94½
Do 4½s, '54	6,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	105	106½
C. G. of N. J. 1st cn.5s,'36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	102½
Do 5s, '65	.....	..	..	.....	96½	98
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	104
Do deb.5s,'30	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	95
Day. Gas 5s,	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Ess. & H. G.	.....	..	..	.....	134	..
Flint Gas 1st 5s, '34	500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	100
Houston Gas 1st 5s, '20	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98¼	100
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	J. & D.	131	133
Hud. Co. Gas 5s, '49	10,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	102¾	103¾
Jack. Gas 1st 5s, '23	350,000	4	S	J. & D.	98	100
Kalamazoo G 1st 5s, '20	400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96½	100
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	.....	25	28
Kings Co. Lt 1st 5s,tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	95
Newark Gas.	.....	..	..	.....	96	97
Do 5s, '48	6,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	104	105
N. Y. & Q. C. 1st 5s, '34	840,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97
Okla. G. & E. 5s, '29	2,563,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	99
Port. G. & C. 5s, '40	5,667,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	97½
So. Jersey G. & Elec. Tr.	.....	..	..	.....	127	130
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	100
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1940	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101½
Wash. G.($20)	2,600,000	6	Q	Aug 1, 16	70	71½
Wash'ton G. 5s, '60	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	106	106⅝

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

Bk'r St & F Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	J. & J.	15	21
Do 1st 4s,'50	700,000	4	S	J. & J.	60	80
B'way&7thAv	2,100,000	2½	Q	Jul 15, 16	160	170
B'l'nC.R.($10)	12,000,000	2	Q	Jul 15, 16	190	194
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	J.A.J.O	115	125
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	J.A.J.O	275	325
42d St & G.St	748,000	4½	Q	F.M.A.N	225	260
Ninth Av.	800,000	2	Q	.....	135	150
2d Av. stock	1,862,000	..	..	.....	..	2
2d Av. Ry.1st con. 5s, '48	5,631,000	2½	..	Feb 1, 08	2	7
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	F.M.A.N	105	112

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend Per Ct.	Dividend Period	Dividend Date.	Quotation Oct. 7, 1916. Bid.	Quotation Oct. 7, 1916. Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	July 1, 16	542	550
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 16	230	240
Atlantic($100)	1,000,000	*4	S	July 1, 16	180	190
Bank of Cuba	.....	..	..	.....	185	193
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	*4	S	July 1, 16	150	..
Bowery	250,000	*4	Q	Aug 1, 16	390	..
B'w'y Central	100,000	..	..	.....	..	150
Bronx Boro.	150,000	10	S	July 1, 16	..	180
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	July 1, 16	100	120
Chase Nat'l.	.....	5	Q	Oct 2, 16	356	360
Ch.-P. N.	3,500,000	2½	Q	Oct 2, 16	230	233
Chelsea Exc.	400,000	3	S	Jun 30,16	..	120
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	Sep 1, 16	395	398
Cit's C. Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	175	178
City (Nat'l).	25,000,000	5	S	May 1, 16	505	510
C'l & I. Nat.	1,000,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	190	200
Colonial	400,000	4	S	Sep 30, 16	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	July 1, 16	305	325
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	174	176
Corn Exch.	3,500,000	4	Q	Aug 1, 16	337	340
E.R.Nat.($25)	250,000	2	S	July 1, 16	70	78
Europe	150,000	..	..	.....	110	130
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	May 1, 16	155	165
Fifth Av.	100,000	25	Q	Oct 2, 16	4300	4800
Fifth Nat.	250,000	8	Q	Oct 2, 16	250	280
First Nat.	10,000,000	7	Q	Oct 2, 16	993	1005
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30, 16	180	190
Ger.-Am.($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug 1, 16	142	..
German Ex.	200,000	10	S	July 1, 16	380	395
Germania	200,000	10	S	May 1, 16	400	..
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	200	..
Greenwich	500,000	3	Q	Oct 2, 16	310	..
Hanover Nat	3,000,000	6	Q	Oct 1, 16	648	655
Harriman N.	500,000	..	..	.....	370	400
Imp.& T.Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	July 1, 16	500	510
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	180	193
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Oct 2, 16	820	..
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Aug 1, 16	325	350
Manh'n ($50).	2,050,000	8	S	July 1, 16	310	..
M.&Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 16	245	..
Mech., B'k'n.	.....	..	..	.....	..	134
Mech. & Met.	4,600,000	3	Q	Aug 8, 16	285	290
Mer.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 16	235	..
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	Oct 2, 16	290	..
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	170	..
Mutual	200,000	7	S	July 1, 16	345	..
N. Netherl'd.	200,000	4	S	July 1, 16	210	225
N.Y.(N.B.A.).	2,000,000	8	S	July 1, 16	385	395
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	20	S	July 1, 16	..	510
Pacific ($50).	500,000	2	Q	Aug 1, 16	260	..
Public	750,000	1¾	Q	Oct 2, 16	224	..
Park Nat.	5,000,000	4	Q	Oct 2, 16	475	485
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 16	220	235
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 2, 16	420	433
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 2, 16	225	235
Sherman Nat	200,000	3	S	.....	125	135
State	1,500,000	3	S	July 1, 16	112	118
23d Ward.	200,000	3	S	Aug 1, 16	100	135
United States	200,000	..	..	.....	500	..
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Jun 30,16	148	150
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	2	Q	Sep 30,16	275	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 16	..	375
Yorkville	100,000	6	S	Jun 30,16	520	..

*Incl. 1% extra.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Astor Trust.	$1,250,000	4	Q	Aug 1, 16	455	465
Bankers' Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	Oct 2, 16	478	484
B'way Trust.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Aug 1, 16	145	150
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	Oct 2, 16	550	..
Central	3,000,000	36‡	Q	July 1, 16	785	795
Columbia	2,000,000	47	Q	Sep. 30, 16	615	630
Commercial.	500,000	*4	S	Jan. 1916	100	..
Empire	1,500,000	2½	Q	Sep 30,16	293	310
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30,16	490	500
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25).	1,000,000	12½	Q	Aug 1, 16	1625	1660
Fidelity	1,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	205	210
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30,16	253	260
Fulton	500,000	17	S	July 1, 16	275	285
Guaranty	20,000,000	25	Q	Sep 30,16	451	454
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Aug. 1916	265	275
Hudson Tr.	500,000	3	S	July 1, 16	140	148
Kings Co.	500,000	5	Q	Aug 1, 16	630	645
Law. Tr. Ins. & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	1¼	Q	Oct 2, 16	137	143
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	Sep	30,07	105	115
Manufact'rs.	1,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 2, 16	130	..
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30,16	415	425
New York	3,000,000	8	Q	Sep 30,16	600	610
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	25	S	Jun 10,16	975	1000
People's Tr.	1,000,000	3½	Q	Oct 2, 16	290	310
Q. Co. Jamaica	600,000	..	..	.....	..	80
Title G. & T.	5,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30,16	403	406
Transatlantic	.....	..	..	.....	145	155
Union	3,000,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 16	405	..
United States	2,000,000	25	S	J. & J.	1015	1018
U.S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30,16	440	450

*2% extra. ‡Including 2% extra.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

Am. Surety.	$5,000,000	1¼	Q	Sep 30,16	158	160
Bd.& Mtg.Gu.	5,000,000	4	Q	Aug 15,16	300	303
City of N. Y.	580,000	2	..	July 1, 13	85	110
Commonw'lth	300,000	5	S	July 1, 16	300	325
Contin'l ($25)	10,000,000	1¼	Q	July 3, 16	56	57
Fidel. & Cas.	1,000,000	20	..	Jul 15, 16	500	..
Fidel. Ph'nix	2,500,000	10	S	.....	350	356
Ger. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	240	..

FINANCIAL NOTICE. FINANCIAL NOTICE.

REORGANIZATION

International Mercantile Marine Company

(International Navigation Company)

Notice to Bondholders

In accordance with the Plan of Reorganization dated August 1, 1916, the INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY has delivered to this Committee the new bonds (in temporary form) and the cash to which depositing bondholders are entitled, and the Depositaries of the Committee will be prepared on and after Monday, October 9, 1916 to make delivery thereof upon surrender of Certificates of Deposit.

Certificates of Deposit of THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY and its agents for deposits of Four and One-half Per Cent. Bonds must be delivered to THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY at its office, 26 Broad Street, New York City.

Certificates of Deposit of FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY and of the FIDELITY TITLE AND TRUST COMPANY, of Pittsburgh, its agent, for deposits of Five Per Cent. Bonds must be delivered, endorsed in blank, to the FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY at its office, 325 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and Certificates of Deposit issued by the BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, as agent for Fidelity Trust Company, must be delivered, endorsed in blank, to said Bankers Trust Company at its office, 14 Wall Street, New York City.

Income Tax Certificates in respect of cash payments to be made for accrued interest on the bonds, to wit: $118.04 as to each $1,000 Four and One-half Per Cent. Bond and $108.87 as to each $1,000 Five Per Cent. Bond must accompany the Certificates of Deposit when delivered.

BONDHOLDERS REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE

Otto T. Bannard, Chairman.

October 7, 1916.

International Mercantile Marine Company

Notice of Redemption of Four and One-Half Per Cent. Mortgage and Collateral Trust Gold Bonds

The INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY having deposited with the undersigned, as Trustee, the amount required for the payment of the principal and interest to October 7, 1916, of the bonds of said issue not deposited under the Plan of Readjustment, the undersigned will be prepared to make such payments of principal and interest on and after Monday, October 9, 1916, upon presentation and surrender of said outstanding bonds, accompanied by coupons due October 1, 1914, and all subsequently maturing coupons.

Income Tax Certificates in respect of cash payments to be made for accrued interest on the bonds must accompany all bonds when delivered.

Dated October 7, 1916.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
26 Broad Street, New York City.

International Mercantile Marine Company

(International Navigation Company)

Notice of Redemption of First Mortgage Sinking Fund Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds

The INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY having deposited with the undersigned, as Trustee, the amount required for the payment of the principal and interest to October 7, 1916, of the bonds of said issue not deposited under the Plan of Readjustment, the undersigned will be prepared to make such payments of principal and interest on and after Monday, October 9, 1916, upon presentation and surrender of said outstanding bonds, accompanied by coupons due February 1, 1915, and all subsequently maturing coupons.

Income Tax Certificates in respect of cash payments to be made for accrued interest on the bonds must accompany all bonds when delivered.

Dated October 7, 1916.

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
325 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

(FIRE)

German American Insurance Company

New York

STATEMENT JANUARY 1, 1916

CAPITAL
$2,000,000
RESERVE FOR ALL OTHER LIABILITIES
10,146,941
NET SURPLUS
10,217,685
ASSETS
22,364,626

Inheritance Tax

The Bank deposits of a non-resident are not taxable under the inheritance tax laws of New Jersey, and a Safe Deposit Box rented in the name of a non-resident is accessible to representatives of his estate without notice to or consent of the State.

MECHANICS' TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY
ESTABLISHED 1886.
Only Trust Company in New Jersey That Clears Through the New York Clearing House.
29 WEST 8TH STREET, BAYONNE, N. J.
OPP. R. R. STATION.

Atchison

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway has recently completed the most successful business year in its history. We have just issued a careful analysis of the property which should prove of unusual interest to the investing public.

A few extra copies are available for free distribution.

MOODY'S INVESTORS SERVICE
John Moody, Pres.
35 Nassau St., New York. Tel. 3173-4 Cort.

"If you have money to invest, Moody's Service serves you best."

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will sell to the highest bidder for cash therefor water bonds of the Town of Tonawanda, Erie County, New York, the aggregate value of nine thousand four hundred twenty and 50-100 ($9,420.50) dollars, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on the 24th day of October, 1916, at the office of the undersigned. No. 2770 Delaware Avenue, in the Village of Kenmore, Erie County, New York, and that he will receive bids for said bonds, or any portion thereof, up to and at the time of such sale.

These bonds consist of nineteen bonds, eighteen of said bonds being in the principal sum of $500.00 and one of said bonds in the principal sum of $420.50. One of the said bonds will mature each year, commencing November 1, 1917. The said bonds will be dated as of November 1st, 1916, and will bear interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable May 1 and November 1.

Said bonds will be registered.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check, payable to the order of Supervisor of the Town of Tonawanda, New York," for two per cent. of the amount bid. The right is reserved to reject any any all bids and to waive any informality. Each bid must be enclosed in a sealed envelope marked "Riverside Water District Bond Bid," and such envelope shall be contained in another sealed envelope addressed to the undersigned.

For further information or the submission of bids address the undersigned.

Assessed valuation of Town over $7,-000,000.00.

Bonded indebtedness of Town, $184,000.00.

Floating debt of Town, $10,000.00.

Dated, October 3d, 1916.

R. A. TOMS, Supervisor,
2770 Delaware Avenue, Kenmore, N. Y.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY
First and General Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Nos. 16-22 William Street, New York City, for the sale to the Trustee, in accordance with the provisions of the mortgage dated October 1st, 1909, at not exceeding par and interest, of a sufficient number of bonds to invest the sum of Seven hundred fifty thousand 00-100 dollars ($750,000.00) of the Sinking Fund. The right is reserved to accept or reject any or all bids in whole or in part.

Proposals must be presented before 12 M. on Wednesday, November 1, 1916, and should be directed as follows:

"Proposals to Sinking Fund of the New York Telephone Company, The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Nos. 16-22 William Street, New York City."

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
By EDWIN S. MARSTON, President.
Dated New York, October 2, 1916.

AMERICAN GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 39.
New York, September 13, 1916.

The regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) on the issued and outstanding PREFERRED Capital Stock of American Gas and Electric Company has been declared for the quarter ending October 31, 1916, payable November 1, 1916, to stockholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business October 20, 1916.

FRANK B. BALL, Treasurer.

AMERICAN NAVIGATION COMPANY
New York Office

The usual quarterly dividend of 3% on the shares of this Company, has this day been declared payable on October 20, to stockholders of record at the close of business, October 9th, 1916.

SAMUEL C. SEAMAN,
Treasurer.

October 3, 1916.

NOTICE OF SALE.

In the Matter of the Sale of Trust Property Under Deed of Trust of Western Canada Public Utilities, Limited, to Montreal Trust Company, Trustee.
DATED MARCH 1ST, 1913.

Default having taken place on September 1st, 1915, in the payment of the interest due and payable on that day of the Six Per Cent. Three-year Collateral Gold Notes of Western Canada Public Utilities, Limited, dated March 1, 1913, secured by Deed of Trust of said Company to the undersigned Trustee, dated March 1, 1913, and such default having continued for a period of thirty clear days, and still continuing, and default having taken place on March 1, 1916, in the payment of the principal moneys secured by said notes, and still continuing, and the whole amount of the principal of said outstanding notes, to wit, $3,195,600, face value thereof with interest thereon being overdue and unpaid.

Now, Montreal Trust Company, as Trustee under said Deed of Trust, and pursuant to the terms and provisions thereof, and having been thereunto duly requested in writing by the holders of more than fifty per cent. in amount of all said notes issued and outstanding hereby gives notice that it will on the 17th day of October, 1916, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest and last bidder at its office, No. 142 Notre Dame Street West, in the City of Montreal, Province of Quebec, Canada, all and singular the following bonds and shares of stock held by it as Trustee under said Deed of Trust, and all the estate, right, title and interest, claim, demand and benefit and equity of redemption of said Western Canada Public Utilities, Limited, its successors and assigns, of, in and to the same, viz.:

$4,000,000 principal face amount of five per cent. thirty-five-year first refunding mortgage bonds of Western Canada Power Company, Limited, together with unpaid interest thereon, secured by a certain deed of trust and mortgage made by Western Canada Power Company, Limited, to The Royal Trust Company, Trustee, of the City of Montreal, dated March 1st, 1913, and represented by The Royal Trust Company's interim certificates.

Also 25,050 shares of the capital stock of Western Canada Power Company, Limited, of the par value of $100 each, said shares being ordinary shares, and which have now been reduced to 5,010 shares of the par value of $100 each in accordance with the provisions of by-law No. 56 of said Western Canada Power Company, Limited, approved by the shareholders of said Company at a meeting held July 15th, 1916, and confirmed by Supplementary Letters Patent dated the 21st day of July, 1916.

The said sale will be made in the following manner and upon the following terms and conditions:

All of said securities so to be sold will be offered in one lot and as an entirety. On acceptance of any bid the successful bidder shall pay to the undersigned an amount equal to ten per cent. of the bid, either in cash or in cheque certified by a National or State Bank or Trust Company situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, or by a chartered bank carrying on business in the City of Montreal, Province of Quebec, and shall also forthwith enter into an agreement in writing with the undersigned in appropriate form whereby he shall bind himself to pay the balance of his bid at the office of the undersigned, No. 142 Notre Dame Street West, in the City of Montreal, within twenty days after such acceptance or such additional time as the undersigned upon request may in writing allow.

Any successful bidder, upon payment in full of the purchase price in the manner and within the time herein limited, shall be entitled to receive delivery of the securities in negotiable form.

In case any successful bidder shall fail promptly and fully to perform any of the obligations provided in this notice to be performed by him, the sum deposited by said bidder, whether paid in cash or represented by cheque, shall forthwith be and become absolutely the property of Montreal Trust Company as Trustee under said Deed of Trust, not as a penalty imposed upon such bidder, but as liquidated damages suffered by such Trustee; it being expressly agreed by such and every bidder that in such event the damages suffered by such Trustee would be substantial but incapable of measurement.

The purchaser or purchasers shall have the right to make payments in whole or in part of the balance of the purchase price by delivery of notes in negotiable form secured by said Deed of Trust, said notes to be received in whole or part payment of said balance of purchase price at an amount equal to the sum which would be received in respect of such notes upon the distribution of the proceeds of said sale, as in said Deed of Trust provided.

The undersigned reserves the right to adjourn such sale and to sell upon such adjourned day upon announcement of such adjournment at the sale and without further or other notice thereof.

Said sale will be made subject to all the terms and conditions contained in this notice.

Dated September 22nd, 1916.

MONTREAL TRUST COMPANY, AS TRUSTEE UNDER DEED OF TRUST OF WESTERN CANADA PUBLIC UTILITIES, LIMITED.

Dated March 1, 1913.

By F. G. DONALDSON,
Assistant General Manager.

SOUTH PACIFIC COAST RAILWAY COMPANY
First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Guaranteed Gold Bonds, Due July 1st, 1937

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as Trustee under the Mortgage made by the South Pacific Coast Railway Company, dated July 1st, 1887, will receive bids for the sale to the Sinking Fund under said mortgage of so many of the bonds of said issue as Fifty-five thousand eight hundred eighty-six dollars and twenty-five cents ($55,886.25), applicable to the purpose will redeem at or under par and accrued interest, and that it will to the extent of said Fifty-five thousand eight hundred and eighty-six dollars and twenty-five cents ($55,886.25) purchase and redeem such bonds as may be offered at or below the rate above stated, giving preference to the lowest bid received.

Bids should be presented before twelve o'clock noon on the 25th day of October, 1916, and should be enclosed in a sealed wrapper, directed as follows:

"Proposals to Sinking Fund of the South Pacific Coast Railway Company, The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Nos. 16-22 William Street, New York, N. Y."

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has ruled that ownership certificates in respect of accrued interest must accompany the bonds, and unless exemption is claimed the income tax must be withheld.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee,
By EDWIN S. MARSTON, President.
New York, October 3, 1916.

READJUSTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit of Central Trust Company of New York for Preferred Stock issued under Deposit Agreement dated September 21, 1915:

The Plan of Readjustment of the debt of International Mercantile Marine Company dated August 1, 1916, having been consummated, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that holders of Certificates of Deposit above mentioned on presentation and surrender thereof, duly endorsed in blank to CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, the Depositary under said agreement, at its office, No. 54 Wall Street, New York, and upon payment to said Depositary for account of the undersigned Committee, of the sum of $1 for each share of stock represented by such Certificate of Deposit (being the sum fixed and determined as the proportion of the compensation and expenses of the Committee and all other indebtedness, obligations and liabilities of the Committee to be borne by such certificate holders), will be entitled to receive engraved stock certificates for shares of Preferred Stock of International Mercantile Marine Company to the amount specified in the Certificates of Deposit so surrendered.

Holders surrendering certificates of deposit and desiring stock certificates in the same name as that borne by the surrendered certificates of deposit will not be required to provide transfer tax stamps; if stock certificates are required in a different name, the surrendered certificates of deposit must bear the transfer tax stamps required by the laws of New York.

Dated: October 7, 1916.

J. N. WALLACE,
Chairman.

HENRY EVANS,
HARRY BRONNER,
FREDERICK W. SCOTT,
CHARLES H. SABIN,
Committee.

JOLINE, LARKIN & RATHBONE,
LOUCKS & ALEXANDER,
Counsel.

C. H. SIGLER,
Secretary.
54 Wall Street, New York.

READJUSTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit of United States Mortgage & Trust Company for Common Stock, issued under Deposit Agreement dated Nov. 22, 1915:

The Plan of Readjustment of the debt of International Mercantile Marine Company dated August 1, 1916, having been consummated, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that holders of Certificates of Deposit above mentioned on presentation and surrender thereof, duly endorsed in blank to UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY, the Depositary under said agreement at its office, No. 55 Cedar Street, New York, and upon payment to said Depositary for account of the undersigned Committee, of the sum of $1 for each share of stock represented by such Certificate of Deposit (being the sum fixed and determined as the proportion of the compensation and expenses of the Committee and all other indebtedness, obligations and liabilities of the Committee to be borne by such certificate holders), will be entitled to receive engraved stock certificates for shares of Common Stock of International Mercantile Marine Company to the amount specified in the Certificates of Deposit so surrendered.

Holders surrendering certificates of deposit and desiring stock certificates in the same name as that borne by the surrendered certificates of deposit will not be required to provide transfer tax stamps; if stock certificates are required in a different name, the surrendered certificates of deposit must bear the transfer tax stamps required by the laws of New York.

Dated: October 7, 1916.

J. N. WALLACE,
Chairman.

HENRY EVANS,
HARRY BRONNER,
FREDERICK W. SCOTT,
CHARLES H. SABIN,
Committee.

JOLINE, LARKIN & RATHBONE,
LOUCKS & ALEXANDER,
Counsel.

C. H. SIGLER,
Secretary.
54 Wall Street, New York.

READJUSTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit of United States Mortgage & Trust Company for Preferred Stock issued under Deposit Agreement dated September 21, 1915:

The Plan of Readjustment of the debt of International Mercantile Marine Company dated August 1, 1916, having been consummated, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that holders of Certificates of Deposit above mentioned on presentation and surrender thereof, duly endorsed in blank to UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY, the Depositary under said agreement at its office, No. 55 Cedar Street, New York, and upon payment to said Depositary for account of the undersigned Committee, of the sum of $1 for each share of stock represented by such Certificate of Deposit (being the sum fixed and determined as the proportion of the compensation and expenses of the Committee and all other indebtedness, obligations and liabilities of the Committee to be borne by such certificate holders), will be entitled to receive engraved stock certificates for shares of Common Stock of International Mercantile Marine Company to the amount specified in the Certificates of Deposit so surrendered.

Holders surrendering certificates of deposit and desiring stock certificates in the same name as that borne by the surrendered certificates of deposit will not be required to provide transfer tax stamps; if stock certificates are required in a different name, the surrendered certificates of deposit must bear the transfer tax stamps required by the laws of New York.

Dated: October 7, 1916.

J. N. WALLACE,
Chairman.

HENRY EVANS,
HARRY BRONNER,
FREDERICK W. SCOTT,
CHARLES H. SABIN,
Committee.

JOLINE, LARKIN & RATHBONE,
LOUCKS & ALEXANDER,
Counsel.

C. H. SIGLER,
Secretary.
54 Wall Street, New York.

Republic of Panama.

5% Secured Sinking Fund Thirty-Year Gold Bonds Due November 1, 1944.

CALLED BONDS.

Notice is hereby given in accordance with the terms of the Trust Indenture made by the Republic of Panama to The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company and William Nelson Cromwell, as Trustees, dated November 2, 1914, that the following 5% Secured Sinking Fund Thirty-Year Gold Bonds, dated November 2, 1914, have been drawn for redemption, at a price of 102½ and accrued interest to the date of such redemption, to absorb, as nearly as may be, all money now in the Sinking Fund, viz.:

5	319	598	994	1271	1603
26	322	603	1039	1283	1608
89	364	611	1074	1294	1911
101	371	809	1110	1417	1922
105	385	810	1115	1428	1925
117	389	840	1156	1487	1926
118	430	851	1159	1573	1956
143	466	857	1164	1598	1961
179	478	884	1235	1627	1970
214	519	879	1238	1633	1995
239	523	900	1248	1671	2038
242	529	909	1249	1678	2105
308	574	960	1257	1902	

and will be redeemed through the said Sinking Fund at said price of 102½ and accrued interest to the date of such redemption, by The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, at its office, Nos. 16-22 William Street, New York City, on November 1st, 1916, from and after which date the bonds so drawn shall cease to bear interest, anything in such bonds or coupons pertaining thereto to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY
By EDWIN S. MARSTON, President.
WILLIAM NELSON CROMWELL,
Trustee.
Dated, New York, September 16, 1916.

READJUSTMENT OF International Mercantile Marine Co.

Notice is hereby given that the Plan for the Readjustment of the Debt of International Mercantile Marine Company dated August 1, 1916, HAS BEEN DECLARED OPERATIVE by the undersigned Committees.

Dated New York, September 29, 1916.

J. N. WALLACE,
Chairman.

HENRY EVANS,
HARRY BRONNER,
FREDERICK W. SCOTT,
CHARLES H. SABIN,
Preferred Stock Committee.

JOHN W. PLATTEN,
Chairman.

LEWIS L. CLARKE,
DONALD G. GEDDES,
A. H. S. POST,
STACY C. RICHMOND,
WILLIAM C. VAN ANTWERP,
Common Stock Committee.

CARTER COAL AND IRON COMPANY
First Mortgage 5% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage dated the first day of October, 1898, that the undersigned as Trustee will receive sealed proposals up to 3 P. M. on the 27th day of October, 1916, for the sale to it of bonds, as above described, at a price not exceeding 105% and accrued interest, to an amount sufficient to use the sum of $15,000. The right is reserved to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Successor to Continental Trust Company of the City of New York, Trustee.
By H. W. Morse, Secretary.
New York, October 2, 1916.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 69.

A quarterly dividend of two per cent., (two dollars per share,) on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on October 14, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business, September 23, 1916. The transfer books do not close.

JOHN W. DAMON, Treasurer.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Week Ended Oct. 7, 1916

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Alaska G. M..	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
880	Allis-Chalm...	26½	27¼	25½	25½
3,130	Am. Beet Sug.	96¾	100	96¾	98¾
4,080	Am. Can	66½	66¾	63	63¾
5,050	Am. C. & Fy..	72⅞	72⅞	68	69½
50	Am. Cot. Oil.	55½	55½	55½	55½
280	Am. H. & L..	11¼	12⅜	11¼	12⅛
610	Am. H. & L. pf.	69⅜	69⅞	69¾	67¾
950	Am. Ice Sec..	28⅜	28⅞	27¾	27¾
550	Am. Linseed..	24½	25¾	24	24
230	Am. Lin. pf..	55¾	58½	55¾	58¼
6,610	Am. Locomo..	80½	94⅛	79½	80½
5,480	Am. Sm. & R.	113⅝	114¼	110¾	111½
10	A. S. & R. pf.	116¼	116¼	116¼	116½
820	Am. Sug. Ref.	113⅝	115¼	113⅝	115
380	Am. Woolen..	49	52⅜	49	50⅜
530	Am. Zinc	41	41¾	41	41⅝
23,140	Anaconda	97⅜	98½	95	96
1,020	A., T. & S. F.	106¼	108⅜	106	106⅜
13,480	Baldwin Locs.	88½	93½	86½	88
1,580	Balt. & Ohio..	89	91	88½	90¾
100	Batopilas	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Brook. Rap. T.	85	86½	85	86¼
1,300	Butte & Sup..	64	68	63	65¼
230	Calif. Petrol.	23¾	24¼	22¾	22¾
210	Can. Pacific..	181½	181½	176¾	179⅝
4,050	Cent. Leather.	72¾	83¾	71¾	82¾
1,580	Ches. & Ohio..	67¼	69¼	66½	67¼
10	Chi. Gt. West.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
1,820	Ch., M. & St. P.	96¼	96¼	94½	96¼
200	C., R. I. & P.	130⅝	130⅝	130⅝	130⅝
750	C., R. I. & P. 1st pf.	20¾	20¾	19	20¾
180	Chile Copper..	21½	21¾	21¼	21¾
460	Chino Copper..	55⅞	56¼	54⅝	54⅝
9,050	Col. F. & I..	81¾	87¾	80½	87½
410	Consol. Gas..	139¼	141¾	138½	139
1,390	Corn. P. Ref.	17	18	16¾	16⅞
17,220	Crucible Steel	94¾	96¾	91¼	92⅝
1,330	Cuba C. Sug..	84½	87¾	83¾	84⅜
40	D. & R. G....	19	19	19	19
20	D. & R. G. pf.	44	44	44	44
470	Dist. Secur..	45¼	45¼	44	44¾
10,150	Erie	39¾	41⅛	39¼	39⅝
40	Erie 1st pf....	54⅝	55½	54⅝	54⅝
1,330	Goodrich	75⅝	77	74½	75
140	Gt. North. pf.	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝
480	Gt. Nor. Ore.	45½	45¾	43¾	43¾
3,030	Inspira. Cop.	67¼	68⅛	66	66¾
200	Interboro Con.	17¼	18¼	17¼	17¾
2,010	Int. Mer. Ma..	44⅞	46⅝	43¾	44½
5,020	Int. M. M. pr.	120¾	122⅝	117¾	119¼
3,690	Int. Nickel...	53⅝	55⅝	52	53¼
2,990	Int. Paper....	29⅜	37¼	29¼	36⅝
100	Int. Paper pf.	96	96¾	94	96¼
220	Kan Cy. So...	27	27⅝	26⅜	27⅛
2,500	Kennecott ..	56⅜	56⅝	53⅜	54⅛
570	Lack. Steel...	87½	88½	86⅜	86⅝
50	Lee Tire.....	46	46	46	46
6,190	Lehigh Valley	84½	87	84	84⅝
850	Maxwell Mo.	92⅜	95¾	91¾	92⅜
5,210	Mex. Pet.....	111⅛	114	110¼	110⅝
500	Miami Cop....	39¾	39¾	37¾	38¼
100	Miss. Pacific.	4¾	5⅜	4¾	5⅛
800	Nat. Lead	70½	73¾	70½	70½
200	Nev. Con. Cop.	22¼	23⅜	22¼	21¾
15,510	N. Y. Cent...	106¾	114¼	106¾	111¾
880	N. Y., N. H. & H.	60	62¾	60	60¼
90	N.Y., O. & W.	27¾	29⅜	27¾	27¾
1,000	Nor. & West.	140¼	145	138¾	141¾
200	North. Pac...	113⅝	115¼	113⅜	113⅝
110	Ontario Min..	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
150	Pacific Mail..	26⅞	28½	26½	28¼
3,990	Pennsylvania.	58	60	58	58⅝
330	Pitts. Coal...	33	37	32¾	36⅝
980	Pressed S. C.	69¼	69¾	65¼	65¾
670	Railway S. S.	54	57¾	54	55½
450	Ray Con. C...	26¼	28⅜	25¾	25¾
22,920	Reading	113¾	114¾	110	111¾
5,170	Republic I.&S.	80¾	82¼	76¼	78¼
100	Saxon Motor.	75	75	75	75
90	Shattuck-A...	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
1,580	Southern Pac.	101¾	103⅝	101¾	103⅛
1,950	Southern Ry..	25¾	29¾	25¼	29¾
110	South. Ry. pf.	70	71¼	70	71¼
6,910	Studeb. Co...	132	138¾	131½	135½
2,920	Tenn. Copper.	23½	25	22¾	22¾
890	Third Ave....	65¾	67	65¾	67⅛
970	U. B. & P.Co.	10	12	10	11¼
65	U. B. & P. Co. pf.....	59	62¾	59	62¼
16,350	Union Pacific.	150¾	152⅝	145¾	149¼
80	United Frut.	164	165	163	163
30	Un. Rwys. In.	10¾	10¼	10¼	10¼
120	U. S. C. I. P.	26	27	24¼	24¼
700	U. S. I. Alco.	128¼	129	124¼	126
430	U. S. Rubber.	62¾	62¾	62¾	61¼
166,900	U. S. Steel...	118⅝	119⅝	115¾	116¼
1,526	Utah Copper..	95¾	96¾	93¾	94¾
120	Va.-Car. C....	42	42	41¾	41¾
80	Wabash	15⅜	15¾	15	15
250	Wabash pf. A.	53	53¾	52	53¾
50	Wabash pf. B.	29	30¾	29	30¾
100	West. Mary...	30¼	30⅞	30¼	30¼
5,920	W. E. & M..	64½	67¼	64¼	65
2,450	Willys-Over'd.	46¾	47¼	45¼	45¾

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF WARNER-GODFREY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of Warner-Godfrey Company will take place at the office of the company, 86 Worth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of October, 1916, at 3 P. M., or that day, pursuant to Article II, Sections 1 and 3 of the By-Laws of the Warner-Godfrey Company. At this meeting directors and officers of this company, for the ensuing year will be elected, the officers of the company will present their annual reports at this meeting, and such other and further business will take place as may properly come before it.

Dated, New York, October 2nd, 1916.

M. J. WARNER, Pres.

Notice to Stockholders.

New York, N. Y., September 26th, 1916.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Park Court Restaurant Co., Inc., will be held on the 30th day of October, 1916, at four o'clock P. M., at the office of said company, at Number 40 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase its capital stock from Thirty Thousand ($30,000) Dollars, consisting of Three Thousand (3,000) shares of the par value of ten ($10) dollars each to forty Thousand ($40,000) Dollars, to consist of Four Thousand (4,000) shares of the par value of ten ($10) dollars each.

ALFRED E. ALDINGER, President.
CHARLES A. SPRINGSTEAD, Secretary.

CINCINNATI NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

Cincinnati, Ohio, September 25, 1916.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cincinnati Northern Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, the 25th day of October, 1916, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

The Stock Transfer Books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, October 4th, 1916, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., on Thursday, October 26th, 1916.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.

Cincinnati, O., October 4, 1916.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the company, in the City of Cincinnati, O., on Wednesday, the 25th day of October, 1916, at 10 o'clock A. M.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW ORLEANS AND NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD CO.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held in the office of the Company in the City of New Orleans, La., on Wednesday, November 1st, 1916, at 12:00 o'clock noon.

H. W. WENHAM, Secretary.
New Orleans, La., October 2nd, 1916.

Illinois Central Railroad Company.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the General Office of the Company in Central Station, Chicago, Illinois, on Wednesday, the 18th day of October, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon.

DAVID R. BURBANK, Secretary.
New York, October 5, 1916.

ANACONDA COPPER MINING CO.
42 Broadway, New York,
September 26, 1916.

The Board of Directors of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company has declared a dividend of two dollars ($2.00) per share upon its Capital Stock of the par value of $50 per share, payable on November 27, 1916, to the holders of such shares of record at the close of business at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, October 21, 1916.

The dividend is payable only upon the $50 shares into which the Capital Stock is now divided.

All stockholders who have not converted their holdings into shares of $50 par value, should do so without delay in order that they may receive their dividend promptly.

A. H. MELIN, Secretary.

The International Nickel Co.

Preferred Stock Dividend.

A quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. on the preferred stock has been declared this day, payable November 1st, 1916, to the preferred stockholders of record at the close of business October 16th, 1916.

JAMES L. ASHLEY,
Secretary & Treasurer.

New York, October 2, 1916.

THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
No. 25 Broad Street, New York,
Sept. 18, 1916.

A quarterly dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, from surplus earnings of the current fiscal year, payable October 16, 1916, to stockholders of record at 12:00 o'clock noon, September 30, 1916.

Checks in payment of the dividend will be mailed to stockholders at the addresses last furnished to the Transfer Agent.

G. C. HAND, Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY 3½% GOLD LOAN OF 1901.

The balance of certificates issued under the Pennsylvania Company 3½% Gold Loan of 1901 amounting to $1,324,000, not heretofore drawn for redemption, will mature November 1st, 1916, at which time said certificates, as well as any heretofore drawn and not yet presented for payment, will be paid upon presentation at the office of the undersigned.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
Philadelphia, Pa.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Demand. Last.
LONDON.			
Oct. 2	4.75¾	4.75½	4.75½
Oct. 3	4.75¼	4.75¼	4.75¼
Oct. 4	4.75¼	4.75¼	4.75¼
Oct. 5	4.75¼	4.75¼	4.75¼
Oct. 6	4.75¼	4.75¼	4.75¼
Oct. 7	4.75¼	4.75¼	4.75¼

	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.	Cables. Last.
LONDON.			
Oct. 2	4.76¾	4.76½	4.76½
Oct. 3	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼
Oct. 4	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼
Oct. 5	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼
Oct. 6	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼
Oct. 7	4.76¼	4.76¼

REGISTRATION AND VOTING PLACES IN NEW YORK COUNTY

BOARD OF ELECTIONS

The Board of Elections of the City of New York, General Office, Municipal Building, Borough of Manhattan.

Notice is hereby given in pursuance of Section 301, Laws of 1916, constituting Chapter 17 of the Consolidated Laws, of the boundaries of each of the election districts in the County of New York, and of the designation of the place of registration, October 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, and of the polling place for the election to be held November 7th, 1916, in each of the election districts in said county as follows:

First Assembly District.

E.D. Location. Occupied as
1. Washington, Albany & Carlisle Sts.
2. Washington, Albany & Carlisle Sts.
3. Ent. on Albany St.....P. S. 29
4. 176 Greenwich St.....P. S. 29
5. 9 Mulberry St.....Shoes
6. Cor. Hubert & Collister Sts.....Restaurant
7. Ent. on Hubert St.....P. S. 89
8. 46 Grand St.....P. S. 44
9. Cor. Hubert & Collister Sts.....Confectionery
10. Ent. on Collister St.....P. S. 89
11. Clark, Dominick & Broome Sts.....P. S. 44
12. Ent. on Broome St.....P. S. 89
13. 260 Spring St.....P. S. 89
14. 559 Greenwich St.....Barber
15. Clark, Dominick & Broome Sts.....Tailor
16. Dominick St. Ent.....P. S. 89
17. 67 Sullivan St.....P. S. 89
18. 29 King St. E. Ent. on King St.....P. S. 89
19. W. Houston St. Bet. Hudson & Varick Sts., E. Ent on W. Houston St.....P. S. 25
20. 20 King St., Girls' Ent. on King St.....P. S. 95
21. Clarkson St., bet. Hudson & Varick St., W. Ent. on Court on Clarkson St.....P. S. 95
22. 174 West Houston St.....Barber
23. 163 Bleecker St.....Barber
24. 129 Thompson St.....Restaurant

Second Assembly District.

E.D. Location. Occupied as
1. 82 Broadway.....Cigars
2. 8 Peck Slip.....Cigars
3. 83 Roosevelt St. Boys' Ent.....P. S. 2
4. 83 Roosevelt St. Girls' Ent.....P. S. 112
5. 459 Pearl St.....P. S. 112
6. Henry St., bet. Catherine & Oliver Sts., W. Ent. on Henry St.....P. S. 1
7. Oak St., bet. Oliver & James Sts., E. Ent. on Oak St.....P. S. 114
8. Oak St., bet. Oliver & James Sts., Oliver St. Ent.....P. S. 114
9. 296 Water St.....Candy
10. 88 Madison St.....Barber
11. Henry St., bet. Catherine & Oliver Sts., E. Ent. on Henry St.....P. S. 1
12. Henry St., bet. Pike & Rutgers Sts., E. Exit B on Henry St.....P. S. 2
13. Cor. Monroe & Market Sts., Exit 5 on Monroe St.....P. S. 177
14. Madison St., bet. Pike & Rutgers Sts., Main Ent. on Madison St.....P. S. 2
15. 249 Madison St.....Tailor
16. 262 Madison St.....Barber
17. 193 Henry St.....Barber
18. 223 Henry St.....Stationery
19. 222 Broadway.....Shoemaker

Third Assembly District.

E.D. Location. Occupied as
1. Cor. Mulberry & Bayard Sts., No. Ent. on Mulberry St.....P. S. 23
2. Cor. Mulberry & Bayard Sts., Bayard St. Ent.....P. S. 23
3. 60 Mott St., Boys' Ent.....P. S. 28
4. 60 Mott St., Girls' Ent.....P. S. 108
5. 102 Mott St.....P. S. 108
6. 143 Baxter St., So. Yard Ent.....P. S. 130
7. 143 Baxter St., No. Yard Ent.....P. S. 130
8. 140 Mott St.....Barber
9. 17 Chrystie St.....Barber
10. 183 Bowery.....Pool Parlor
11. Lafayette St., Bet. Spring & Prince Sts., So. Ent.....P. S. 106
12. Lafayette St., Bet. Spring & Prince Sts., No. Ent.....P. S. 106
13. Elizabeth St., Bet. Spring & Prince Sts., So. Ent.....P. S. 104
14. Elizabeth St., Bet. Spring & Prince Sts., No. Ent.....P. S. 21
15. 4 Bleecker St.....P. S. 21
16. 320 Bowery.....Barber
17. 13 Cooper Sq.....Hotel Office
18. 208 6th St.....Barber
19. 237 6th St.....Barber
20. 6 Stuyvesant St.....Tailor
21. 53 3rd Ave.....Awnings
22. 138 E. 12th St.....Clothing
23. 215 2nd Ave.....Barber

Fourth Assembly District.

E.D. Location. Occupied as
1. 81 Montgomery St.....Cigars
2. Cor. Gouverneur & Monroe Sts., Ent. 61 Gouverneur St.....
3. Cor. Gouverneur & Monroe Sts., W. Ent. on Monroe St.....P. S. 31
4. Cor. Henry & Gouverneur Sts., W. Ent. on Henry St.....P. S. 147
5. Cor. Broome & Clinton Sts., E. Ent. on Broome St.....P. S. 110
6. Cor. Broome & Ridge Sts., 2nd Ent. No. of Delancey on Ridge St.....P. S. 92
7. Cor. Broome & Ridge Sts., Main Ent. on Broome St.....P. S. 92
8. Attorney St., Bet. Rivington & Stanton Sts., Boys' Entrance.....P. S. 174
9. Rivington, Ridge & Pitt Sts., So. Ent on Ridge St.....P. S. 4
10. Cor. Broome & Sheriff Sts., Exit 3 on Pitt St.....P. S. 4
11. Rivington, Ridge & Pitt Sts., So. Ent. on Pitt St.....P. S. 4
12. Cor. Broome & Sheriff Sts., Sheriff St. Ent.....P. S. 34
13. Cor. Broome & Cannon Sts., No. Ent. on Cannon St.....P. S. 110
14. Cor. Lewis & Rivington Sts., Exit 8 on Rivington St.....P. S. 88
15. Cor. Lewis & Rivington Sts., Lewis St. Ent. on Lewis St.....P. S. 88
16. 77 Goereck St.....Restaurant
17. 564 Grand St.....Pictures
18. Cor. of Jackson & Madison Sts., W. Ent. on Madison St.....P. S. 12

Fifth Assembly District.

E.D. Location. Occupied as
1. 429 Hudson St.....Cigars
2. 41-43 Bedford St.....Tailor
3. 400 Hudson St.....Tailor
4. 382 Bleecker St.....Tailor
5. 313 Bleecker St.....Shoes
6. Cor. Grove & Hudson Sts., Centre Ent. on Grove St.....Barber
7. Cor. Grove & Hudson Sts., Hudson St. Ent. on Hudson St.....P. S. 3
8. 272 W. 10th St., Boys' Ent.....P. S. 107
9. 372 Bleecker St.....Barber
10. 272 W. 10th St., Girls' Ent.....P. S. 107
11. 370 W. 11th St.....Barber
12. 781 Washington St.....Barber
13. 29 Horatio St., Main Ent.....P. S. 124
14. 29 Horatio St., Kintergarden Exit.....P. S. 124
15. 8 9th Av.....Barber
16. 72 9th Av.....Barber
17. 250 15th St.....Barber
18. 174 8th Av.....Barber
19. 140 8th Av.....Barber
20. 814 W. 17th St., Playground Ent.....P. S. 11
21. 814 W. 17th St., Playground Ent.....P. S. 11
22. 104 10th Av.....Barber
23. 143 9th Av.....Barber

Sixth Assembly District.

E.D. Location. Occupied as
1. 153 2d St.....Barber
2. 175 Suffolk St.....Barber
3. 243 Houston St.....Office
4. 272 2d St., Girls' Entrance.....P. S. 188
5. Cor. E. Houston & Lewis Sts., Boys' Ent. on Lewis St.....P. S. 188
6. Mangin, bet. E. Houston & Stanton Sts., North Entrance.....P. S. 97
7. Cor. E. Houston & Lewis Sts., Girls' Ent. on Lewis St.....P. S. 188
8. 272 2d St., Boys' Entrance.....P. S. 188
9. 338 Houston St.....Tailor
10. 289 E. 4th St., Boys' Entrance.....P. S. 105
11. E. 4th St., Bet. Ave. C & D, West Entrance.....P. S. 15
12. 9th St., Bet. Ave. C & D, West Entrance.....P. S. 15
13. 188 7th St., West Entrance.....P. S. 15
14. 188 7th St., East Entrance.....P. S. 71
15. 207-09 Avenue D.....Dry Goods
16. E. 9th St., Bet. Ave. B & C, W. Ent. on Court, E. 9th St.....P. S. 64
17. 710 E. 9th St., Exit 4.....P. S. 64
18. E. 10th St., Bet. Ave. B & C, East Entrance.....P. S. 64

Seventh Assembly District.

E.D. Location. Occupied as
1. 165 9th Ave.....Barber
2. 174 9th Ave.....Barber
3. 351 W. 18th St., Kintergarden Ent.....P. S. 11
4. 351 W. 18th St., Centre Entrance.....P. S. 56
5. 204 8th Ave.....Barber
6. 190 7th Ave.....Barber
7. 302 W. 22d St.....Barber
8. 316 W. 23d St.....Tailor
9. 219 9th Ave.....Barber
10. 253 10th Ave.....Barber
11. 250 9th Ave.....Barber
12. 344 W. 25th St.....Tailor
13. 266 7th Ave.....Cigars
14. 418 W. 28th St., Centre Ent. of New Addition.....P. S. 33
15. 418 W. 28th St., Main Entrance Old Building.....P. S. 33
16. 502 W. 28th St.....P. S. 33
17. 325 9th Ave.....Barber
18. 505 W. 28th St.....Butcher
19. 299 9th St.....Laundry
20. 334 9th Ave.....Barber
21. 349 9th Ave.....Florist
22. 352 10th Ave.....Barber

Eighth Assembly District.

E.D. Location. Occupied as
1. 40 Henry St.....Office
2. 16 Forsyth St.....Barber
3. 22 Pike St.....Barber
4. Hester, Essex & Norfolk Sts., So. Ent. on Norfolk St.....Restaurant
5. Hester, Essex & Norfolk Sts., Centre Exit on Essex St.....P. S. 42
6. 187 Broome St., W. Ent.....P. S. 62
7. 187 Broome St., E. Ent.....P. S. 120
8. Cor. Grand & Ludlow Sts., W. Ent. on Grand St.....P. S. 120
9. Hester, Orchard & Ludlow Sts., Exit 9 on Ludlow St.....P. S. 137
10. Hester, Orchard & Ludlow Sts., Exit 6 on Orchard St.....P. S. 42
11. Forsyth, bet. Canal & Hester Sts., W. Ent. on Forsyth St.....P. S. 42
12. Eldridge, bet. Canal & Hester Sts., Ent. on Eldridge St.....P. S. 65
13. Cor. Rivington & Forsyth Sts., Exit 8 on Forsyth St.....P. S. 65
14. 160 Chrystie St., Boys' Ent.....P. S. 20
15. Cor. Rivington & Eldridge Sts., Exit 6 on Eldridge St.....P. S. 20
16. Cor. Delancey & Ludlow Sts., So. Ent. on Ludlow St.....P. S. 131
17. Cor. Delancey & Ludlow Sts., No. Ent. on Ludlow St.....P. S. 131
18. Cor. Rivington & Suffolk Sts., Rivington St. Ent.....P. S. 160
19. Cor. Rivington & Suffolk Sts., Suffolk St. Ent.....P. S. 160

Ninth Assembly District.

E.D. Location. Occupied as
1. 487 10th Av.....Barber
2. 412 10th Av.....Barber
3. 201 W. 34th St.....Cigars
4. 440 10th Av.....Laundry
5. 453 9th Av.....Barber
6. W. 35th St., bet. 8th & 9th Avs., N. Ent. on W. 35th St.....P. S. 33
7. W. 36th St., bet. 8th & 9th Avs., S. Ent. on W. 36th St.....P. S. 33
8. 515 W. 37th St., Girl's Entrance.....P. S. 127
9. 515 W. 37th St., Boys' Entrance.....P. S. 127
10. 533 W. 38th St.....Shoes
11. 509 9th Av.....Undertaker
12. 606 W. 39th St.....Barber
13. 430 W. 40th St.....Shoes
14. 333 W. 39th St.....Tailor
15. 352 W. 40th St.....Printer
16. 567 39th Av.....Tailor
17. 501 W. 40th St.....Barber
18. 559 10th Av.....Undertaker
19. 581 W. 42d St.....Undertaker
20. 457 W. 42d St.....Barber
21. 596 9th Av.....Clothing

Tenth Assembly District.

E.D. Location. Occupied as
1. Cor. Forsyth & Stanton Sts., No. Ent. on Forsyth St.....P. S. 91
2. Cor. Forsyth & Stanton Sts., So. Ent. on Forsyth St.....P. S. 91
3. Cor. E. Houston & Essex Sts., Exit on Essex St.....So.
4. Cor. E. Houston & Essex Sts., Exit 8 on E. Houston St.....P. S. 13
5. 58 1st St., Exit 6 on 1st St.....P. S. 70
6. 58 1st St., Exit 6 on 1st St.....P. S. 70
7. E. 4th St., Bet. 1st Ave. & Ave. A.....P. S. 64
8. E. 3rd St., Bet. 1st Ave. and Ave. A, E. Ent. on Court.....P. S. 63
9. 610 E. 5th St.....Barber
10. E. 4th St., Bet. 1st and 2nd Ave., S. Ent.....P. S. 25
11. E. 4th St., Bet. 1st and 2nd Ave., E. Ent.....P. S. 25
12. 832 1st Av.....P. S. 25
13. 406 8th St.....Glazier
14. 507 6th St.....Barber
15. 135 Avenue A.....Undertaker
16. 75 7th St.....Barber
17. 543 E. 9th St.....Barber
18. Cor. of 9th St. & 1st Ave., Exit 2 on 9th St.....P. S. 122
19. Cor. of 9th St. & 1st Ave., Exit 4 on 9th St., Bet. 1st and 2nd Ave.....P. S. 122
20. E. 14th St., Bet. 1st & 2nd Ave., Exit 1.....P. S. 19
21. E. 14th St., Bet. 1st & 2nd Ave., Exit 4.....P. S. 19

Eleventh Assembly District.

E.D. Location. Occupied as
1. 519 W. 44th St., Main Entrance.....P. S. 51
2. 519 W. 44th St., 46th St. Ent. Through Yard.....P. S. 51
3. 627 9th Ave.....Real Estate
4. 324 W. 46th St.....Real Estate
5. 650 9th Ave.....Real Estate
6. 47th St., Bet. 8th & 9th Av., E. S. of Court.....P. S. 17
7. 967 9th Ave.....P. S. 17
8. 647 10th Ave.....Cigars
9. 520 W. 47th St.....Cigars
10. 515 W. 47th St.....Fruit
11. 658 10th Ave.....Storage
12. 672 10th Ave.....Candy
13. 48th St., Bet. 8th & 9th Ave., Main Entrance on Court.....P. S. 17
14. 732 9th Ave.....P. S. 17
15. 801 9th Ave.....Undertaker
16. 406 W. 48th St.....Barber
17. 705 10th Ave.....Cigars
18. 668 11th Ave.....Barber
19. 731 10th Ave.....Barber
20. 500 W. 50th St.....Barber
21. 430 W. 50th St., S. W. Entrance.....P. S. 84
22. 430 W. 50th St., S. W. Entrance.....P. S. 84
23. 306 W. 50th St.....Tailor
24. 764 9th Ave.....Barber
25. 763 9th Ave.....Barber

Twelfth Assembly District.

E.D. Location. Occupied as
1. 536 E. 12th St., Main Ent.....P. S. 136
2. 13th St., east of Av. B., W. Ent.....P. S. 61
3. 536 E. 12th St., Main Ent.....P. S. 126
4. 12th St., east of Av. B., East Ent.....Restaurant
5. 536 E. 12th St., Main Ent.....P. S. 126
6. 257 Avenue B.....Barber
7. E. 10th St., bet. 1st Av. & Av. A, Main Ent.....Barber
8. 427 E. 14th St.....P. S. 104
9. 327 E. 14th St.....Electrical
10. 153 3d Av.....Restaurant
11. 189 3d Av.....Laundry
12. 297 1st Av.....Barber
13. 17th St., bet. 1st Av. & Av. A., E. Ent.....P. S. 104
14. 549 E. 16th St.....P. S. 104
15. 301 Avenue C.....Barber
16. 222 1st Av.....Barber
17. 320 E. 20th St., Main Ent.....P. S. 40
18. 320 E. 20th St., West Ent.....P. S. 40
19. 211 E. 20th St., Centre Ent.....P. S. 50
20. 211 E. 20th St.....P. S. 50
21. 333 E. 22d St.....Carpenter

Thirteenth Assembly District.

E.D. Location. Occupied as
1. 507 W. 51st St.....Barber
2. 785 10th Ave.....Clothing
3. 317 W. 52nd St., Kindergarten Ent.....P. S. 88
4. 317 W. 52nd St., Kindergarten Ent.....P. S. 88
5. 802 10th Ave.....Barber
6. 814 10th Ave.....Barber
7. 913 8th Ave.....Candy
8. 872 9th Ave.....Candy
9. 848 10th Ave.....Real Estate
10. 498 W. 55th St.....Barber
11. 864 10th Ave.....Garage
12. 462 W. 58th St., Exit 3.....Barber
13. 462 W. 58th St., Main Ent.....P. S. 141
14. 24 Columbus Ave.....P. S. 141
15. 24 Amsterdam Ave.....Confectionery
16. 201 W. 61st St.....Barber
17. 129 W. 61st St.....Barber
18. 73 Amsterdam Ave.....Laundry
19. 228 W. 63rd St.....Barber
20. 102 W. 64th St.....Tailor
21. 218 W. 64th St.....Tailor
22. 180 West End Ave.....Real Estate
23. 202 W. 67th St.....Undertaker

Fourteenth Assembly District.

E.D. Location. Occupied as
1. 225 E. 23rd St., W. Ent.....P. S. 47
2. 225 E. 23rd St., E. Ent.....P. S. 47
3. 311 E. 24th St.....Barber
4. 400 E. 25th St.....Candy
5. 498 2nd Ave.....Undertaker
6. E. 27th St., Bet. 2nd & 3rd Ave., East Ent.....P. S. 14
7. E. 28th St., Bet. 2nd & 3rd Ave., Exit E 2d Ave.....P. S. 14
8. 417 3rd Ave.....Barber
9. 544 E. 20th St.....Barber
10. 540 2nd Ave.....Undertaker
11. 446 3rd Ave.....Barber
12. 492 3rd Ave.....Cigars
13. E. 32nd St., Bet. 2nd & 3rd Ave., Main Ent.....P. S. 116
14. W. 32nd St., Bet. 2nd and 3rd Ave., Boys' Ent.....P. S. 116
15. 338 E. 34th St.....Bird Store
16. 204 E. 35th St.....Market
17. 111 1st Ave.....Tinsmith
18. E. 37th St., Bet. 2nd & 3rd Ave., Main Ent.....P. S. 40
19. E. 37th St., Bet. 2nd & 3rd Ave., Entrance. E. of Main Ent.....P. S. 40
20. 206 E. 39th St.....Barber
21. 218 E. 40th St.....Bottles
22. E. 41st St., Bet. 2nd & 3rd Ave., Boys' Ent.....Con. Engineer
23. E. 41st St., Bet. 2nd & 3rd Ave., Girls' Ent.....P. S. 27

Fifteenth Assembly District.

E.D. Location. Occupied as
1. W. 65th St., W. of Broadway, Main Entrance High School of Commerce
2. W. 65th St., W. of Broadway, Main Entrance High School of Commerce
3. Amsterdam Ave. & W. 68th St., Kindergarten Entrance.....P. S. 94
4. 187 West End Ave.....P. S. 94
5. Amsterdam Ave. & W. 68th St., Girls' No. Ent. on Amsterdam Ave.....P. S. 94
6. 188 Columbus Ave.....Confectionery
7. 2,020 Broadway.....Laundry
8. 33 W. 72nd St.....Vacant
9. N. S. W. 71st St., 100 Ft. W. of Broadway.....Barber
10. S. S. W. 73d St., 100 Ft. E. River, side Drive.....Booth
11. 2,092 Amsterdam Ave.....Booth
12. 307 Amsterdam Ave.....Tailor
13. 349 Amsterdam Ave.....Tailor
14. 346 Amsterdam Ave.....Cigars
15. Amsterdam Ave. and W. 77th St., Entrance.....Garage
16. 252 W. 81st St.....P. S. 87
17. 390 Amsterdam Ave.....Tailor
18. Amsterdam Ave. & West 77th St., 2nd Ent. No. of 77th St. on Amst.....P. S. 87

Sixteenth Assembly District.

E.D. Location. Occupied as
1. 673 3rd Ave.....Barber
2. 715 3rd Ave.....Shoes
3. 804 2nd Ave.....Undertaker
4. 827 1st Ave.....Undertaker
5. 209 E. 46th St., Main Ent.....P. S. 19
6. 209 E. 46th St., Main Ent.....P. S. 19
7. 750 3rd Ave.....Barber
8. 840 2nd Ave.....Barber
9. 869 1st Ave.....Barber
10. Cor. 1st Ave. & E. 51st St., W. Ent. on E. 51st St.....P. S. 135
11. 907 2nd Ave.....P. S. 135
12. 843 3rd Ave.....Stationery
13. Cor. 1st Ave. & E. 51st St., Corner Ent.....Barber
14. 994 2nd Ave.....P. S. 135
15. 881 3rd Ave.....Undertaker
16. 156 E. 54th St.....Barber
17. 249 E. 55th St.....Hall
18. 313 E. 54th St.....Tailor
19. 1,010 1st Ave.....Tailor
20. North End of Workhouse Dock, Blackwells Island

Seventeenth Assembly District.

E.D. Location. Occupied as
1. 485 Columbus Ave.....Laundry
2. 507 Columbus Ave.....Furniture
3. 583 Columbus Ave.....Tailor
4. 639 Columbus Ave.....Barber
5. 649 Columbus Ave.....Electrical
6. 663 Columbus Ave.....Laundry
7. 709 Columbus Ave.....Laundry
8. 731 Columbus Ave.....Barber
9. 797 Amsterdam Ave.....Barber
10. No. Side W. 92nd St., 50 Ft. E. of West End Ave.....Barber
11. S. E. Cor. West 93d St. and River-side Drive.....Basement
12. 272 W. 96th St.....Tailor
13. 104 W. 96th St.....Tailor
14. 747 Amsterdam Ave.....Tailor
15. 767 Amsterdam Ave.....Barber
16. 786 Amsterdam Ave.....Tailor
17. S. S. W. 98th St., 125 Ft. W. of Broadway.....Booth
18. S. S. 101st St., 75 Ft. W. of West End Ave.....Booth
19. 813 Amsterdam Ave.....Shoes
20. 785 Amsterdam Ave.....Barber
21. 85 W. 97th St.....Cigars
22. 3 W. 99th St.....Residence
23. 60 W. 101st St.....Tailor
24. 124 W. 101st St.....Shoes
25. 101st St., E. Amsterdam Ave., Kindergarden Ent.....P. S. 179
26. 102d St. E. Amsterdam Ave., Gymnasium Ent.....P. S. 179
27. 74 W. 103rd St.....Vacant
28. 15 W. 102nd St.....Tailor
29. 20 W. 104th St.....Tailor
30. Cor. 104th St. & Amst. Ave., Exit 7 on W. 104th St.....P. S. 54
31. Cor. 104th St. & Amst. Ave., Exit 8 on Amst. Ave.....P. S. 54
32. 68 W. 106th St.....Upholsterer
33. 150 Manhattan Ave.....Tailor

Eighteenth Assembly District.

E.D. Location. Occupied as
1. 228 E. 57th St., Girls' Entrance.....P. S. 59
2. 228 E. 57th St., Boys' Entrance.....P. S. 59
3. 1,092 2nd Av.....P. S. 59
4. 1,056 1st Av.....Barber
5. 1,074 1st Ave.....Shoes
6. 1,132 1st Av.....Barber
7. 1,170 2nd Av.....Bird Store
8. 1,235 3rd Av.....Barber
9. 220 E. 63rd St., Girls' Entrance.....P. S. 74
10. 220 E. 63rd St., Annex Entrance.....P. S. 74
11. 1,150 3rd Av.....Furniture
12. E. 69th St., E. of 1st Av., West Entrance.....Florist
13. 1,277 1st Av.....P. S. 183
14. E. 66th St., E. of 1st Av., East Entrance.....P. S. 183
15. 511 E. 62d St.....Settlement House
16. 1,414 2nd Av.....Barber
17. 1,181 3rd Av.....Barber
18. 1,191 3rd Av.....Barber
19. 256 E. 72d St.....Shoe Cleaning
20. Cor. E. 70th St. & 1st Av., Girls' Primary Entrance.....P. S. 82
21. Cor. E. 70th St. & 1st Av., Boys' Entrance on 1st Av.....P. S. 82
22. 1,361 Avenue A.....Dressmaker
23. 306 E. 72nd St.....Barber
24. 345 E. 73rd St.....Undertaker

Nineteenth Assembly District.

E.D. Location. Occupied as
1. S. S. W. 102nd St., 50 Ft. W. of West End Ave.....Booth
2. 872 Amsterdam Ave.....Tailor
3. 910 Amsterdam Ave.....Tailor
4. 2,744 Broadway.....Pictures
5. 948 Amsterdam Ave.....Barber
6. 252 W. 109th St.....Laundry
7. 74 W. 108th St.....Laundry
8. 70 W. 110th St.....Laundry
9. 101 W. 109th St.....Laundry
10. W. 106th St., Bet. Broadway & Amsterdam Ave.....Plumber
11. 261 W. 109th St.....P. S. 165
12. N. S. W. 110th St., 150 Ft. E. of Broadway.....Booth
13. W. 109th St., Bet. Broadway & Amsterdam Ave., Main Ent. P. S. 165
14. 516 W. 113th St.....Laundry
15. S. S. W. 112th St., 200 Ft. W. of Amsterdam Ave.....Booth
16. N. S. W. 116th St., 100 Ft. E. of Amsterdam Ave.....Booth
17. 1,092 Amsterdam Ave.....Laundry
18. 501 W. 113th St.....Barber
19. 6. S. W. 115th St., 125 Ft. E. River-side Drive.....Booth
20. W. Cor. W. 119th St. & Claremont Ave.....Booth
21. 3,089 Broadway.....Office
22. 3,155 Broadway.....Tailor
23. 3,297 Broadway.....Laundry
24. Cor. W. 120th St. & Amsterdam Ave., So. Ent. on Amsterdam Ave.....P. S. 43
25. Cor. W. 120th St. & Amsterdam Ave., W. Ent. on W. 120th St.....P. S. 43
26. 51 Manhattan St.....Barber
27. 82 Lawrence St.....Candy
28. 500 & 502 W. 126th St.....Bakery
29. 520 W. 125th St.....Upholstery
30. 446 W. 127th St.....Tailor
31. 272 Amsterdam Ave.....Barber
32. 100 Morningside Ave.....Laundry
33. 1,253 Amsterdam Ave.....Barber
34. 80 Morningside Drive.....Laundry
35. 411 Manhattan Ave.....Laundry
36. Cor. W. 117th St. & St. Nicholas Ave., W. Ent. W. 117th St.....P. S. 10
37. Cor. W. 117th St. & St. Nicholas Ave., Exit 2 on St. Nicholas Ave.....P. S. 10
38. W. 115th St., Bet. 7th & 8th Aves.....Shoe Cleaning
39. W. 116th St., Bet. 7th & 8th Aves., E. Ent. Wadleigh H. S.
40. 300½ W. 116th St., W. Ent. Wadleigh H. S.
41. W. 114th St., Bet. 7th & 8th Aves.....Garment Weights
42. 270 W. 113th St.....Tailor
43. 300 W. 113th St.....Laundry
44. 440 8th Ave.....Laundry
45. 2,060 8th Ave.....Shoe Parlor
46. 300 W. 111th St.....Laundry

Twentieth Assembly District.

E.D. Location. Occupied as
1. E. 75th St., bet. 2d & 3d Avs., N. Ent.....P. S. 70
2. E. 75th St., bet. 2d & 3d Avs., W. Ent.....P. S. 70
3. 825 E. 75th St.....Furniture
4. 1,440 1st Av.....Undertaker
5. 1,498 E. 78th St.....Barber
6. 1,424 Avenue A.....Barber
7. 170 E. 77th St., Boys' Ent.....P. S. 117
8. 170 E. 77th St., Girls' Ent.....P. S. 117
9. 1,452 2d Av.....Barber
10. Avenue A, 77th & 78th Sts., E. 77th St. Ent.....P. S. 158
11. Avenue A, 77th & 78th Sts., E. 78th St. Ent.....P. S. 158
12. E. 79th St., bet. 2d & 3d Avs., W. Ent.....P. S. 53
13. E. 80th St., bet. 2d & 3d Avs., Annex Ent.....P. S. 53
14. 342 E. 80th St.....Barber
15. 1,547 1st Av.....Barber
16. 1,515 Avenue A.....Barber
17. Avenue A, 81st & 82d Sts., E. 81st St. Ent.....P. S. 96
18. Avenue A, 81st and 82d Sts., E. 82d St. Ent.....P. S. 96
19. 1,566 2d Av.....Barber
20. 1,449 3d Av.....Tinsmith
21. 1,149 Lexington Av.....Barber
22. 1,240 3d Av.....Undertaker
23. 1,467 3d Av.....Barber

Twenty-first Assembly District.

E.D. Location. Occupied as
1. 283 St. Nicholas Ave.....Tailor
2. St. Nicholas Ave., bet. 126th & 127th Sts., W. Ent. 126th St.....P. S. 187
3. St. Nicholas Ave., bet. 126th & 127th Sts., Main Ent. St. Nicholas Ave.....P. S. 187
4. 41 St. Nicholas Terrace.....Barber
5. 2,401 8th Ave.....Barber
6. W. 127th St., bet. 7th & Lenox Aves., Main Ent.....P. S. 89
7. W. 128th St., bet. 7th & Lenox Aves., Main Ent.....P. S. 68
8. 115 W. 128th St.....Laundry
9. 2,174 7th Av.....Undertaker
10. 2,200 7th Ave.....Barber
11. 2,200 7th Ave.....Barber
12. 390 Lenox Ave.....Barber
13. 2,158 5th Ave.....Undertaker
14. 71 W. 132nd St.....Billiards
15. 2,234 7th Ave.....Tailor
16. 2,469 8th Ave.....Undertaker
17. 2,248 7th Ave.....Bakery
18. W. 133rd St., bet. 7th & 8th Aves., Main Ent.....P. S. 119
19. 103 W. 133rd St.....P. S. 119
20. 27 W. 133rd St.....Barber
21. Lenox Ave., bet. 134th & 135th Sts., S. Ent. on Lenox Ave.....P. S. 89
22. Lenox Ave., bet. 134th & 135th Sts., W. Ent. on W. 135th St.....P. S. 89
23. W. 134th St., bet. 7th & 8th Aves., Main Ent.....P. S. 119
24. 2,531 8th Ave.....Tailor
25. 2,509 8th Ave.....Glasier
26. 2,554 8th Ave.....Undertaker
27. 2,568 8th Ave.....Tailor
28. Edgecombe Ave., 140th & 141st Sts., S. Ent. on W. 141st St.....P. S. 5
29. Edgecombe Ave., 140th & 141st Sts., W. Ent. on Edgecombe Ave.....P. S. 5
30. 3,360 Broadway.....P. S. 5
31. 1,431 Amsterdam Ave.....Tailor
32. 1,482 Amsterdam Ave.....Stationery
33. 1,502 Amsterdam Ave.....Barber
34. 3,357 Broadway.....Barber
35. 602 W. 137th St.....Confectionery
36. 901 W. 138th St.....Laundry
37. 1,390 Amsterdam Ave.....Tailor
38. 1,422 Amsterdam Ave.....Laundry
39. 3,489 Broadway.....Tailor

Twenty-second Assembly District.

E.D. Location. Occupied as
1. E. 82nd St., bet. 1st & 2nd Aves., Boys' Ent.....P. S. 190
2. E. 82nd St., bet. 1st & 2nd Aves., Girls' Ent.....P. S. 190
3. 1,568 Avenue A.....Barber
4. 1,588 Avenue A.....Bakery
5. 1,604 Avenue A.....Carpets
6. 1,608 1st Ave.....Florist
7. 355 E. 84th St.....Barber
8. 204 E. 84th St.....Barber
9. 206 E. 85th St.....Barber
10. 180½ E. 87th St.....Plumber
11. 181 Ave. 85th & 86th Sts., Boys' Ent. on E. 86th St.....P. S. 77
12. 1st Ave., 85th & 86th Sts., Girls' Ent. on E. 85th St.....P. S. 77
13. 1,612 Avenue A.....Carpenter
14. 501 E. 86th St.....Barber
15. 447 E. 87th St.....Tailor
16. 1,671 2nd Ave.....Barber
17. 170 E. 88th St., Girls' W. Ent.....P. S. 30
18. 270 E. 88th St., Boys' E. Ent.....P. S. 30
19. 1,701 1st Ave.....Oil Cloth
20. E. 88th St., E. of 1st Ave., West Ent.....P. S. 66
21. E. 88th St., E. of 1st Ave., East Ent.....P. S. 66
22. 1,744 1st Ave.....Barber
23. 1,727 1st Ave.....Barber
24. 1,734 2nd Ave.....Toys

Twenty-third Assembly District.

E.D. Location. Occupied as
1. 2,321 7th Av.....Barber
2. 2,371 7th Av.....Barber
3. 615 Lenox Ave.....Laundry
4. 2,401 7th Av.....Barber
5. 635 Lenox Ave.....Barber
6. 275 W. 135th St.....Bakery
7. 818 W. 142nd St.....Tailor
8. 2,444 7th Av.....Barber
9. 2,453 7th Av.....Barber
10. 675 Lenox Ave.....Barber
11. 2,465 7th Av.....Tailor
12. 298 W. 144th St.....Barber
13. 271 W. 144th St.....Barber
14. 227 W. 145th St.....Carriages
15. W. 147th St., Bet. 7th & 8th Aves., E. Entrance on Court.....Undertaker
16. W. 145th St., Bet. 7th & 8th Aves., W. Entrance on Court.....P. S. 90
17. 2,830 8th Av.....P. S. 90
18. 2,789 8th Av.....Barber
19. 2,845 8th Av.....Barber
20. 2,895 8th Av.....Bakery
21. 102 Bradhurst Av.....Confectionery
22. 356 W. 145th St.....Barber
23. 1,705 Amsterdam Av.....Barber
24. 1,647 Amsterdam Av.....Barber
25. 113 Hamilton Place.....Barber
26. 144 Hamilton Place.....Laundry
27. 528 W. 145th St.....Plumber
28. W. 146th St., Bet. Broadway & Amsterdam Av., W. Ent. on Court.....P. S. 180
29. W. 149th St., Bet. Broadway & Amsterdam Av., E. Ent on Court.....P. S. 186
30. 748 St. Nicholas Av.....Cigars
31. 1,778 Amsterdam Av.....Tailor
32. 1,752 Amsterdam Av.....Barber
33. 1,788 Amsterdam Av.....Barber
34. 3,692 Broadway.....Umbrellas
35. 1,793 Amsterdam Av.....Laundry
36. 3,853 Broadway.....Hatcleaning
37. 3,644 Broadway.....Laundry
38. 27 St. Nicholas Av.....Barber
39. 3,658 Broadway.....Tailor
40. 3,665 Broadway.....Bakery
41. 1,867 Amsterdam Av.....Barber
42. Cor. St. Nicholas Av. & W. 156th St., So. Ent. on St. Nich. Av.....P. S. 46
43. Cor. St. Nicholas Av. & W. 156th St., No. Ent. on St. Nich. Av.....P. S. 46
44. 1,952 Amsterdam Av.....P. S. 46
45. 3,783 Broadway.....Barber
46. 988 St. Nicholas Av.....Stationery
47. 1,987 St. Nicholas Av.....Tailor
48. 2,005 Amsterdam Av.....Tailor
49. S. S. W. 160th St., 75 feet E. Ft. Washington Av.....Barber
50. 2,084 Amsterdam Av.....Booth
51. 2,052 Amsterdam Av.....Tailor
52. 2,040 Amsterdam Av.....Plumber
53. 3,983 Broadway.....Confectionery
54. 1,033 St. Nicholas Av.....Photographer
55. 2,085 Amsterdam Av.....Undertaker
56. 2,157 & 2,159 Amsterdam Av.....Storage
57. Audubon Av., bet. 168th and 169th Sts., Main Ent. W. 168th St.....P. S. 169
58. Audubon Av., bet. 168th & 169th Sts., W. Ent. on W. 169th St.....P. S. 169
59. 2,220 Amsterdam Av.....Tailor
60. 1,242 St. Nicholas Av.....Cigars
61. 2,288 Amsterdam Av.....Barber
62. 2,300 Amsterdam Av.....Barber
63. W. 176th St., bet. St. Nicholas & Audubon Aves., Boys' Ent.....P. S. 115
64. 2,356 Amsterdam Av.....Barber
65. Audubon Av., Boys' Ent.....P. S. 115
66. W. 177th St., bet. St. Nicholas & Audubon Aves., Girls' Ent.....P. S. 115
67. 1,375 St. Nicholas Av.....Barber
68. 1,185 Broadway.....Barber
69. 41 Northern Av.....Shoemaker
70. 750 W. 181st St.....Laundry
71. 614 W. 181st St.....Tailor
72. Wadsworth Av., 182d & 183d Sts., E. Ent. on W. 183d St.....P. S. 182
73. Wadsworth Av., 182d & 183d Sts., Main Ent. P. S. 182
74. 368 Audubon Av.....P. S. 182
75. 1,490 St. Nicholas Av.....Tailor
76. 1,499 St. Nicholas Av.....Barber
77. 1,516 St. Nicholas Av.....Barber
78. 1,612 St. Nicholas Av.....Barber
79. 1,627 St. Nicholas Av.....Laundry
80. Eagle Av.....Candy
81. Broadway, Academy St. & Vermilyea Av., Exit on Academy St. & Vermilyea Av.....P. S. 52
82. Broadway, Academy St. & Vermilyea Av., Girls' Exit through yard on Academy St.....P. S. 52
83.

REGISTRATION AND VOTING PLACES IN NEW YORK COUNTY

Registration Days, Monday, October 9; Tuesday, October 10; Wednesday, October 11; Thursday, October 12; Friday, October 13; Saturday, October 14; Election Tuesday, November 7, 1916.

within a diagonal line from the corner of 11th ave. and W. 54th st. to the corner of 10th ave. and W. 55th st., W. 55th st., 9th ave. and W. 54th st.

The 8th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of W. 55th st. and 9th ave. to the corner of W. 54th st. and 8th ave., 8th ave., W. 54th st. and 9th ave.

The 9th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of W. 57th st., 8th ave., a diagonal line from the corner of W. 55th st. and 8th ave. to the corner of W. 55th st. and 9th ave., and 9th ave.

The 10th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of W. 58th st. and 10th ave. to the corner of W. 57th st. and 9th ave., 9th ave., W. 55th st. and 10th ave.

The 11th Election District is bounded by and within W. 59th st., 10th ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 10th ave. and W. 55th st. to the corner of 11th ave. and W. 54th st., W. 54th st. and Hudson River.

The 12th Election District is bounded by and within W. 58th st., 11th ave., W. 57th st., a diagonal line from the corner of 9th ave. and W. 57th st. to the corner of 10th ave. and W. 56th st., W. 56th st. and Hudson River.

The 13th Election District is bounded by and within W. 60th st., West End ave., a diagonal line from the corner of West End ave. and W. 59th st. to the corner of W. 60th st. and Amsterdam ave., Amsterdam ave., W. 57th st., 11th ave., W. 58th st. and Hudson River.

The 14th Election District is bounded by and within West 58th st., 9th ave., W. 57th st. and 10th ave.

The 15th Election District is bounded by and within W. 61st st., Columbus ave., 9th ave., W. 58th st., 10th ave. and Amsterdam ave.

The 16th Election District is bounded by and within W. 63rd st., Columbus ave., a diagonal line from the corner of Amsterdam ave. and W. 63rd st. to the corner of W. 64th st. and Columbus ave., Columbus ave., a diagonal line from the corner of Columbus ave. and W. 63rd st. to the corner of W. 62nd st. and Amsterdam ave., and Amsterdam ave.

The 17th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of W. 62nd st. and Amsterdam ave. to W. 63rd st. and Columbus ave., Columbus ave., W. 61st st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 18th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of Amsterdam ave. and W. 63rd st. to the corner of W. 64th st. and Columbus ave., Columbus ave., a diagonal line from the corner of Columbus ave. and W. 63rd st. to the corner of W. 62nd st. and Amsterdam ave., and Amsterdam ave.

The 19th Election District is bounded by and within W. 63rd st., Amsterdam ave., W. 62nd st. and West End ave.

The 20th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of West End ave. and W. 63rd st. to the corner of Amsterdam ave. and W. 64th st., W. 64th st., a diagonal line from the corner of Columbus ave. and W. 64th st. to the corner of Amsterdam ave. and W. 63rd st., and W. 63rd st.

The 21st Election District is bounded by and within W. 65th st., Amsterdam ave., a diagonal line from the corner of W. 64th st. and Amsterdam ave. to the corner of W. 63rd st. and West End ave., West End ave., W. 66th st. and Hudson River.

The 22nd Election District is bounded by and within W. 67th st., a diagonal line from the corner of W. 67th st. and West End ave. to the corner of W. 66th st. and Amsterdam ave., Amsterdam ave., W. 63rd st. and Hudson River.

The 23rd Election District is bounded by and within W. 67th st., Amsterdam ave., and a diagonal line from the corner of Amsterdam ave. and W. 66th st. to the corner of West End ave. and W. 67th st.

Fourteenth Assembly District.

The 1st Election District is bounded by and within E. 26th st., 2nd ave., E. 23rd st. and Lexington ave.

The 2nd Election District is bounded by and within East 27th st., 3rd ave., E. 26th st., 2nd ave., E. 25th st. and Lexington ave.

The 3rd Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of E. 26th st. and 2nd ave. to the corner of E. 25th st. and 1st ave., 1st ave., E. 24th st. and 2nd ave.

The 4th Election District is bounded by and within E. 29th st., East River, E. 25rd st. and 1st ave.

The 5th Election District is bounded by and within E. 28th st., 1st ave., a diagonal line from the corner of E. 25th st. and 1st ave. to the corner of E. 26th st. and 2nd ave., and 2nd ave.

The 6th Election District is bounded by and within E. 27th st., 2nd ave., E. 26th st. and 3rd ave.

The 7th Election District is bounded by and within E. 29th st., 3rd ave., E. 28th st., 2nd ave., E. 27th st. and Lexington ave.

The 8th Election District is bounded by and within E. 30th st., 2nd ave., E. 28th st. and 3rd ave.

The 9th Election District is bounded by and within E. 30th st., East River, E. 29th st., 1st ave., E. 28th st. and 2nd ave.

The 10th Election District is bounded by and within E. 31st st., East River, E. 30th st. and 2nd ave.

The 11th Election District is bounded by and within E. 31st st., 2nd ave., E. 30th st., 3rd ave., E. 29th st. and Lexington ave.

The 12th Election District is bounded by and within W. 31st st., Amsterdam ave., 9th ave., W. 58th st., 10th ave. and Amsterdam ave.

The 13th Election District is bounded by and within E. 33d st., 2nd ave., E. 31st st. and 3rd ave.

The 14th Election District is bounded by and within E. 33rd st., East River, E. 31st st. and 2nd ave.

The 15th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of 2nd ave. and E. 35th st. to the corner of 1st ave. and E. 34th st., E. 34th st., East River, E. 33rd st. and 2nd ave.

The 16th Election District is bounded by and within E. 35th st., 2nd ave., E. 33rd st. and 3rd ave.

The 17th Election District is bounded by and within E. 36th st., East River, E. 34th st., a diagonal line from the corner of 2nd ave. and E. 34th st. to the corner of 2nd ave. and E. 35th st., E. 35th st. and 3rd ave.

The 18th Election District is bounded by and within E. 37th st., East River, E. 36th st. and 3rd ave.

The 19th Election District is bounded by and within E. 38th st., East River, E. 37th st. and 3rd ave.

The 20th Election District is bounded by and within E. 39th st., East River, E. 38th st. and 3rd ave.

The 21st Election District is bounded by and within E. 40th st., Prospect place, E. 41st st., 3rd ave., E. 39th st. and 3rd ave.

The 22d Election District is bounded by and within E. 42nd st., 3rd ave., E. 41st st., Prospect place, E. 40th st. and Lexington ave.

The 23d Election District is bounded by and within E. 42nd st., Prospect place, E. 43rd st., East River, E. 41st st. and 3rd ave.

Fifteenth Assembly District.

The 1st Election District is bounded by and within W. 59th st., Columbus Ave., W. 64th st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 2nd Election District is bounded by and within W. 67th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 68th st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 3rd Election District is bounded by and within W. 68th st., Broadway, W. 67th st. and West End ave.

The 4th Election District is bounded by and within W. 67th st., West End ave., W. 67th st. and Hudson River.

The 5th Election District is bounded by and within W. 70th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 68th st. and West End ave.

The 6th Election District is bounded by and within W. 70th st., Broadway, W. 68th st., Central Park W., W. 67th st., Broadway, W. 68th st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 7th Election District is bounded by and within W. 71st st., Columbus ave., W. 70th st., Central Park W., W. 69th st. and Broadway.

The 8th Election District is bounded by and within W. 74th st., Central Park W., W. 70th st. and Columbus ave.

The 9th Election District is bounded by and within W. 72nd st., Columbus ave., W. 71st st., Broadway, W. 70th st. and West End ave.

The 10th Election District is bounded by and within W. 75th st., West End ave., W. 74th st., Broadway, W. 72nd st., West End ave., W. 71st st. and Hudson River.

The 11th Election District is bounded by and within W. 75th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 74th st., Columbus ave., W. 72nd st. and Broadway.

The 12th Election District is bounded by and within W. 77th st., Columbus ave., W. 76th st., Central Park W., W. 74th st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 13th Election District is bounded by and within W. 77th st., Central Park W., W. 76th st., Columbus ave., W. 75th st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 14th Election District is bounded by and within W. 77th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 76th st., West End ave. and W. 75th st. and Hudson River.

The 15th Election District is bounded by and within W. 79th st., Broadway, W. 78th st., Columbus ave., W. 77th st. and West End ave.

The 16th Election District is bounded by and within W. 82nd st., Riverside drive, West 81st st., Broadway, W. 80th st., West End ave., W. 79th st. and Hudson River.

The 17th Election District is bounded by and within W. 81st st., Amsterdam ave., W. 78th st., Broadway, W. 79th st., West End ave., W. 80th st. and Broadway.

The 18th Election District is bounded by and within W. 80th st., Columbus ave., W. 81st st., Central Park W., W. 77th st., Columbus ave., W. 78th st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 19th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of W. 81st st. and Amsterdam ave. to the corner of W. 82nd st. and Columbus ave., Columbus ave., W. 80th st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 20th Election District is bounded by and within W. 83rd st., Central Park W., W. 81st st. and Columbus ave.

The 21st Election District is bounded by and within W. 83rd st., Columbus ave., a diagonal line from the corner of W. 82nd st. and Columbus ave. to the corner of W. 81st st. and Amsterdam ave., and Amsterdam ave.

The 22nd Election District is bounded by and within W. 84th st., Columbus ave., W. 83rd st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 23rd Election District is bounded by and within W. 68th st., Broadway, W. 67th st. and West End ave.

The 24th Election District is bounded by and within W. 86th st., West End ave., W. 84th st., Broadway, W. 81st st., Riverside drive, W. 82nd st. and Hudson River.

The 25th Election District is bounded by and within W. 86th st., Broadway, W. 83rd st., West End ave., W. 84th st. and Hudson River.

The 26th Election District is bounded by and within W. 87th st., Columbus ave., W. 86th st., Central Park W., W. 83rd st. and Columbus ave.

The 27th Election District is bounded by and within W. 87th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 86th st. and Broadway.

The 28th Election District is bounded by and within W. 86th st., Columbus ave., W. 83rd st. and Broadway.

The 29th Election District is bounded by and within W. 88th st., Columbus ave., W. 86th st., Broadway, W. 87th st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 30th Election District is bounded by and within W. 89th st., West End ave., W. 88th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 87th st., Broadway, W. 86th st. and Hudson River.

The 31st Election District is bounded by and within W. 89th st., Columbus ave., W. 88th st. and West End ave.

The 31st Election District is bounded by and within W. 90th st., Columbus ave., W. 89th st. and Hudson River.

The 32nd Election District is bounded by and within W. 91st st., Columbus ave., W. 90th st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 33rd Election District is bounded by and within W. 91st st., Broadway, W. 92nd st., Columbus ave., W. 91st st., Amsterdam ave., W. 90th st. and Hudson River.

The 34th Election District is bounded by and within W. 93rd st., Columbus ave., W. 92nd st. and Broadway.

Sixteenth Assembly District.

The 1st Election District is bounded by and within E. 44th st., 2nd ave., E. 42nd st. and Lexington ave.

The 2nd Election District is bounded by and within 46th st., 3rd ave., E. 45th st., 2nd ave., E. 44th st. and Lexington ave.

The 3rd Election District is bounded by and within E. 45th st., East River, E. 43rd st., Prospect place, E. 42nd st. and 2nd ave.

The 4th Election District is bounded by and within E. 47th st., 1st ave., E. 46th st., East River, E. 45th st. and 2nd ave.

The 5th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of E. 46th st. and 3rd ave., 3rd ave., E. 47th st. and 2nd ave., 2nd ave., E. 45th st. and 3rd ave.

The 6th Election District is bounded by and within E. 48th st., 3rd ave., E. 47th st., a diagonal line from the corner of 2nd ave. and E. 47th st. to the corner of 3rd ave. and E. 46th st., E. 46th st. and Lexington ave.

The 7th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of Lexington ave. and E. 48th st. to the corner of 3rd ave. and E. 49th st., E. 49th st. 2nd ave., E. 47th st., 3rd ave. and E. 48th st.

The 8th Election District is bounded by and within E. 50th st., 2nd ave., E. 49th st., a diagonal line from the corner of E. 49th st. and 3rd ave. to the corner of E. 48th st. and Lexington ave., and Lexington ave.

The 9th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of 2nd ave. and E. 50th st. to the corner of 1st ave. and E. 49th st., 1st ave., E. 48th st., East River, E. 47th st., 1st ave., E. 47th st. and 2nd ave.

The 10th Election District is bounded by and within E. 50th st., 1st ave., E. 51st st., East River, E. 49th st. and 1st ave., a diagonal line from the corner of E. 49th st. and 1st ave. to the corner of E. 50th st. and 2nd ave.

The 11th Election District is bounded by and within E. 51st st., 1st ave., E. 50th st. and 2nd ave.

The 12th Election District is bounded by and within E. 52nd st., 2nd ave., E. 51st st., 3rd ave., E. 50th st. and Lexington ave.

The 13th Election District is bounded by and within E. 52nd st., East River, E. 51st st. and 2nd ave.

The 14th Election District is bounded by and within E. 53rd st., East River, E. 52nd st. and 2nd ave.

The 15th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of E. 53th st. and 3rd ave. to the corner of E. 54th st. and 2nd ave., 2nd ave., E. 52nd st. and 3rd ave.

The 16th Election District is bounded by and within E. 54th st., 3rd ave., E. 53nd st. and Lexington ave.

The 17th Election District is bounded by and within E. 56th st., 1st ave., E. 55th st., 2nd ave., a diagonal line from the corner of E. 54th st. and 2nd ave. to the corner of E. 55th st. and 3rd ave., and 3rd ave.

The 18th Election District is bounded by and within E. 55th st., 1st ave., E. 53rd st. and 2nd ave.

The 19th Election District is bounded by and within E. 56th st., East River, E. 53rd st. and 1st ave.

The 20th Election District is bounded by and within the entire island of Blackwells Island.

Seventeenth Assembly District.

The 1st Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of W. 84th st. and Columbus ave. to the corner of W. 85th st. and Central Park W., Central Park W., W. 83rd st. and Columbus ave.

The 2nd Election District is bounded by and within W. 86th st., Central Park W., a diagonal line from the corner of W. 85th st. and Central Park W. to the corner of W. 86th st. and Columbus ave., Columbus ave., 86th st. and West End ave.

The 3rd Election District is bounded by and within W. 90th st., Columbus ave., W. 86th st. and Hudson River.

The 4th Election District is bounded by and within W. 91st st., Columbus ave., W. 90th st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 5th Election District is bounded by and within W. 91st st., Broadway, W. 92nd st., Columbus ave., W. 91st st., Amsterdam ave., W. 90th st. and Hudson River.

The 6th Election District is bounded by and within W. 94th st., Columbus ave., W. 92nd st. and Broadway.

The 7th Election District is bounded by and within W. 93th st., Central Park W., W. 92nd st. and Columbus ave.

The 8th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of W. 96th st. and Amsterdam ave. to the corner of W. 96th st., Columbus ave., W. 94th st., Central Park W. and W. 95th st.

The 9th Election District is bounded by and within W. 96th st., Columbus ave., W. 94th st., Broadway, 93rd st. and West End ave.

The 10th Election District is bounded by and within W. 92d st., West End ave., W. 93d st., Broadway, W. 94th st. and Hudson River.

The 11th Election District is bounded by and within W. 94th st., West End ave., W. 92d st. and Hudson River.

The 12th Election District is bounded by and within W. 96th st., Broadway, W. 95th st., West End ave., W. 94th st. and Hudson River.

The 13th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of Columbus ave. and W. 96th st. to the corner of Amsterdam ave. and W. 95th st., W. 95th st. and Broadway.

The 14th Election District is bounded by and within W. 97th st., Columbus ave., W. 96th st. and Broadway.

The 15th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of Amsterdam ave. and W. 96th st., W. 98th st., Amsterdam ave., a diagonal line from the corner of W. 98th st. and Amsterdam ave. to the corner of W. 97th st. and Broadway, Broadway, W. 97th st. and West End ave.

The 16th Election District is bounded by and within W. 98th st., West End ave., W. 98th st., Broadway, W. 97th st. and Hudson River.

The 17th Election District is bounded by and within W. 100th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 98th st. and Broadway.

The 18th Election District is bounded by and within W. 100th st., Broadway, W. 101st st. to the corner of Broadway and W. 101st st., a diagonal line from the corner of W. 100th st. and West End ave., West End ave., W. 99th st. and Hudson River.

The 19th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of West End ave. and W. 100th st. to the corner of Broadway and W. 101st st., W. 101st st., Amsterdam ave., W. 100th st., Columbus ave., W. 99th st., Broadway and W. 100th st.

The 20th Election District is bounded by and within W. 99th st., Columbus ave., W. 98th st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 21st Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of W. 99th st. and Columbus ave. to the corner of W. 98th st. and Central Park W., Central Park W., W. 97th st. and Columbus ave.

The 22d Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of W. 99th st. and Columbus ave. to the corner of W. 100th st. and Central Park W., Central Park W., and a diagonal line from the corner of Central Park W. and W. 98th st. to the corner of W. 99th st. and Columbus ave.

The 23d Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of Amsterdam ave. and 101st st. to the corner of Columbus ave. and W. 102d st., Central Park W. to the corner of W. 99th st. and Columbus ave., Columbus ave., 102d st. Manhattan ave. and W. 101st st.

The 24th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of Amsterdam ave. and W. 103d st. to the corner of Columbus ave. and W. 102d st., a diagonal line from the corner of Columbus ave. and W. 102d st. to the corner of W. 101st st. and Amsterdam ave., and Amsterdam ave.

The 25th Election District is bounded by and within W. 103d st., Manhattan ave., West 102d st., and a diagonal line from the corner of W. 102d st. and Columbus ave. to the corner of W. 103d st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 26th Election District is bounded by and within W. 103d st., Central Park W., W. 101st st. and Manhattan ave.

The 27th Election District is bounded by and within W. 104th st., Central Park W., W. 103d st. and Columbus ave.

The 28th Election District is bounded by and within W. 104th st., Columbus ave., a diagonal line from the corner of W. 103d st. and Columbus ave. to the corner of W. 104th st. and Amsterdam ave., and Amsterdam ave.

The 29th Election District is bounded by and within W. 104th st., Central Park West, W. 107th st., Columbus ave., a diagonal line from the corner of Columbus ave. and W. 104th st. to the corner of W. 107th st. and Amsterdam ave., and Amsterdam ave.

The 30th Election District is bounded by and within W. 107th st., Central Park West, W. 108th st. and Columbus ave.

The 31st Election District is bounded by and within W. 108th st., Broadway, W. 107th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 106th st. and Broadway.

The 32d Election District is bounded by and within W. 110th st., Broadway, W. 108th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 108th st. and Hudson River.

The 33d Election District is bounded by and within W. 110th st., Columbus ave., W. 109th st. and Broadway.

The 34th Election District is bounded by and within W. 110th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 110th st. and Broadway.

The 35th Election District is bounded by and within W. 113th st., Broadway, W. 110th st. and Hudson River.

The 36th Election District is bounded by and within W. 113th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 112th st. and Broadway.

The 37th Election District is bounded by and within W. 113th st., Amsterdam ave., 113th st., Morningside drive, W. 110th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 111th st. and Broadway.

The 38th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of Amsterdam ave. and W. 112th st. to the corner of Morningside drive and W. 118th st., across Morningside Park, Morningside ave., Manhattan ave., W. 110th st., Morningside drive, W. 112th st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 39th Election District is bounded by and within W. 120th st., Amsterdam ave., a diagonal line from the corner of W. 113th st. and Amsterdam ave. to the corner of W. 114th st. and Broadway, and Broadway.

The 40th Election District is bounded by and within W. 114th st., a diagonal line from the corner of W. 114th st. and Broadway to the corner of Amsterdam ave. and W. 113th st., W. 113th st. and Hudson River.

The 41st Election District is bounded by and within W. 116th st., Broadway, W. 114th st. and Hudson River.

The 42d Election District is bounded by and within W. 120th st., Broadway, W. 116th st. and Hudson River.

The 43d Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of Morningside drive and W. 118th st. to the corner of W. 119th st. and 8th ave., 8th ave., a diagonal line from the corner of W. 119th st. and 8th ave. to the corner of W. 111th st. and Manhattan ave., Manhattan ave. and Morningside ave.

The 44th Election District is bounded by and within W. 119th st., Broadway, a diagonal line from the corner of W. 112th st. and 8th ave. to the corner of W. 113th st. and 7th ave., 7th ave. and a diagonal line from the corner of 7th ave. and W. 112th st. to the corner of W. 113th st. and 8th ave.

The 45th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of Manhattan ave. and W. 111th st. to the corner of W. 112th st. and 8th ave., 8th ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 8th ave. and W. 112th st. to the corner of 7th ave. and W. 111th st., 7th ave., and Broadway.

The 46th Election District is bounded by and within W. 111th st., 7th ave., W. 110th st. and Manhattan ave.

The 47th Election District is bounded by and within 110th st., 5th ave., a line running through Central Park from 5th ave. and 99th st., to Central Park W. and 99th st., and Central Park W.

The 48th Election District is bounded by and within a line running from W. 99th st. and Central Park W. to 8th ave., 5th ave., Transverse road, W. 97th st. and Central Park W.

Twentieth Assembly District.

The 1st Election District is bounded by and within E. 75th st., 2nd ave., E. 73rd st. and 3rd ave.

The 2nd Election District is bounded by and within E. 76th st., 2nd ave., E. 75th st., 3rd ave., E. 74th st. and Lexington ave.

The 3rd Election District is bounded by and within E. 76th st., 1st ave., E. 74th st. and 2nd ave.

The 4th Election District is bounded by and within E. 77th st., 1st ave., E. 76th st. and 2nd ave.

The 5th Election District is bounded by and within E. 77th st., John Jay Park st., E. 76th st., East River, E. 75th st., Ave. A, E. 76th st. and 1st ave.

The 6th Election District is bounded by and within E. 77th st., 1st ave., E. 76th st. and 3rd ave.

The 7th Election District is bounded by and within E. 79th st., a diagonal line from the corner of E. 79th st. and 2nd ave. to the corner of E. 78th st. and 3rd ave., 3rd ave., E. 77th st. and 2nd ave.

The 8th Election District is bounded by and within E. 78th st., 1st ave., E. 77th st. and 3rd ave.

The 9th Election District is bounded by and within E. 79th st., a diagonal line from the corner of E. 79th st. and East River to the corner of Ave. A and E. 78th st., E. 78th st. and 1st ave.

The 10th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of Ave. A and E. 78th st. to the corner of E. 79th st. and 1st ave., 1st ave. and E. 78th st.

The 11th Election District is bounded by and within E. 80th st., a diagonal line from the corner of E. 80th st. and 2nd ave. to the corner of 1st ave. and 79th st., E. 79th st. and 3rd ave.

The 12th Election District is bounded by and within E. 80th st., Ave. A. E. 79th st. and a diagonal line from the corner of 1st ave. and E. 79th st. to the corner of 2nd ave. and E. 80th st.

The 13th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of 3rd ave. and E. 80th st. to the corner of 2nd ave. and E. 81st st., E. 81st st., 1st ave. and E. 80th st.

The 14th Election District is bounded by and within E. 81st st., Ave. A, E. 80th st. and 1st ave.

The 15th Election District is bounded by and within E. 82nd st., East River, E. 79th st. and Ave. A.

The 16th Election District is bounded by and within E. 82nd st., Ave. A, E. 81st st. and 1st ave.

The 17th Election District is bounded by and within E. 82nd st., 1st ave., E. 81st st. and 2nd ave.

The 18th Election District is bounded by and within E. 82nd st., East River, E. 79th st. and Ave. A.

The 19th Election District is bounded by and within E. 82nd st., 1st ave., E. 81st st. and 2nd ave.

The 20th Election District is bounded by and within E. 82nd st., 2nd ave., a diagonal line from the corner of E. 81st st. and 2nd ave. to the corner of E. 80th st. and 3rd ave., 3rd ave., E. 79th st. and Lexington ave.

The 21st Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of 2nd ave. and E. 82nd st. to the corner of E. 81st st. and 1st ave., 1st ave., E. 80th st. and 2nd ave.

The 22d Election District is bounded by and within E. 83d st., 2nd ave., E. 82d st. and 3rd ave.

Twenty-first Assembly District.

The 1st Election District is bounded by and within W. 125th st., 8th ave., W. 123rd st. and Manhattan ave.

The 2nd Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of Morningside ave. and W. 126th st. to the corner of St. Nicholas ave. and W. 127th st., W. 127th st., 8th ave., W. 125th st. and Morningside ave.

The 3rd Election District is bounded by and within W. 125th st., St. Nicholas Terrace, W. 127th st., a diagonal line from the corner of W. 127th st. and St. Nicholas ave. to the corner of W. 128th st. and Morningside ave., Morningside ave., a diagonal line from the corner of W. 128th st. and Morningside ave. to the corner of W. 129th st. and St. Nicholas ave., St. Nicholas ave. and Convent ave.

The 4th Election District is bounded by and within W. 130th st., St. Nicholas terrace, W. 129th st. and Convent ave.

The 5th Election District is bounded by and within W. 130th st., 8th ave., W. 127th st. and St. Nicholas terrace.

The 6th Election District is bounded by and within W. 128th st. to the corner of 7th ave., thence a diagonal line to the corner of W. 127th st. and Lenox ave., W. 127th st. and 8th ave.

The 7th Election District is bounded by and within W. 128th st., 8th ave., W. 127th st. and a diagonal line from the corner of Lenox ave. and W. 127th st. to the corner of 7th ave. and W. 128th st.

The 8th Election District is bounded by and within W. 129th st., a diagonal line from the corner of W. 129th st. and 7th ave. to the corner of W. 128th st. and 8th ave., W. 128th st. and 7th ave.

The 9th Election District is bounded by and within 7th ave., W. 128th st., 8th ave. to the corner of W. 129th st., thence a diagonal line to the corner of W. 130th st. and 7th ave.

The 10th Election District is bounded by and within W. 131st st., 7th ave. to the corner of W. 130th st., thence a diagonal line to the corner of W. 129th st. and 8th ave., and 8th ave.

The 11th Election District is bounded by and within W. 131st st., Lenox ave., W. 129th st. and 7th ave.

The 12th Election District is bounded by and within W. 130th st., 5th ave., a diagonal line from the corner of W. 128th st. and 5th ave. to the corner of W. 129th st. and Lenox ave., and Lenox ave.

The 13th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of W. 131st st. and Lenox ave. to the corner of W. 132nd st. and 5th ave., 5th ave., W. 130th st. and Lenox ave.

The 14th Election District is bounded by and within West 133rd st., 5th ave., a diagonal line from the corner of W. 132nd st. and 5th ave. to the corner of W. 131st st. and Lenox ave., Lenox ave.

The 15th Election District is bounded by and within W. 132nd st., Lenox ave., W. 131st st., and 8th ave.

The 16th Election District is bounded by and within W. 131st st., Ave. A, E. 80th st. and 1st ave.

The 17th Election District is bounded by and within E. 81st st., Ave. A, E. 80th st. and 1st ave.

The 18th Election District is bounded by and within E. 82nd st., East River, E. 79th st. and Ave. A.

The 19th Election District is bounded by and within E. 82nd st., 1st ave., E. 81st st. and 2nd ave.

The 20th Election District is bounded by and within E. 82nd st., 2nd ave., a diagonal line from the corner of E. 81st st. and 2nd ave. to the corner of E. 80th st. and 3rd ave., 3rd ave., E. 79th st. and Lexington ave.

The 21st Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of 2nd ave. and E. 82nd st. to the corner of E. 81st st. and 1st ave., 1st ave., E. 80th st. and 2nd ave.

The 22d Election District is bounded by and within E. 83d st., 2nd ave., E. 82d st. and 3rd ave.

Twenty-second Assembly District.

The 1st Election District is bounded by and within E. 83d st., 1st ave., E. 82d st. and 2d ave.

The 2d Election District is bounded by and within E. 83d st., Ave. A, E. 82d st. and 1st ave.

The 3d Election District is bounded by and within E. 83d st., East River, E. 82d st. and Ave. A.

The 4th Election District is bounded by and within E. 84th st., East End ave., E. 83d st. and Ave. A.

The 5th Election District is bounded by and within E. 85th st., East End ave., E. 80th st., East River, E. 83d st., East End ave., E. 84th st. and Ave. A.

The 6th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of E. 84th st. and 1st ave. to the corner of E. 85th st. and 1st ave., 1st ave., E. 83d st. and 1st ave.

The 7th Election District is bounded by and within E. 85th st., 1st ave., E. 83d st., a diagonal line from the corner of 1st ave. and E. 83d st. to the corner of E. 84th st. and 2d ave., and 2d ave.

The 8th Election District is bounded by and within E. 84th st. and 2d ave., a diagonal line from the corner of E. 84th st. and 3d ave. to the corner of 1st ave. and E. 83d st., E. 83d st. and 3d ave.

The 9th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of E. 85th st. and 3d ave. to the corner of E. 85th st. and 2d ave., 2d ave., E. 84th st. and 3d ave.

The 10th Election District is bounded by and within E. 86th st., 3d ave., E. 84th st. and Lexington ave.

The 11th Election District is bounded by and within E. 86th st., 1st ave., E. 85th st. and a diagonal line from the corner of E. 85th st. and 1st ave. to the corner of E. 86th st. and 2d ave., and Hudson River.

The 12th Election District is bounded by and within W. 86th st., Hudson River, E. 85th st. and 1st ave.

The 13th Election District is bounded by and within W. 86th st., 1st ave., E. 85th st. and 2d ave.

The 14th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of W. 86th st. and 2d ave. to the corner of E. 87th st. and 1st ave., 1st ave., E. 86th st. and 2d ave.

The 15th Election District is bounded by and within E. 87th st., 1st ave., E. 86th st. and 2d ave.

The 16th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of 3d ave. and E. 86th st. to the corner of 2d ave. and E. 87th st., E. 87th st., 1st ave. and E. 86th st.

The 17th Election District is bounded by and within E. 88th st., 2d ave., a diagonal line from the corner of E. 87th st. and 1st ave. to the corner of E. 88th st. and 3d ave., and 3d ave.

The 18th Election District is bounded by and within E. 88th st., 3d ave., a line from the corner of E. 88th st. and Ave. A to the corner of 1st ave. and E. 87th st., E. 87th st. and 2d ave.

The 19th Election District is bounded by and within E. 89th st., 1st ave., E. 88th st. and 2d ave.

The 20th Election District is bounded by and within E. 89th st., Ave. A, E. 88th st. and 1st ave.

The 21st Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of Ave. A and E. 89th st. to the corner of East End ave. and E. 88th st., a diagonal line from the corner of E. 88th st. and East End ave. to the corner of E. 87th st. and Ave. A, and Ave. A.

The 22d Election District is bounded by and within E. 92d st., East River, E. 88th st., a diagonal line from the corner of East End ave. and E. 88th st. to the corner of Ave. A and E. 89th st., E. 89th st. and 1st ave.

The 23d Election District is bounded by and within E. 90th st., 1st ave., E. 89th st. and 2d ave.

The 24th Election District is bounded by and within E. 91st st. and 1st ave., E. 90th st. and 2d ave.

Twenty-third Assembly District.

The 1st Election District is bounded by and within W. 137th st., Lenox ave., W. 136th st. and 7th ave.

The 2d Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of W. 139th st. and 7th ave. to the corner of W. 138th st. and Lenox ave., Lenox ave., W. 137th st. and 7th ave.

The 3d Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of W. 140th st. and 7th ave. to the corner of W. 141st st. and Lenox ave., Lenox ave., a diagonal line from the corner of W. 141st st. and Lenox ave. to the corner of W. 139th st. and 7th ave., and 7th ave.

The 4th Election District is bounded by and within W. 141st st., a diagonal line from the corner of W. 141st st. and 7th ave. to the corner of W. 140th st. and 8th ave., and 8th ave.

The 5th Election District is bounded by and within W. 138th st., 8th ave., W. 137th st. and St. Nicholas terrace.

The 6th Election District is bounded by and within W. 138th st. to the corner of 7th ave., thence a diagonal line to the corner of W. 137th st. and Lenox ave., W. 137th st. and 8th ave.

The 7th Election District is bounded by and within W. 139th st., a diagonal line from the corner of W. 139th st. and 7th ave. to the corner of W. 138th st. and 8th ave., 8th ave. and W. 138th st.

The 8th Election District is bounded by and within W. 139th st., a diagonal line from the corner of W. 139th st. and 7th ave. to the corner of W. 138th st. and 8th ave., 7th ave. and W. 138th st.

The 9th Election District is bounded by and within W. 140th st., 7th ave., W. 139th st. and 8th ave.

The 10th Election District is bounded by and within W. 140th st., 8th ave., W. 139th st. and Hudson River.

The 11th Election District is bounded by and within W. 141st st., Lenox ave., W. 140th st. and 7th ave.

The 12th Election District is bounded by and within W. 140th st., 7th ave., W. 139th st. and Hudson River.

The 13th Election District is bounded by and within W. 141st st., Convent ave., W. 140th st. and Hamilton place to the corner of W. 140th st. and Amsterdam ave., W. 138th st. and Broadway.

The 14th Election District is bounded by and within W. 141st st., Convent ave., W. 140th st., a diagonal line from the corner of W. 140th st. and Hamilton place to the corner of W. 139th st. and Broadway, and Broadway.

The 15th Election District is bounded by and within W. 141st st., Broadway, W. 139th st. and Hudson River.

Twenty-second Assembly District.

The 1st Election District is bounded by and within E. 83d st., 1st ave., E. 82d st. and 2d ave.

The 2d Election District is bounded by and within E. 83d st., Ave. A, E. 82d st. and 1st ave.

The 3d Election District is bounded by and within E. 83d st., East River, E. 82d st. and Ave. A.

The 4th Election District is bounded by and within E. 84th st., East End ave., E. 83d st. and Ave. A.

The 5th Election District is bounded by and within E. 85th st., East End ave., E. 80th st., East River, E. 83d st., East End ave., E. 84th st. and Ave. A.

The 6th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of E. 84th st. and 1st ave. to the corner of E. 85th st. and 1st ave., 1st ave., E. 83d st. and 1st ave.

The 7th Election District is bounded by and within E. 85th st., 1st ave., E. 83d st., a diagonal line from the corner of 1st ave. and E. 83d st. to the corner of E. 84th st. and 2d ave., and 2d ave.

The 8th Election District is bounded by and within E. 84th st. and 2d ave., a diagonal line from the corner of E. 84th st. and 3d ave. to the corner of 1st ave. and E. 83d st., E. 83d st. and 3d ave.

The 9th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of E. 85th st. and 3d ave. to the corner of E. 85th st. and 2d ave., 2d ave., E. 84th st. and 3d ave.

The 10th Election District is bounded by and within E. 86th st., 3d ave., E. 84th st. and Lexington ave.

The 11th Election District is bounded by and within E. 86th st., 1st ave., E. 85th st. and a diagonal line from the corner of E. 85th st. and 1st ave. to the corner of E. 86th st. and 2d ave., and Hudson River.

The 12th Election District is bounded by and within W. 86th st., Hudson River, E. 85th st. and 1st ave.

The 13th Election District is bounded by and within W. 86th st., 1st ave., E. 85th st. and 2d ave.

The 14th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of W. 86th st. and 2d ave. to the corner of E. 87th st. and 1st ave., 1st ave., E. 86th st. and 2d ave.

The 15th Election District is bounded by and within E. 87th st., 1st ave., E. 86th st. and 2d ave.

The 16th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of 3d ave. and E. 86th st. to the corner of 2d ave. and E. 87th st., E. 87th st., 1st ave. and E. 86th st.

The 17th Election District is bounded by and within E. 88th st., 2d ave., a diagonal line from the corner

REGISTRATION AND VOTING PLACES IN NEW YORK COUNTY.

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

The 12th Election District is bounded by and within E. 129th st., 3rd ave., E. 125th st. and Lexington ave.

The 13th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of E. 120th st. and 3rd ave. to the corner of E. 125th st. and 2nd ave., 2nd ave., E. 123rd st. and 3rd ave.

The 14th Election District is bounded by and within E. 123rd st., 2nd ave., E. 121st st. and 3rd ave.

The 15th Election District is bounded by and within E. 125th st., 3rd ave., E. 121st st. and Lexington ave.

The 16th Election District is bounded by and within E. 122nd st., Lexington ave., E. 119th st. and Park ave.

The 17th Election District is bounded by and within E. 122nd st., Park ave., E. 120th st. and Madison ave.

The 18th Election District is bounded by and within E. 120th st., Park ave., E. 122nd st. and Madison ave.

The 19th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of E. 126th st. and Park ave. to the corner of E. 125th st. and Lexington ave., Lexington ave., E. 122nd st. and Park ave.

The 20th Election District is bounded by and within E. 129th st., Lexington ave., a diagonal line from the corner of E. 125th st. and Lexington ave. to the corner of E. 126th st. and Park ave., and Park ave.

The 21st Election District is bounded by and within E. 125th st., Park ave., E. 126th st. and Madison ave.

The 22nd Election District is bounded by and within E. 130th st., Park ave., E. 131st st., Lexington ave., E. 128th st. and 5th ave.

The 23rd Election District is bounded by and within E. 131st st., Madison ave., E. 132nd st., Lexington ave., E. 131st st., Park ave., E. 130th st. and 5th ave.

The 24th Election District is bounded by and within E. 133rd st., Harlem River, E. 132nd st., Madison ave., E. 131st st. and 5th ave.

The 25th Election District is bounded by and within E. 130th st., Harlem River, E. 132nd st. and 5th ave.

The 26th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of W. 135th st. and Lenox ave. to the corner of W. 130th st. and 5th ave., 5th ave. and W. 135th st.

The 27th Election District is bounded by and within W. 136th st., a diagonal line from the corner of W. 130th st. and 5th ave. to the corner of W. 135th st. and Lenox ave., and Lenox ave.

The 28th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of W. 138th st. and Lenox ave. to the corner of W. 137th st. and 5th ave., 5th ave., W. 136th st. and Lenox ave.

The 29th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of W. 136th st. and Lenox ave. to the corner of W. 140th st. and 5th ave., 5th ave., a diagonal line from the corner of W. 137th st. and 5th ave., to the corner of W. 138th st. and Lenox ave., and Lenox ave.

The 30th Election District is bounded by and within W. 147th st., Harlem River, 5th ave., a diagonal line from the corner of W. 140th st. and 5th ave. to the corner of W. 138th st. and Lenox ave., and Lenox ave.

The 31st Election District is bounded by and within Harlem River, E. 150th st. and 5th ave.

Thirty-First Assembly District.

The 1st Election District is bounded by and within W. 110th st., 5th ave., W. 110th st. and 7th ave.

The 2nd Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of W. 111th st. and Lenox ave. to the corner of W. 112th st. and 5th ave., 5th ave. and W. 111th st.

The 3rd Election District is bounded by and within W. 112th st., a diagonal line from the corner of W. 112th st. and 5th ave. to the corner of W. 111th st. and Lenox ave., and Lenox ave.

The 4th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of W. 122th st. and Lenox ave. to the corner of W. 118th st. and 5th ave., 5th ave. and W. 122th st.

The 5th Election District is bounded by and within W. 113th st., a diagonal line from the corner of W. 113th st. and 5th ave. to the corner of W. 112th st. and Lenox ave., and Lenox ave.

The 6th Election District is bounded by and within W. 114th st., 5th ave., W. 113th st. and Lenox ave.

The 7th Election District is bounded by and within W. 114th st., Lenox ave., W. 112th st. and St. Nicholas ave.

The 8th Election District is bounded by and within W. 112th st., Lenox ave., W. 111th st. and 7th ave.

The 9th Election District is bounded by and within W. 114th st., St. Nicholas ave., W. 112th st. and 7th ave.

The 10th Election District is bounded by and within W. 115th st., Lenox ave., W. 114th st. and 7th ave.

The 11th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of Lenox ave. and W. 115th st. to the corner of 5th ave. and W. 114th st., W. 114th st. and Lenox ave.

The 12th Election District is bounded by and within W. 115th st., 5th ave. and a diagonal line from the corner of 5th ave. and W. 114th st. to the corner of Lenox ave. and W. 115th st.

The 13th Election District is bounded by and within W. 116th st., 5th ave., W. 115th st. and Lenox ave.

The 14th Election District is bounded by and within W. 116th st., Lenox ave., W. 115th st. and 7th ave.

The 15th Election District is bounded by and within W. 117th st., Lenox ave., W. 116th st. and 7th ave.

The 16th Election District is bounded by and within W. 117th st., 5th ave., W. 116th st. and Lenox ave.

The 17th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of 5th ave. and W. 117th st. to the corner of Lenox ave. and W. 118th st., from thence a diagonal line to the corner of 5th ave. and W. 117th st., and W. 117th st.

The 18th Election District is bounded by and within W. 118th st., 5th ave. and a diagonal line from the corner of 5th ave. and W. 117th st. to the corner of Lenox ave. and W. 118th st.

The 19th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of W. 118th st. and Lenox ave. to the corner of W. 119th st. and 5th ave., 5th ave. and W. 118th st.

The 20th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of W. 120th st. and Lenox ave. to the corner of W. 119th st. and 5th ave., 5th ave., a diagonal line to the corner of W. 118th st. and Lenox ave., and Lenox ave.

The 21st Election District is bounded by and within W. 119th st., Lenox ave., a diagonal line from the corner of Lenox ave. and W. 118th st. to the corner of 7th ave. and W. 117th st., W. 117th st., St. Nicholas ave., W. 118th st. and 7th ave.

The 22nd Election District is bounded by and within W. 119th st., 7th ave., 118th st. and 8th ave.

The 23d Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of Manhattan ave. and W. 119th st. to the corner of 8th ave. and W. 120th st., W. 120th st., St. Nicholas ave., W. 119th st., 8th ave., W. 118th st. and Manhattan ave., Manhattan ave.

The 24th Election District is bounded by and within W. 120th st., Lenox ave., W. 119th st. and St. Nicholas ave.

The 25th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of W. 122d st. and 7th ave. to the corner of W. 121st st. and Lenox ave., Lenox ave., W. 120th st. and 7th ave.

The 26th Election District is bounded by and within W. 123d st., Mt. Morris ave., W. 124th st., to 5th ave., a line through Mt. Morris Park to the corner of W. 120th st. and 5th ave., 5th ave., a diagonal line from the corner of W. 119th st. and 5th ave. to the corner of W. 120th st. and Lenox ave., and Lenox ave.

The 27th Election District is bounded by and within W. 124th st., Lenox ave., a diagonal line from the corner of W. 121st st. and Lenox ave. to the corner of W. 122d st. and 7th ave., and 7th ave.

The 28th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of 8th ave. and W. 122d st. to the corner of W. 123d st. and 7th ave., 7th ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 7th ave. and W. 121st st. to the corner of 8th ave. and W. 122d st.

The 29th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of W. 122d st. and 8th ave. to the corner of W. 121st st. and 7th ave., 7th ave., W. 120th st. and 8th ave.

The 30th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of W. 121st st. and Manhattan ave. to the corner of W. 122d st. and 8th ave., 8th ave., a diagonal line from the corner of W. 120th st. and 8th ave. to the corner of W. 119th st. and Manhattan ave., and Manhattan ave.

The 31st Election District is bounded by and within W. 123d st., 8th ave., W. 122d st., a diagonal line from the corner of W. 122d st. and St. Nicholas ave. to the corner of W. 121st st. and Manhattan ave., Manhattan ave., W. 120th st. and Morningside ave. E.

The 32d Election District is bounded by and within W. 124th st., 7th ave., a diagonal line from the corner of W. 123d st. and 7th ave. to the corner of W. 122d st. and 8th ave., and 8th ave.

The 33rd Election District is bounded by and within W. 125th st., 5th ave., W. 124th st., Mt. Morris ave., W. 123d st., Lenox ave., W. 124th st. and 8th ave.

The 34th Election District is bounded by and within W. 127th st., 7th ave., W. 125th st. and 8th ave.

The 35th Election District is bounded by and within W. 127th st., Lenox ave., W. 125th st. and 7th ave.

The 36th Election District is bounded by and within W. 127th st., 5th ave., W. 125th st. and Lenox ave.

The 37th Election District is bounded by and within E. 129th st., Madison ave., E. 130th st. to the corner of 5th ave., a line through Mt. Morris Park to the corner of E. 125th st. and 5th ave., and 5th ave.

EDWARD F. BOYLE,
MOSES M. McKEE,
JAMES KANE,
JACOB A. LIVINGSTON,
Commissioners of Elections.

New York, October 7th, 1916.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW YORK HARBOR LINE BOARD will hold Public Hearing in Room 407, Army Building, New York City, 10 A. M., October 26, 1916, on applications to have the bulkhead lines made, coincident with the present approved pierhead lines on the southerly side of Harlem River, between 150th and 155th Streets, and between 8th Avenue, near West 150th Street, and the Harlem River Driveway. Interested parties are invited to attend and be heard.

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Transactions Six Days

	Industrials.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Mon.	143,024	137,750	547,000	$155,000
Tues.	173,186	98,760	471,800	708,000
Wed.	120,935	130,943	430,855	393,000
Thurs.	148,965	133,191	405,660	425,000
Fri.	193,990	111,780	394,015	320,000
Sat.	80,285	32,710	224,805	112,000
Total	860,095	644,843	2,534,144	$2,113,000

INDUSTRIALS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
40,900	*Aetna Explo.	12⅜	10⅝	10½	— 1⅛
2,700	*Am. Su. Tob.	24½	19½	21	..
2,880	*Am. Writ. P.	5	4	5	+ ½
3,200	Am. Int. Cor.	59½	57	59½	— ½
50	Am. Drug Syn.	12¾	12¾	12¾	..
275	Atlantic Steel.	82	80	80	— ½
950	*Butler Chem.	4¾	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
55,450	*Butter. Jud.	72¾	67	72¼	+ 2⅝
300	Br.-Am. Tob. ord.	19½	19½	19½	— ½
100	Br.-Am. Tob. ord. bearer	19½	19½	19½	— ½
450	Balt. Tube	121	118	118	..
1,100	Cal. Sh'b'l'd'g	14	13	14	..
300	Can. Nat. Gas	1	⅞	⅞	..
770	*Carb. Steel	95	80½	93	— ..
16,300	*Car, Le. & P.	4¾	4	4⅛	— ⅛
1,600	Char. Iron Co. of Am.	7	6¾	7	..
2,500	Char. Iron Co. of Am. pf.	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅛
3,085	Cor. of R.& H.	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
4,110	Chev. Motor	204	194	198	— 4
650	*Elec. Gun	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
2,815	Emer. Phono	9⅞	9	9¼	— ⅛
700	Emer. Motor	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
420	Etow. M. & P.	5½	5	5	..
1,600	*Fall Motors	9⅛	8¾	9	— ⅛
1,100	*Fisher Body	42½	40¾	40¾	..
6,334	*G., W. & W.	51⅝	48⅝	50⅛	+ 1½
1,000	Gen. Mot. pf.	96	94½	95	..
4,500	*Gen. Mo. w. i.	157	151	154	+ 9
400	Grant Mot. C.	9¾	9	9	— 1
2,650	Guan. Sug.	72½	68	72	..
50	Hall Sig.	10½	10½	10½	— ½
5,475	Haskell & B. Car Co.	42	40⅜	40⅜	— ½
3,300	Havana Tob.	3½	1½	2⅜	..
2,000	Hav. Tob. pf.	6	3⅝	4	..
155	Holly S. Cor.	49½	49	49	— 2
300	Holly S.C. pf.	99	98⅝	99	+ ¼
1,100	Hupp M. C.	5⅞	5¼	5⅜	..
150	Hutchinson S. Plantation	28	28	28	+ ½
300	Intercont. R.	16	15½	16	..
11,000	Ind. Lead	12	11	11	..
82,480	*Imp. Carbon Chaser	52	43	50	..
500	Int. A. F. S. Corp.	22	20½	22	+ ½
800	Kath. Br. pf.	15	14	14¼	— ¾
930	Int. Motors	½	⅜	⅜	..
5,350	Joplin O. Sp.	50	40	45	— 5
150	Kelsey Whl.	57½	56½	56½	..
1,800	Kresge	14	13	13¼	— ¾
34,100	*Keystone T. & Rub.	19⅝	17	18⅝	+ 1⅝
23,300	*Lake Tor. B.	12⅝	9	12	+ 3⅛
4,050	*L.T.B.1st pf.	12	9	12	..
200	Marconi of A.	3½	3⅜	3½	— ⅛
2,250	Marlin Arms.	37½	35¼	35½	— 1½
39,700	*Maxim Mu.	6¼	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅜
3,300	*Mx. P.E. Co.	19⅛	19⅛	19⅜	..
143,500	*Midvale Steel	76	68	70⅝	— 5⅛
44,600	*Mitchell Motors, w. i.	73	65	67½	— 6
745	*Poole Engine.	116½	113	113	+ 1
700	Peerless Truck	25	24¼	24¼	— ¾
100	Pyrene Mfg	16	16	16	..
17,100	*Pullman Vent. Corp.	4⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ½
1,950	*Pullman Vent. Corp. pf.	5	4⅜	5	..
6,970	Rep. Motor Tr.	74	69	69	— 4
200	St.L.,R.M.& P.	31	30½	31	+ ½
500	*Scripps-Booth	57	55⅞	57	+ 1
600	Seab'd S. & M.	29½	29½	29⅝	+ ⅛
2,900	Smith & T. pf.	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	— ⅛
1,950	Spgfd.Body Co.	101	93	94	— 4
310	Spgfd.Body pf.	131	128	130	+ 2
9,070	*Std. Motors	9	6½	8	+ 1¼
15,100	*Steel Alloys	3⅝	3⅛	3¼	..
9,200	*St. Jos. Lead	19	17⅞	18½	+ ⅝
40,145	Submar. Boat v. t. ctfs.	45½	41	41	— 3
1,650	Stromb'g Carb.	41½	39½	39½	— ½
505	Todd Shipy'ds	82	81	81½	..
5,800	*Tex. Co., rts.	24	23	23½	+ ⅛
17,190	Triangle Film. v. t. ctfs.	2⅞	2⅜	2¼	— ⅝
1,900	*US.L.&H.C.	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+ ⅛
13,800	U. S. S. S. Co.	7⅛	6⅞	7	— ⅛
12,900	*United Mot.	66¼	62	63½	— 3½
6,850	Un. P. Shar.	1	⅞	1	..
39,545	*Un. S. Tung.	35	31	34	+ 3
4,800	*West. Pac.	16	14⅜	15⅝	— ⅝
850	*West. P. pfd	44	41	43	— 2
100	*W. & L. E.	19⅜	19⅜	19⅝	+ ⅜
27,900	White M. Co.	59	55⅛	57⅜	+ 2⅜
6,700	W. Film Cor., v. t. ctfs.	1⅜	1	1¼	— ⅛
26,000	*Zinc Con. Co.	5⅜	5	5⅜	— ⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

211	Ill. P. Line.	200	194	197	— 3
65	Indiana P. L.	107	103	107	..
905	Ohio Oil Co.	307	293	306	+ 1
59	Pr. Oil & G.	455	450	455	—11
370	Prairie P. L.	293	278	294	— 3
193	S. Penn. Oil.	406	385	406	..
310	S. Oil of N. J.	595	580	580	..
40	St. Oil of Cal.	340	337	337	—23
1,500	St. O.Co.(N.J.)	240	231	234	— 1
425	Un. T. Line.	95	92	95	+ 4

OTHER OIL STOCKS

2,300	*Alb. Pet., L. (a pros.)	67	60	64	+ 4
4,050	*Barn. O.& G.	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	..
15,900	*C.& Co.(O.R.)	17	15⅞	16½	— ⅝
23,000	Cos.&Co., rts.	¾	⅝	¾	+ ⅛
5,200	Cos.O.&G. pf.	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	..
11,500	*Cos. O. & G.	13⅝	12¾	12⅞	— ⅞
17,400	*Federal Oil	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
9,500	*Gen. R. & P.	¾	⅝	⅝	..
400	Houston Oil	16⅞	16¼	16⅜	— ⅛
100	Int. Ocean Oil	21	21	21	..
100	Int. O. Oil pf.	38	38	38	..
7,200	*Inter. Pet.	11¼	10½	10⅝	— ⅝
3,000	Ken Oil (pr.)	¾	¾	¾	..
4,400	Metropol. Pet.	17⅜	15⅞	15⅝	— 1⅞
19,350	*Midwest Oil	43	40	42	..
14,000	*N. Y.-Ok. O.	1⅜	1	1¼	— ⅛
283,300	*Okla. Oil	13	10	12	+ 1
30,850	*Okla. Oil pf.	⅝	⅜	½	+ ⅛
31,000	Okla. P. & R.	9⅝	8¾	9¼	+ ⅜
40,300	†Omar O.&G.	70	48	60	..
200	Pan-Am. Pet.	49¼	49¼	49¼	..
300	Penn. G.	¾	¾	¾	..
4,300	*Pan.-A.P. pf.	94¼	92⅝	94	+ 2½
24,000	*San. O.&R.	10¼	9⅝	10	+ 1
9,100	Seq. O. & R.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
23,800	*Sinclair Oil	48¾	43	48	+ 5
9,000	*Un. West. O.	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	..
16,000	†T. Pet.C.(pr.)	44	40	42	— 1
44,500	†V. G.&O.(pr.)	50	40	50	+10
15,750	*Victoria Oil	1⅞	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅝
300	Wayl. O.&G.	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛

MINING STOCKS

3,200	†Ala.-Br. Co. M. (a pros.)	50	25	25	—25
54,000	†Alaska Mines	79	77	79	+ 2
10,200	*Atlanta	11	9½	10	+ ½
3,550	Arizona Cop.	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	..
5,600	Alaska West.	⅝	½	⅝	+ ⅛
43,300	Big Jim	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
29,000	Big Ledge C.	6¼	5¾	6	+ ⅛
75,000	Boston & M.	1⅛	98	98	— ⅛
300	Bingham	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
1,300	Booth	12	12	12	..
900	Butte & N. Y.	1⅞	1½	1⅞	+ ⅛
6,000	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	6¼	6⅜	8	+ 1
11,500	†Caledonia	59	57	59	..
146,400	*Calumet & J.	1⅞	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
1,350	Calaveras	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
500	Calumet & M.	70	70	70	..
5,000	Cal. T. Gold.	80	79	79	..
8,100	Canada Cop.	1⅞	1⅛	1⅝	+ ⅛
4,050	C. de Pasco C.	40	30	39	— ¾
46,800	Cons. Ariz. S.	1⅜	1⅞	1⅛	+ ⅛
2,500	Columbus	70	65	68	— 5
1,500	Comstock T.	8⅛	7⅛	7⅝	..
4,350	Cons. Copper	3	2⅝	3	..
10,000	*Consol. H.	⅝	½	⅝	— ⅛
3,200	Cresson C. G.	6¼	6	6⅛	— ⅛
1,200	Crystal Cop.	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	..
13,600	*Darwin L. & S. M. & D.	7⅝	6⅜	7⅛	+ ⅜
134,800	Dundee-A. C. (a prospect)	3	1⅝	2¼	+ ⅜
250,300	*Emma Cop.	3⅜	2½	3¼	..
3,000	Fortuna Ind.	24	21	23	..
8,020	First Nat. C.	5½	4½	4⅝	— ⅜
12,050	†Gold. Cons.	65	60	64	— 2
4,500	*†Gold. Merger	8	7½	8	..
14,000	Gold Hill	23	17	22	..
40,750	*†Goldstone M. (a prospect)	60	47	50	+ 7
239,150	*Gr'm'ster M.	4⅞	2⅜	3⅜	..
14,600	*†GrizzlyFlats Gold Min.	56	51	55	..
36,050	Hull Copper	55	60	37	..
8,575	Hecla Min.	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
104,200	Insp. Needles C. (a pros.)	1⅝	1⅛	1½	— ⅛
500	Iron Blossom	1⅞	1¼	1⅝	..
71,700	Jerome Verde (a prospect)	2⅞	1⅞	2	— ⅛
3,865	Jim Victor (a prospect)	3¼	2⅞	3	..
1,500	Jim Butler	93	90	90	— 5
12,700	†Jumbo Ext.	38	35	37	— 1
6,800	*†Kewanas	10½	9½	10⅛	+ 1½
90,000	Louis. Cons.	42	37	42	+ 1
1,300	La Rose Con.	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
6,100	Magma Cop.	19	18¼	18⅝	— ⅜
10,200	Marys. G. M.	1¼	1¼	1⅛	— ⅛
2,800	*McK.-Dar.	67	60	63	— 2
5,700	Marsh Min.	11	10	10	— 1
6,100	Mason Valley	5	4½	5	— ⅛
3,000	*Mav. Tun.	4¾	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛
3,600	*†Mont. G.M.	94	92	92	+ ½
36,905	Monitor Sil.	2½	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
129,000	*†Mother Lde.	37	33	33⅜	— 2⅞
54,000	*†Newray M.	72	68	71	+ 1
2,595	N. Y. & Hon. Res. M. Co.	15⅞	15⅛	15⅜	— ⅜
3,800	N. Ut. Bing.	1⅝	1	1	— ⅛
2,400	Nipis'g M. Co.	8¼	7⅞	8	— ⅛
230,610	North Kenora L.	52	48	73	— 5
4,000	Oatman G.K. (pros.)	15	15	15	..
107,850	†Pitts-Jer. C. (a pros.)	27	1½	2⅛	+ ⅜
3,400	†Rav Her. M.	3⅞	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
184,000	*†Rex Con. M.	52	29	31	+ 1
400	Round Mtn.	41	38	38	— 5
43,250	*Rochester M.	66	32	64	+11
6,210	*San Toy	20	18	19	— 1
8,000	*†Silver Pick	20	18½	19	— 1
6,200	St. Nich. Z.	½	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
4,900	Stand. S.-L.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
16,700	*Success. M.	38	33	38	+ 1
2,500	*†Temiska'g.	63	62	63	— 2
1,000	Teck-Hughes.	38	38	38	— 2
7,000	Tintec Co.	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
400	Tonopah Min.	6	5⅞	6	..
37,900	*T. Burns Gold pf.	75	66	74	+ 7
15,400	Tonopah Ext.	5⅜	5	5⅛	— ⅛
225	Tono. Belmont	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
4,200	Unity G.M. Co.	3½	3½	3½	..
8,800	Utah Metals.	8⅝	7⅞	7⅞	..

RUSSIAN TRADE FIGURES.

$31,497,280 in Exports from United States in One Quarter.

United States exports to Russia, via Vladivostok, Jan. 1 to April 1, 1916, aggregated $31,497,280, according to the report on Saturday of the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce at 00 Broadway, which obtained the data from the Russian-American Chamber of Commerce at Moscow.

A wide variety of merchandise is included in these exports. Iron and steel and similar products aggregated approximately $8,000,000; other metal products, $3,000,000; machinery, $7,655,000; transportation supplies, $5,574,000; textiles, including raw cotton amounting to $4,365,000, and cloth and other woolen fabrics to the amount of $1,280,000, reached a total of $5,726,000; chemicals, drugs, and dyestuffs, $452,000, and leather, $982,000.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
1,225	Un. Eastern	3⅞	3⅜	3⅝	..
19,500	*†U.S.C.Mine.	11½	11	11	..
13,650	*Un. V. Ext.	41¼	39	39½	— 1⅜
18,000	*W.Caps M.Co.	52	43	44	..
150	*W. Oaks M.	4⅞	4½	4½	..
7,000	†W. End Con.	79	73	77	— 1
5,400	*Yuscaran C.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
250	Yukon Alaska	43½	44	43½	..

BONDS

$30,000	C. de P. C. 6s.	120	119	120	..
885,000	*City of Paris 6s, w. i.	99¾	99	99⅛	..
1,000	Con. Arizo. 5s.	45	45	45	+ 3
103,000	Cosden Oil 6s.	103⅜	102¼	102½	— ⅛
73,000	*Cosden & Co. new 6s	103⅜	102½	102½	— ⅜
629,000	*Mid. Steel 6s.	98¼	98¼	98¼	— ⅛
88,000	P. E. & M. 6s.	102	100	102	..
52,000	*Russ. Govt. 6½s, w. i.	101¼	101¼	101½	+ ⅛
170,000	*Sinc. Oil 6s.	98½	96½	98⅛	+ 1⅛
32,000	S. & Sons 5s.	102½	102	102	+ ⅝
97,000	*Western Pac. new 5s	84	83¾	84	+ 1⅛

*Unlisted. †Sells cents per share. ‡Odd lot.

FINEST APARTMENTS

ON PARK AVENUE AND VICINITY.

400 Park Avenue
NORTHWEST CORNER 54TH STREET.
Corner, 15 Rooms, 4 Baths, $6,750.
5 Master's Bedrooms, 5 Servants' Bedrooms, Servants' Hall, Open Fireplaces.
One of the Finest Buildings in the City.

830-840 Park Avenue
S. W. AND N. W. COR. 76TH STREET.
8 to 13 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,750-$4,000.

929 Park Avenue
NORTHEAST CORNER 83D STREET.
Duplex, 11 Rooms, 3 Baths, $3,250.

981 Park Avenue
NORTHEAST CORNER 83D STREET.
8-9 Rooms, 2-3 Baths, $1,650-$2,000.

901 Lexington Avenue
NORTHEAST CORNER 67TH STREET.
8-9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1,800-$2,300.

55 West 55th Street
NEAR 5TH AV. NEW BUILDING.
3 Rooms and Bath, $1,250-$1,400.

130 West 57th Street
Duplex studio, 9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $4,250.

116 East 58th Street
AT PARK AVENUE.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,500.

156 East 79th Street
AT LEXINGTON AVENUE. NEW BUILDING.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,400-$2,600.

68 East 86th Street
BETWEEN MADISON AND PARK AVENUES.
6 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,500.

DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO.
Phone 5600 Murray. 414 Madison Avenue at 48th Street

340 to 350 PARK AVENUE
51st to 52nd Streets

There are two apartments to lease of ten large rooms, each with three baths; southerly exposure

Apply on premises or to
R. C. VOTH
375 Park Avenue

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Samuel Goldsticker, Auctioneer,
Office No. 37 Pine St.
Supreme Court Partition Sale
Of the property, near Riverside Drive.
No. 642 W. 158th St.
3-Story and Basement Brick Dwelling.
Dimension of Ground 18 ft. 8 in. by 100.
Will be sold Monday, Oct. 9th, 1916,
At the Real Estate Salesroom, No. 4-16 Vesey St., at 12 o'clock noon.

REAL ESTATE

TO OWNERS:
We are advertising for apartments to rent in buildings that we can recommend to a discriminating and desirable lot of tenants.
Houses under our management are rented.
SLAWSON & HOBBS,
162 West 72d St.,
New York City.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

J. TRATTNER 488 EAST 138TH ST.
Tel. 4711 Melrose.
Full Charge WILL TAKE of your property, or will lease the same for a term of years; unquestionable references & security.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A Very Attractive House
of twelve rooms and three baths.
Beautifully Decorated
and very
Conveniently Arranged
For Sale at
LOW PRICE
and
EASY TERMS.
Apply on premises, 457 West 140th Street, near Convent Ave., 2 to 5 P. M., or to G. L. Lawrence, 2,228 Broadway. Telephone 7919 Schuyler.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

IDEAL HOME
10 rooms; 2 baths, hot-water heat, gas, water, sewer, electricity, 27 minutes from Penn. Sta.; large plot; bargain for cash, or terms can be arranged; good title. D. Stephenson, 248 W. 84th St.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

RARE OPPORTUNITY
GREENWICH, CONN.,
COUNTRY HOME NEAR SOUND.
Attractive house, 14 rooms and 4 baths; garage, stable, tennis court; bathing, 3 minutes' walk; convenient terms. Your broker, or C. S. Rice, 105 William St., N. Y. City.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET

An Unparalleled
Real Estate Opportunity
OFFERED BY
Banking Department
State of New York
Special sacrifice prices from now until November 1st to quickly close the business of two corporations. A large number of choice homesites in restricted sections at GRANTWOOD, MORSEMERE, LEONIA, RIDGEFIELD and TEANECK, New Jersey. Bargain prices of about 50% of former prices; all within a five-cent fare zone and thirty minutes of Manhattan.
Also at CASTLE HEIGHTS, NORTH WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Stucco, tile roof, modern

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—An extensive high pressure system covers the west central and northwest portions of the country, attended by temperatures from 6 to 23 degrees below the seasonal average, and by rain over the northern sections from Upper Michigan and Wisconsin westward. To the southeastward pressure has fallen somewhat, with abnormally high temperatures, ranging from 5 to 20 degrees above the seasonal average. With the southwestward movement of the Western high pressure system relief from the present high temperatures may be expected Tuesday in the Middle Atlantic States and New England.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday: North Atlantic, moderate west and northwest, showers by Monday night; Middle Atlantic, moderate west and northwest, with generally fair weather; South Atlantic, moderate northeast and east, with fair weather, except showers off the Florida Coast.

FORECAST TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Delaware and New Jersey—Fair, continued warm Monday; Tuesday fair, cooler.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Monday, cooler in north; Tuesday fair, cooler.

Eastern New York—Partly cloudy Monday, not so warm; Tuesday fair, cooler.

Southern New England—Cloudy Monday, colder at night; Tuesday partly cloudy and colder.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York—Local rains and colder Monday or Monday night; Tuesday fair, colder.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 o'clock last night, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	53	58	4 P. M.	65	79
6 A. M.	52	61	6 P. M.	60	77
9 A. M.	51	66	9 P. M.	55	71
12 M.	59	76	11 P. M.	50	70

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 68; for the corresponding date last year it was 58; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 59.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 64; at 8 P. M. it was 73; maximum temperature 79 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum 58 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity, 39 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 69 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.14 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.01 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
12:00	321-323 E. 3 St.; Bernstein & Laszke	Slight
1:35	329 5 St.; B. Difcht	Slight
4:30	815 6 St.; P. Amato	Slight
4:45	489 Canal St.; not given	Slight
4:50	32 St. & 12 Av.; N. Y. C. R. R.	Slight
6:30	153 W. 27 St.; Ardsley Waist Co.	Slight
8:50	2,118 3 Av.; A. Cergini	Slight
P. M.		
1:10	1,143 1 Av.; Fred Pool	Slight
1:35	1,839 3 Av.; Isaac Knight	Slight
1:45	326 E. 81 St.; Max Minisman	Slight
2:10	252 W. 92 St.; Isaac Meyer	Slight
4:35	1,140 Simpson St.; E. Girr	Slight
4:45	588 Amsterdam Av.; L. Raphael	Slight
5:15	198 St. Ann's Av.; Jos. Folorio	Slight
5:40	311 E. 106 St.; F. Barafelo	Slight
6:15	10 W. 128 St.; E. J. O'Neil	Slight
10:35	2,623 8 Av.; Aug. Link	Slight
11:50	Eastern Boulevard and Pelham Parkway (auto); H. Anlean	$1,000

APARTMENTS TO LET

Unfurnished—East Side.

31ST ST., 120 EAST, (bet. Fourth and Lexington Aves.)—5-room housekeeping apartment; fireproof building with elevator; all outside rooms; $1,400. Also 7-room apartment, first floor, $1,200. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co., 10 East 43th St.

58TH, 11 EAST, (Opposite St. Regis.)—Apartment of exceptional charm and distinction for desirable tenant; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette.

70TH ST., 210 EAST.
5 and 6 large rooms; tiled bathroom; hot water supply; rent $33-$36.

MADISON AV., 1,062.—Elegant 3-room apt.; latest improvements; reasonable rent. Meyer.

Unfurnished—West Side.

61ST, 106 WEST.—Eight, all sunny, rooms; modern elevator apartment; $70 month.

72D ST., 105 WEST.—A few exceptional five room front, corner apartments. W. A. Barbour. Telephone Col. 8881.

84TH, 21 WEST.—Single apartment, seven large, light rooms, bath; steam; $55.

139TH, 515 WEST.—Six light, airy rooms; electric light, telephone; $42.

180TH, 680 WEST, (CORNER BROADWAY.) —High-class elevator apartment; extra large and light; 5 rooms, $43; 6 rooms, corner, $60; 7 rooms, $80.

APARTMENT of four all-light rooms and bath; electric light, gas range, steam heat, &c.; 5th floor; $50. See Janitor, 621 West 179th St.

CORNER APARTMENT.
3,000 Broadway, 149th St.
Nine rooms, $70.
Apply on premises.

THE HUNTINGTON.
234-238 West 21st St.
Modern elevator apartments for refined families; all light; rent $480 to $720. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

THREE ROOMS, bath, kitchenette, $35; private house, West Twenties; couple at business desired; references. Address L., 182 9th Av.

$80.—WEST END AV., NO. 706, between 94th-95th Sts.
Eight large, light rooms and bath.
Bronx.

163D, 96 WEST, (between Woodycrest, Ogden Avs.)—4-5 large, light rooms; hardwood trimmings; electric light; telephone; $20-$31.

FOX ST., 760, 762, 764, 766, 768.—Four, five rooms, bath, steam, hot water; $18 to $24. Inquire Janitors.

Furnished—East Side.

39TH ST, 124 EAST.—Attractively furnished floor in private house in exclusive Murray Hill district; near Park Av.; extra large rooms; references required.

41ST ST., 11 EAST.—Two large rooms and bath, single or en suite; breakfast if desired.

57TH.—Attractive suite, 3 rooms and bath; electricity, telephone; exclusive neighborhood. Plaza 6087.

Attractive apartments, parlor, bedroom, and bath, handsomely furnished; one block from subway; restaurant; full hotel service; $12 to $15 weekly; extra large three-room suite, $22.50; investigate. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St.

APARTMENTS, 2 rooms and bath; attractively furnished; sunshine all day; one block from subway; $10.50 to $15 weekly. HOTEL SENTON, 35 East 27th St.

APARTMENTS, elegantly furnished. FAL-CO., 505 5th Av. Mur. Hill 4383.

MODERN APARTMENT BUILDING, 146 East 49th St.
Completely furnished apartment of three rooms, including kitchen. Seen after 1 P. M.; apartment 54. 'Phone Murray Hill 878.

MADISON AV., 1,061.—Handsome apartment, 3 rooms, bath, balcony facing Madison; immediate possession.

Furnished—West Side.

55TH ST., 321 WEST.—Exceptional private apartment; three rooms and bath; have living room; new grand piano; can be seen Tuesday and Wednesday, 11 to 1. Apartment 73.

56TH, 34 WEST.—Bachelor apartment, two rooms, bath; elegantly furnished; moderate price.

86TH, 152 WEST.—Furnished apartment sublet 8 months or 1 year; 3 rooms and bath; hotel service; new building; Plaza neighborhood; suitable for 2 bachelors.

79TH ST., 150 WEST.—Eleven-room duplex furnished apartment; southern exposure; rental $3,500; immediate possession. Superintendent, or Edgar A. Levey Leasing Co., 505 5th Av.

80TH, 155 WEST.—Eight elegant rooms; 4 master bedrooms; steam; telephone. Baird.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Newly decorated six-room apartment; all rooms facing Broadway; $300 per month. Telephone 3960 Schuyler.

81ST, 208 WEST.—Four rooms; newly, completely furnished for housekeeping; subway; telephone. Lehman.

94TH, 178 WEST.—Artistically furnished six rooms; silver, linen, piano; near cars. Garrett.

109TH, 301 WEST.—Charming Apartment, 7 rooms, all outside, sunny, overlooking Hudson; exceptionally furnished; $200. Apartment 3B.

123D, 547 WEST, (Broadway.)—Elevator; outside six rooms, bath; $65 month. Rose.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished. CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42. Vanderbilt 1480.

BROADWAY, 2,465, (91st.)—Exceptionally handsomely furnished six extra large rooms, high-class apartment; complete; $110 month. Engel.

HOTEL conveniences, apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartment. CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments. $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.

Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND 84TH, 125.—Eleven all light, well-furnished rooms. Call or address W. R. Stewart.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL, 307 West 96th, between Broadway and Riverside.—Newly furnished, two, three, four, five rooms, shower baths; all-night maid, bell boy, elevator, and telephone service; immediate possession; $18 to $35 weekly, $60 to $125 monthly; restaurant in building. Telephone 3964 River.

THE WILSONIA.
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway, 2 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, $45 and up; 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $55 and up. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN. No questionable or objectionable tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

2 to 6 rooms, from $50 to $60. For particulars, see inside back cover telephone directory. Leon Sobel Co., 215 Manhattan Av. 1647 Academy.

$150. FURNISHED APARTMENTS, $500—Fred'k L. Hurt, Aeolian Hall. Bryant 4195.

Apartments Wanted

Furnished.

IF YOU WANT to rent your apartment furnished, send full particulars to SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 West 72d St. Telephone 7240 Columbus.

Furnished apartment of 3 rooms, housekeeping, or small double apartment, suitable two, vicinity 5th Av., 40th and 70th Sts.; references. E 35 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED

West Side.

72D ST., 112 WEST.—TABLE BOARD, ONE, TWO, THREE MEN; REFERENCES.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive front parlor; alcove; water; other rooms; reasonable; telephone.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Double rooms, private bath; home cooking; elevated, subway; reasonable.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large and small, attractive, sunny front rooms; excellent table.

79TH, 114-132 WEST. (Wide Parked Street.) —Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephoned; booklet; references.

79TH, 121 WEST.—THE PUTNAM. Room with board; high grade.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms, bath; smaller one; excellent table; moderate rates.

86TH, 124-128 WEST.—New, modern, electricity; good home cooking; special rate to permanent.

86TH, 123 WEST.—Large rooms; private baths; excellent home table; electricity; references.

92D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

83D, 17 WEST.—Refined Jewish house; small room, adjoining bath; electricity; excellent table.

86TH, 140 WEST.—Back parlor, private bath; also medium room. Schuyler 4505.

86TH, 134 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also medium sized; home cooking; baths.

86TH, 114 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; desirable locality; excellent cooking; elevated and subway stating.

85TH, 63 WEST.—Room and board in refined Jewish home; table board.

61ST, 153 WEST.—Bright, sunny parlor floor; private house; all conveniences; table guests.

91ST, 26 WEST.—Large rooms; well-acquainted house; excellent table; references. Riverside 6822.

98D ST., 252 WEST.
Beautiful 3-window room, second floor; continuous hot water; exceptionable table; references.

West Side.

96TH, 54 WEST.—Desirable rooms; excellent table; terms moderate.

94TH, 48 WEST.—Large handsome room, private bath, private house; excellent cuisine.

106TH, 252 WEST.—Choice, sunny rooms; adjoining bath; private American home; very best table; $12-$28 weekly.

109TH, 314 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, private residence; meals optional; service, surroundings unusual.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside Drive, Near Broadway.)—Modern private residence; with every comfort, offering luxurious economy; three large rooms, with private bath; also suite of two rooms; table of liberal excellence.

136TH ST., 533 WEST, (LAFAYETTE INN.) —DELIGHTFUL ROOMS; EXCELLENT TABLE; FINE PORCH; NEAR BROADWAY SUBWAY; RATES REASONABLE.

227TH ST.-ARLINGTON AV., Spuyten Duyvil.—24 minutes Grand Central; 9c commutation; subway convenient; private Christian home. Lesley.

ATTRACTIVE, connecting rooms; also small-er one; delightful private house; exclusive neighborhood; references exchanged. Telephone Riverside 1357.

EDGECOMBE AV., 216.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen; private; all conveniences; private house; references.

WEST END AV., 315.—Beautiful front room; exceptional cuisine; suitable two; gentlemen; references.

WEST END AV., 534, (86th subway.)—Large and small rooms, with board; references.

Board Wanted

Japanese couple require board; two modern rooms with bath; location between 90th to 125th St. West. Write Room 610, 30 Church St.

Country Board

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; year round. W. E. Robinson. Phone 5161 Yonkers.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

A GIRL wanted to pack gowns. Apply at once, Bone Soeurs, 18 West 56th.

CHAMBERMAID, WAITRESS. Wanted immediately; room furnished; reference. Inverness Apartment Hotel, 415 West 119th St.

CHAMBERMAID, WAITRESS; competent; small family; good wages; highest references. Apt. 703, 226 West 86th.

COOK.

Wanted, first-class German or Austrian cook for large private home in Detroit, Mich.; household under care of managing housekeeper; convenient, up-to-date kitchen, with kitchenmaid; best wages and good home offered, but first-class foreign and American references required as to ability, character, and disposition. Reply to Housekeeper, 375 Seminole Av., Detroit.

COOK for family of four at Stamford, Conn.; pay $30 a month. Call at 2 o'clock today at 146 East 28th St., New York, for a personal interview.

EMBROIDERERS. — Experienced in all branches; also crochet beaders; highest wages paid. Royal Art Embroidery Co., 44 West 34th St.

GIRLS.

Pleasant employment under sunshine conditions.

You can earn from $7 to $12 per week; lowest wages to start $7.

Excellent ventilation; good light; first aid, rest, and reading rooms; meals at less than cost.

SUNSHINE BISCUIT WORKS.
LOOSE-WILES BISCUIT CO.,
LONG ISLAND CITY.

GIRL wanted for cooking and downstairs work; willing to go to Rochester, N. Y.; $30 per month; no laundry; references. Box Y 360 Times Annex.

GIRL.—Upstairs girl in private house; willing to help in kitchen; wages $24; apply after 9 o'clock 34 W. 87th.

KITCHENMAID.

Wanted, neat and industrious German or Austrian kitchenmaid for large private home in Detroit, Mich.; permanent position; must be able to do simple cooking, and one of steady, quiet character desired; best references as to character required. Reply to Housekeeper, 375 Seminole Av., Detroit, Mich.

MARCELLER.—Wanted first-class marceller for Hetner's Hair Emporium, Washington, D. C. Call at Hetner's, 1,456 Broadway.

MOTHER'S HELPER, nursery governess, generally useful, wanted; three children and infant. Write Sweet, 136 Bement Av., West New Brighton, S. I. Phone 64-M.

SALESLADY WANTED FOR A HIGH-CLASS DRESSMAKING ESTABLISHMENT, SPEAKING FRENCH AND ENGLISH. APPLY BETWEEN 5-7 P. M., BONE SOEURS, 13 WEST 56TH.

SALESWOMAN.—We have an exceptional opportunity for large earnings to offer a refined, energetic woman able to command attention; commission, with advances. D 24 Times.

SALESWOMAN, EXPERIENCED, REFINED, TO HANDLE BEST TRADE; BETWEEN 25-30 YEARS; SALARY $10. J 38 TIMES.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be between 25 and 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission; $1,500 to $2,500 per year. M. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av., New York, Vanderbilt 4835. Call afternoons, 2 to 5.

TYPISTS—STENOGRAPHERS.

GIRLS FOR CLERICAL WORK.

We can place a large number of girls and young women in clerical positions.

Girls who have had some High School education and who are over 17 years of age are preferred; these positions are permanent, working conditions are pleasant; the pay is somewhat in excess of what is generally received for this kind of work, and advancement is dependent solely upon the ability of the individual.

Call any afternoon this week between 2 P. M. and 4 P. M.

CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
21 Washington St.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

WAITRESS and general housemaid wanted at Stamford, Conn.; pay $20 a month. Call today at 2:30 at 146 East 28th St., New York, for a personal interview.

YOUNG LADY wanted to attend Monitor switchboard and assist at filing, &c.; must have knowledge of typewriting; state age, business training, experience, and salary. M 207 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS, ALSO TYPISTS. Can place high-grade and beginners. ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPERS. CALL EARLY. CREDENTIALS AGENCY, 253 BROADWAY.

Instruction.

A.—A.—A.—SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING PRIVATE SECRETARIES, REGISTERED by the REGENTS of STATE of N. Y. Desks reserved as seats become vacant. Register NOW for Fall session. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION. FRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 40th St.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. V. M. WHEAT, Director, Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.

HELP WANTED, MALE

ACCOUNTANT'S ASSISTANT wanted; must have experience and aptitude; unquestionable character and tactful manners essential; state references, qualifications, salary. P 261 Times.

APPRAISER WANTED ON DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY BY LARGE LOAN SOCIETY; MUST BE ABLE TO FURNISH BOND AND REFERENCES. D 4 TIMES.

BODY BUILDERS.

THREE EXPERT BODY BUILDERS ON DETACHABLE WINTER TOPS; GOOD PAY. DETACHABLE LIMOUSINE CO., 108 GROVE ST., HEMPSTEAD, L. I.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, thoroughly competent, with knowledge of stenography; state age, experience and salary. N 332 Times Downtown.

BOND OR PREFERRED STOCK SALESmen.—Well-known New York banking house wants men to sell high-grade 7 per cent. public utility preferred stock in New York and vicinity; liberal straight commission to start, but permanent salaried positions as local representatives, for men who can show results. Reply to R 242 Times Downtown.

BOY IN STOCK AND SAMPLE DEPARTMENT OF LARGE WHOLESALE DRY GOODS HOUSE; EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. M 206 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOYS AS MESSENGERS; BRING REFERENCES AND PROOF OF AGE. AMERICAN DISTRICT TELEGRAPH COMPANY, 88 PARK PLACE, CORNER CHURCH STREET. UNIFORM FURNISHED FREE.

BOYS, (16-18;) good opportunity for strong, willing boys to work in stock; wholesale confectionery; salary, $6. Call 112 Hudson St., near Franklin.

BOY Wanted.—About 16, public school graduate, to do errands and a little office work. Call Monday between 3 and 3 P. M. I. Silberman, 161 West 23d St.

BOY about 16 years, in stock dept. of large wholesale house; permanent position with good future. P 347 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted by firm; members New York Stock Exchange. R 308 Times Downtown.

BOY, STRONG, in handkerchief factory; advancement. Phillips, 118 Leonard St., near Broadway.

BY A LARGE American fire insurance company, high school graduates as junior clerks or office boys; salary, $360 per year; state age and give references. P 217 Times Downtown.

DIE SINKER and ENGRAVER wanted; smart man on brass embossing dies; must be good on stamps and able to make own sketches. Apply, giving age and wages. Brass, 324 Times.

DRAUGHTSMAN wanted, having thorough experience in interior marble work. Apply Eastern New York Marble Co., 789 Stone, near Newport Av., Brooklyn.

DRIVERS AND HELPERS WANTED. YOUNG MEN, 21 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER, REQUIRED AS DRIVERS OR HELPERS ON EXPRESS WAGONS. APPLY 8:30 A. M. TO NOON. ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, WAGON SERVICE DEPT., 30 TRINITY PLACE. N. Y. C.

FIFTEEN Crane Riggers At Once.—New ship work. Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation, Quincy, Mass.

FURNITURE SALESMEN, RETAIL EXPERIENCE; GOOD SALARY; PERMANENT POSITIONS. FINKENBERG'S, CORNER 124TH ST. AND 3D AV.

LAWYER.—Wanted, in busy Wall St. law office, lawyer experienced in corporation and real estate work; permanent position to right man. P 208 Times Downtown.

MACHINIST wanted, young man, few years' experience, fitting small dies; good lathe and planer hand. Lathe, 323 Times.

MARCELLER.—First-class marceller wanted, understanding dyeing, bench work and wig making; a permanent position, good salary. Hetner's Hair Emporium, Washington, D. C. Call at Hetner's, 1,456 Broadway.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN wanted, over 25 years of age, who can detail from layouts; electrical experience not necessary; permanent positions and every chance for advancement offered to the right men. Address Chief Clerk, Engineering Department, Westinghouse Electric and Mfg. Company, East Pittsburgh, Penn.

MECHANICAL Foreman Wanted.—For work in chemical plant; out of town position; must be capable of handling large number of men. Apply in person, Room No. 901, 366 5th Av., Tuesday, between 3 and 5 P. M.

MEN WANTED
to
ADDRESS ENVELOPES
from Printed lists,
$1.25 to $1.50 a Thousand.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,
15th Floor,
354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York.
Use 26th Street Elevators.

[redacted]

MEN with good records for garage work; interior cleaner, brass polishers, floormen, washers; 10 hours' work; one day off each week; good wages. Apply employment office, 247 West 54th St., mornings, between 9 and 10 o'clock.

MESSENGER.—Wanted, a young man residing in the Bronx, about 18 years old, as messenger in a Bronx bank; reply in own handwriting, giving references; state salary expected. S. W., J 40 Times.

OFFICE BOY, refined, for light work. Apply American Jewish Chronicle, 33 West 42d St.

SALESMEN
Wanted to work on leads only, selling the Sears Roebuck and the Cambridge edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica; an absolutely permanent connection with the biggest publishing house in the world, and extremely rapid promotion to those salesmen who have sufficient executive ability to handle other men; these positions will pay them far more than is made by the average salesman; if any salesman desiring to better his earnings and position will come in and talk things over with us we can show him facts that will prove attractive; four-fifths of our successful men had never sold books before; we train you thoroughly; commission and drawing account. 120 West 32d St., 6th floor.

SALESMAN wanted for New York City and Brooklyn for cotton piece goods, dress goods, and sundry merchandise for department stores, &c., on commission basis; no advances; no drawing account. Reply Box D 62 Times.

SALESMEN between 25 and 35 years of age; well educated, clean cut; must have good references; exceptional opportunity for aggressive young man; advance against commission. D 18 Times.

SALESMAN.—Automobile, factory branch; popular price pleasure; experience essential; rare opportunity; drawing account with commission when ability is proven. Address P. O. Box 36, Basin N. New York City.

SALESMEN between 25 and 35 years of age; well educated, clean cut; must have good references; exceptional opportunity for aggressive young men; advance against commission. H 69 Times.

SALESMEN.—Wanted, by an investment house, experienced stock salesmen; good live leads; commission. Telephone Mr. Sprake, Broad 4968, after 9:30.

SALESMEN.—RETAIL FURNITURE; GOOD SALARY; PERMANENT POSITION. FINKENBERG'S, CORNER 124TH ST. AND 3D AV.

SALESMAN.—Also resident district agents by electric sign manufacturer; liberal commission. Alfred Tahl, 2 Stone Street.

STABLEMEN wanted; two experienced white stablemen at the New York Military Academy, Cornwall, N. Y.; good position for right men; references required. Inquire Instructor of Cavalry.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—Experienced stenographer and typewriter wanted in production department; state age, experience and salary desired. Trowbridge Engineering Co., Easton, Penn.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Young man as stenographer and office assistant in commission butter and egg house; state age, experience, and salary expected; good future for right party. M 211 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMAN.—Experienced; new million dollar fire insurance company organizing; good territory open; straight commission basis. Write Colby & Wise, Fiscal Agents, County Bank Bldg., Scranton, Penn.

STOCK SALESMAN.
Wanted several good stock salesmen with previous experience; commission only; references and full particulars; first letter. Address F. D., 156 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMAN wanted to dispose of $15,000 shares in new proprietary medical company; on commission only; references; write for interview. Y 349 Times Annex.

STOCK SALESMAN.—Mechanical demonstration; liberal commission. Apply 224 West 42d St. See Mr. Ellis.

SUPERINTENDENT. Wanted.—Chemical plant wants capable superintendent; apply by letter, giving full particulars, experience, salary expected, etc., to Box M 220 Times Downtown.

TOOLMAKERS, machinists and turret lathe tool setters wanted at once; steady work, highest wages; eight-hour shop. Apply by letter, stating age and experience. Phelan & Co., 380 Main St., Bridgeport, Conn.

TRANSFER AND COUPON CLERK wanted by large banking house; experience in this line is essential, and satisfactory references as to ability and character required; application by letter, stating experience and references, treated in confidence. W. K., P. O. Box 68, New York.

WANTED
ELECTRICAL ENGINEER.
College graduate, with at least two years' shop and a few years' laboratory experience; knowledge of high tension apparatus and insulating material preferred; also familiarity with technical correspondence desired; confine answer to age, nationality, experience, former places of employment and salary expected. Box Z 222 Times Annex.

WANTED.
resident buyer for popular-priced cloaks, suits, waists, and dresses. Stylerite Shop, 904 Kay St., Sacramento, Cal.

YOUNG MAN wanted to attend Monitor switchboard and assist at filing, &c.; must have knowledge of typewriting. State age, business training, experience, and salary. M 206 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN wanted to learn leather belt making for machinery. Y 372 Times Annex.

Employment Agencies.

LEDGER CLERKS, EXPERT BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS ALSO TYPISTS, PRIVATE SECRETARY, STENOGRAPHER, WIDE-AWAKE CLERKS, CREDENTIALS AGENCY, 253 BROADWAY.

Instruction.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. V. M. WHEAT, Director, Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

COLLEGE graduate wishes position as lady's companion. Address Georgia Tingley, Rahway, N. J.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic, expert fitter; street, dancing frocks. Kelly, 873 6th Av. Circle 1158.

DRESSMAKER, French, home, out. Call or write Deaumont, 127 West 65d.

FILE CLERK, typist; reliable; Christian; four years' experience. Best references. P 356 Times Downtown.

GIRL 18, student, willing to assist, office, after school. E 36 Times.

GOVERNESS.—German, refined, thoroughly experienced with physical care of smaller children, also kindergartner, desires position; best references. M., 160 East 87th St.

LAUNDRESS.—First class; private family; no cards answered. 320 East 61st St.

NURSE wishes position; baby (3-4 weeks old;) reference. Phone 5148 Intervale.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, general office work; neat appearance; intelligent; $8-$9. P 259 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY. — Crackerjack stenographer, thoroughly conversant secretarial duties, long legal training, knowledge of finances, bookkeeping, seeks position of responsibility; highest credentials. Miss Secretary, 100 East 101st St.

SECRETARY desires position with future; $15; young lady, experience, college education; competent stenographer and typewriter, familiar with filing. Lillian, 706 Lexington Av. Telephone 1927 Plaza.

SECRETARY, American, 20; high school graduate; 2½ years' experience as secretary-stenographer; knows bookkeeping, French and German; fine penman, excellent references. A. G., 2,960 3d Av.

SECRETARY.—Will you give me a chance to qualify as your secretary? Well educated, American, refined, experienced. P 296 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Experienced, amanuensis, or companion; high reference; no agencies. E 43 Times.

SECRETARY.—Ten years' experience; desires learn book-publishing business. Z 212 Times Annex.

SOCIAL SECRETARY or private secretary to professional man or woman; advertiser wishes to find a position for his secretary, who has been with him nine years; she is well educated, refined, with pleasing manners; she is a highly skilled stenographer, and in all her work painstaking, accurate, and reliable; she has initiative and resource and executive ability, and can relieve her principal of a hundred daily cares and worries; she knows New York well and has traveled widely in the United States, Mexico, and Europe. H 169 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY seeks position requiring initiative, keen business judgment, executive ability; have wide mercantile experience, including exporting, knowledge mechanics, electricity; salary $20. G 85 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, office assistant, 4 years' experience in insurance line, employed at present, desires position with office where good, quick, conscientious work means advancement; salary, $12. A., P 300 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—SECRETARY seeks responsible position; long experience; accurate, rapid, and alert; excellent reference from present employer; salary, $18. J 27 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — American, Protestant, competent, long experience, good correspondent, knowledge Spanish, seeks change about Nov. 1; reference present employers. P 315 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; transcribes accurately and neatly; knowledge bookkeeping; $10; Hannah Wintjen, 220 West 42d, Room 1,605. Bryant 1318.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, fluent correspondent; familiar with detail work; capable assuming responsibilities; long experience; references; $15. P 289 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, (20;) high school graduate; 3 years' business experience; rapid, accurate, reliable; excellent references. P 304 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Normal school graduate; executive ability; good stenographer; excellent appearance; $16. Gertrude Chandler, Room 1,605, Candler Building. Bryant 1319.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian, high school education, 3 years' experience, competent, reliable, desires permanency, reputable concern. P 380 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable woman desires position; law work preferred; ten years' experience; best references; salary, $20-$25. I. J., 606 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper, wishes permanent position; 3 years' experience; high school graduate; willing worker; reference; $12. J 201 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian, now employed, desires change; four years' experience; $14. R 231 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, bookkeeper; neat, accurate; salary moderate; references. Stenographer, 144 2d Av.

STENOGRAPHER, — Experienced importing, commercial, manufacturing; $15. M. Kelly, 430 St. Nicholas Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced; neat, rapid, accurate, intelligent worker; $15. P 295 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Conscientious worker; 4 years' experience; reference former employer; $12. F 262 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' practical experience; reference former employer. R 230 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS, neat girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 24 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

COOKS, $30-$60; waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, housework, $30; couples. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165, Domestic Agency, 329 West 59th.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied any work, month. 107 West 125d St. 6868 Morningside.

SITUATIONS WANTED, MALE

ACCOUNTANT. — Experienced, all lines; books opened, closed, disentangled, audited; systems installed; special arrangements firms or corporations not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. Accountant, 35 Nassau St., Room 1,808. Telephone Cortlandt 7958.

ACCOUNTANT, C. P. A., audits, systems, financial reports, books opened, closed, written up; corporation work, profit and loss statements prepared; balance sheets; charges moderate. C. P. A., Room 761, 200 5th Av. 1611 Gramercy.

ACCOUNTANT. — Trial balances and audits $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed, systematized; investigations, profit and loss statements. Corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, kept part time, closed audited, systematized; financial statements rendered. Brownduff, 309 Broadway. Tel. Worth 1626.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits, $5 monthly upward; investigations, profit and loss statements. Wm. F. Small, 1 West 34th St. Telephone Greeley 461.

ADVERTISING MAN.—Folder, booklet, catalogue work; well known; part time; $20 per week. J 30 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (26;) SEVEN YEARS' THOROUGH EXPERIENCE WITH MODERN METHODS; COMPETENT TO TAKE FULL CHARGE; EXCELLENT EDUCATION; START MODERATE SALARY. E 34 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly competent; 11 years' experience; statistician; excellent references; moderate. J 183 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Capable of taking entire charge; 7 years' experience; trial balance; can furnish best of reference. L. Goldstein, 328 Rodney St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER with initiative, (25;) seven years in last place; thoroughly conversant with modern methods; qualified to take complete charge; moderate salary. E 40 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, 23, thoroughly experienced, desires permanent position; references. P 373 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER desires connection with accountant as assistant; have past experience. E 38 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, experienced, high school graduate; quick, accurate; salary $15. H 175 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 26, experienced, accurate, trial balance, control accounts; moderate salary. P 300 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Beginner; high school graduate; references. Ambitious, 267 W. 23d St.

BOY, 18, bright, honest and industrious, desires position in bank or wholesale house where advancement is certain; 3 years high school; salary $7.00. William Flax, 140 Nassau St. Phone Beekman 2209.

CHAUFFEUR.—Reliable, experienced; own repairs; best references. Edward Adler, telephone 8494 Lenox.

CLERICAL.—Young man, (24,) high school graduate, business experience, seeks clerical position; speaks Italian; has knowledge French and Spanish. E. Scudellari, 340 East 91st St.

CLERICAL.—Young man, (20,) Christian, desires clerical position; thorough knowledge of bookkeeping and office routine; three years' office experience; salary $12; references. J 126 Times.

CLERICAL POSITION.—Young man; seven years' experience accounting department corporation. E 41 Times.

COLLEGE GRADUATE desires position evenings, or night work; clerical, anything. J 200 Times.

CLERICAL.—Young man, 23, desires clerical position; office experience. St. Clair, 1,077 2d Av.

FLORIST, GARDENER, married, life of experience in all greenhouse and outside works; flowers, fruits, and vegetables; landscapes. Care of Union Hill Post Office, A. F.

LACES and Embroideries.—Gentleman, 15 years' experience, conversant with all branches of manufacture, wishes position with manufacturing, jobbing, or import house. Z 213 Times Annex.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, 25, experienced, desires association with gentleman requiring services; travel if necessary; correspondence, accounts, stenography. P 293 Times Downtown.

PRIVATE SECRETARY and stenographer, expert, experienced, desires permanent position; excellent references, character, &c. J 29 Times.

SALESMEN.—Two energetic young men, connected with a prominent art embroidery linen house, desire to connect with a good manufacturer of these lines; have an established trade from coast to coast. P 75 Times.

SALESMAN, American (30,) married

TAMPICO AMERICANS WERE NOT DESERTED

Admiral Mayo Denies Oft-Repeated Charges of Navy Department Bungling.

3,000 RESCUED FROM CITY

Only Stayed Outside of Port at Urgent Request of British Captain Co-operating with Him.

Admiral H. T. Mayo's own story of the so-called "Tampico incident," regarding which it has been charged by Republicans that American citizens were deserted in Mexico and their property destroyed, was made public yesterday through the Democratic National Committee in the form of an interview with Admiral Mayo by George Creel, a writer. Mr. Creel also interviewed Admiral Fletcher on what happened at Vera Cruz. Admiral Mayo was in command of the American naval forces at Tampico, and the entire "incident" centred around him.

"It is misrepresentation," he said, "to say that American citizens in Tampico were deserted in an hour of imminent danger. It is distorting facts to say that Americans, robbed of the protection of their own flag, were forced to seek refuge under the colors of a foreign power. It is not true that the Tampico affair was marked by gross bungling. The fact that close to 3,000 Americans were taken out of the city, without loss of life or destruction of property, is a result that ought to speak for itself. I have no interest in parties or political controversies, but I have a very deep interest in the honor of the United States, the pride of the American Navy. It is this honor and this pride that I am glad to defend against aspersion and misrepresentation."

The interview with Admiral Mayo was obtained on the deck of the Yankton, in Hampton Roads. Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels gave the Admiral permission to talk to the interviewer as the result of widespread insistence that the "one man who knew" should be allowed to give all the facts in the case.

Conditions Normal on April 20.

The Admiral said in his story of the affair:

"On April 14 Federal reinforcements had arrived and the whole situation had improved to such a degree that I brought all the refugees in from the battleships and landed them in Tampico again. The rebels abandoned their attack on the city and withdrew, business was resumed, and conditions appeared perfectly normal. On April 20, in the evening, I received a wireless from Admiral Fletcher stating that Secretary Daniels had ordered me to Vera Cruz with all my ships except the Des Moines, which was to remain at Tampico."

"Then at the time Secretary Daniels issued the order on April 20 he had every reason to believe that affairs at Tampico were normal and that they had been normal since April 14?" Admiral Mayo was asked.

"That is the case, if by normal you mean what had existed for quite a while," he replied.

"The charge has been made and is now being made repeatedly that both you and Consul Miller sent bitter protests to Secretary Daniels, and that he ignored them. Is this true?" was the next question.

"It is absolutely untrue," he said. "I have since learned that it was not until Admiral Fletcher filed his report in May that the Navy Department ever knew that a protest had been made. It was my judgment that I should remain at Tampico. I put this judgment up to Admiral Fletcher, my ranking officer, and he approved. Radio communication was difficult, however, and as his answer had not arrived by 7 o'clock on the morning of April 21 I arranged to start down the river.

"Just before passing out of the jetties, about 10:30 A. M., I received a wireless from Admiral Fletcher approving my recommendation and telling me to retain the Connecticut, Dolphin, Des Moines, Cyclops, and Solace to look out for American and foreign lives until other provision was made; also giving me my first information that he had been ordered to seize the Custom House at Vera Cruz. I sent word back that I was outside and would remain outside for further orders or developments. I was about six miles from Tampico.

Co-operated with British Ship.

"I received so many alarming reports during the night of the 21st and 22d that I decided to go up the river on the morning of the 22d and bring out the Americans. Early on the morning of April 22 I sent a message to Captain Doughty of the British cruiser Hermione, telling him of my intent, and asking him to inform General Zaragoza that I was coming in for the sole purpose of taking out American citizens.

"Captain Doughty at once made a request that my plan should be changed. He pointed out that it was not only Americans who were concerned, but also English, German, French, and Spanish. He did not doubt my ability to handle the Tampico situation, but he did fear for the safety of all foreigners in the city and in the interior. One shot from my guns, one clash between my men and the Federal forces, and a fire would be lighted that would spread far faster than any relief expedition could hope to follow. What he suggested was that I should remain outside and permit him to collect all Americans quietly and slowly, and then send them out to me.

"For three days the work of rescue went on. We took out about 3,000 Americans, dividing up among the ships as best we could. I chartered one steamer, and also had sent me two transports, the Hancock and the Dixie, and two Ward Line steamers. I sent about 2,100 Americans to Galveston in these vessels and the Connecticut and some colliers and destroyers. Also later sent a large number to New Orleans."

"Were any lives lost, Admiral Mayo?"

"Not a single life."

"Any property destroyed?"

"None, except losses incident to the rebel attack. Surely such results ought to constitute a sufficient answer to misrepresentations and aspersions. No bloodshed, no destruction! It would have been easy for me to have smashed Tampico into bits with my guns. Not only did I have the battleship Connecticut, the Des Moines, and the Dolphin, but early on the morning of the 22d the three divisions of destroyers from Admiral Badger's fleet came up."

Fletcher Tells of Vera Cruz.

Admiral Fletcher gave Mr. Creel an account of the taking of Vera Cruz. The Admiral was asked:

"Is it true that you received an order to destroy no buildings, and that it was because of the protection that this order gave to snipers that you suffered the loss of nineteen lives?"

"No!" he replied. "My one order was to seize the Custom House at Vera Cruz. A bombardment at that time was out of the question, because there were treaties and noncombatants to be considered and the time element did not permit of delay. The Chester and San Francisco and Prairie, lying in close, fired only on the buildings that harbored snipers."

ADVERTISEMENT.

Is Your Stomach a "Mollycoddle"?

Do you have to pamper your digestion, living on a tedious diet, avoiding a lot of delicious, ordinarily wholesome foods that simply *will not agree with you?* And every time you yield to temptation are you in distress until you have dosed yourself with digestives that weaken your stomach still further?

Try sipping with your meals a glass or two of Man-a-cea—that clear, good, refreshing mineral water that aids digestion and helps to relieve stomach and intestinal disturbances by *natural* means. Not a laxative. Sold by all druggists and by Park & Tilford, Charles & Co., Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., and other first-class grocers, under the proprietors' money-back guarantee.—Advt.

DR. V. A. RENDON QUITS YUCATAN COMMISSION

Negotiator of $10,000,000 Hemp Loan Objects to Interference With Management.

Dr. Victor A. Rendon, Chairman of the Yucatan Henequin Commission, who in November of last year negotiated the only Mexican State loan placed in this country since the overthrow of the Diaz Government in 1911, has severed his connection with the commission and will be succeeded this morning by Juan Martinez of Yucatan. The displacement of Dr. Rendon met with the earnest opposition of the American bankers who participated in the November loan, which was for $10,000,000, and was negotiated with the aid of Sol Wexler of Jules Bache & Co. of this city and Linn H. Dinkins, President of the Interstate Trust and Banking Company of New Orleans. Financial institutions which participated in the loan include the National City and the Chase National Banks of New York, the Commercial National of Chicago, and two Kansas City institutions.

The Henequin Commission has offices in the Equitable Building, and Dr. Rendon has been its head since its organization a year ago.

DENIES AMERICA PUTS BUSINESS ABOVE PEACE

Von Hengelmuller, Former Austrian Envoy, Says We Do Not Want War to Continue.

BERLIN, Oct. 8, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The view that the United States desires the continuance of the war for the sake of business is a mistaken one, declared Baron von Hengelmuller, former Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the United States, in an interview in the Budapest Journal, as quoted in a Vienna dispatch to the Overseas News Agency. He was convinced of this, he said, as his twenty years' residence in America had shown him that no nation was more likely to be moved by sentiment.

The former Ambassador expressed regret at the vacancy existing in the Washington Embassy, which was due to certain obstacles. A new Ambassador, he pointed out, could travel to his post only under a British safe conduct, which was incompatible with the dignity of the official. He thought that if the United States really desired to have the Ambassador reach that country in a manner corresponding to the dignity of his position some other way could be found.

As to the election in America, Baron von Hengelmuller said:

"Whoever becomes President the policy of the United States will hardly be changed."

REGISTER TODAY.

Today is the first day of registration. To vote at the coming election and to enroll so as to be able to vote in next year's direct primaries you must first register The polls are open from 5:30 this afternoon until 10:30 this evening. Register today.

GOMPERS PROTESTS A GARRANZA DECREE

Seeks Hearing Before Mexican Commissioners on Order of Death for Strikers.

PLEA LIKELY TO BE DENIED

Gen. Bliss Returns to Atlantic City; Military Situation at Border to be Taken Up Again.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 8.—Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, arrived at the Hotel Traymore today to confer with the Mexican section of the American-Mexican joint committee regarding recent decrees of General Carranza which deprived Mexican labor of the right to strike. Gompers had a short conference with Secretary Franklin K. Lane and explained to him the reasons for his proposed protest to the Mexican Commissioners.

The labor leader is credited with having brought about the release of Americans taken prisoners by the Carranza forces after the fight at Carrizal, and at one time was supposed to have considerable influence with the Carranza Government.

It is not regarded as probable that he will be able to get a hearing before the Mexican section before Tuesday if the Mexicans decide that it is advisable for them to see him at all.

The decree against which Gompers desires to protest makes it treason and a capital offense to strike or conspire to strike. It was promulgated at the time of a general walkout of street railway employes in Mexico City, which for a time tied up all traffic there and threatened to deprive the city of electric light.

Previous to that time the Carranza authorities were believed to have a leaning toward organized labor, and had employed labor unions as mediums for the fomentation of revolutionary sentiment in various parts of the republic. It was only when the strike in Mexico City threatened to involve the Government in international complications, through alleged imperiling of lives of foreigners, that General Carranza issued his decree.

The strike had been hailed in official organs as highly patriotic, as it was against what were considered injurious concessions granted by previous administrations. The company was the Mexican Tramways Company, a subsidiary of the Mexico City Light and Power Company, controlled by Canadian capital. This company enjoys a monopoly of all traction privileges in Mexico City and its suburbs, and many other concessions.

So sweeping was the Carranza decree that it was made a punishable offense for any person to attend a meeting at which a strike was considered or agitated. The editors of newspapers printing articles advocating a strike, reporters responsible for the printing of stories about strikes or strike meetings, and even newsboys who sold or persons who bought such papers were declared guilty of misdemeanors, punishable by imprisonment and, in extreme cases, by death.

The decree has not yet been laid before the commission, and it was stated officially tonight that the American Commissioners would not take up the question with the Mexican Commissioners, as a result of Gompers's visit, and that it was not likely to come up. It was learned that Gompers had no intention of making any recommendations to the Mexican Commissioners, but merely to protest and ask for a complete explanation of General Carranza's intentions.

Major Gen. Tasker H. Bliss returned from Washington tonight at the request of the American Commissioners. General Bliss already has been before the American section of the commission and, for a short time, before the entire commission, in connection with the border situation. His return at this time is considered as an indication that some definite action on the military question may be expected soon. The plan submitted by the Mexican section early last week has been given exhaustive consideration by the American Commissioners and it is believed they now desire to have the military opinion of General Bliss on the purely military features of the scheme.

HOW HARDEN IS GAGGED.

Cover of Die Zukunft Distributed With Censor's Notice.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 9.—A dispatch from Rotterdam to The Daily Telegraph says:

"The German Government has at length found courage to gag its most formidable critic and the most powerful unofficial publicist in the empire, Maximilian Harden. The announcement takes a curious form.

"There has reached me what at first glance looks like an ordinary copy of his famous periodical, Die Zukunft. It consists, however, merely of the first page of the cover, with title and date after the distribution of the number of Sept. 29 the upper commander has forbidden publication of Die Zukunft.

"The curious point is that the last issue of the Zukunft contained nothing that had attracted attention, either in or outside Germany."

TUBE LABOR ROW STILL ON.

Rumors of Brotherhood Strike, but Mediator Hopes for Settlement.

Rumors persisted in Jersey City last night that a strike had been decided upon by Hudson tube workers, who had joined the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, but G. W. Hanger of the Federal Board of Mediation expressed himself as hopeful of settling the disagreement that had arisen over the discharge of forty employes of the road who joined the brotherhood and who had urged their fellows to do likewise, deserting the company's own "home" union.

Mr. Hanger conferred yesterday with G. H. Sines, Vice President of the brotherhood, and with L. G. Griffing of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. He expected to talk with railroad officials today. None of those who had been present would discuss the conference, but Mr. Sines declared many new applications had been received at the Jersey City headquarters of the newly organized local of the brotherhood.

DILLON NOW TALKS OF EIGHT-CENT MILK

Says Co-operative Dairies Will Be Built, Whether Big Distributers Settle or Not.

PLANS STORE DELIVERIES

Calls City Cow Supply Idea Absurd —Three Largest Dealers Still Defy Farmers.

The three biggest milk distributers in New York—Borden, Sheffield Farms, and the Mutual-McDermott companies—continued to defy the Dairymen's League yesterday, although a large majority of the smaller concerns had given in. They received between 60 and 70 per cent. of their normal supply of milk, their officials said, and were determined not to agree to the six months' contract demanded by the league.

As a result John J. Dillon, State Commissioner of Foods and Markets, and officials of the league declared that a retaliatory movement would be started to build co-operative pasteurizing plants near those of these big companies and to send milk to New York at less than the present prices. This would result in 8 cent bottled milk for the consumer, Mr. Dillon predicted.

Although the Dairymen's League lifted its embargo on milk for about a hundred small distributers on Saturday, Health Department statistics showed that only 46 per cent. of the normal supply reached the city yesterday.

"I expected that the percentage would be higher," Mr. Dillon said last night. "The trouble was that our instructions reached a great many of the farmers too late for them to get any milk here in time for today's distribution. So many false reports that everything had been settled satisfactorily to the league had been circulated by big dealers during the week, in the hope of increasing their milk supply, that the farmers would not believe the first reports they received yesterday about the lifting of the embargo, and refused to ship any milk until they could hear directly from officials of the Dairymen's League."

Angered by Advertisements.

Mr Dillon estimated that between 65 and 70 per cent. of the city's full supply would be received today, including the milk received by the large companies from sources beyond the league's control. The R. F. Stevens Company of Brooklyn is also holding out against the league.

Mr. Dillon was angered yesterday by an advertisement inserted in the morning papers by President Loton Horton of the Sheffield Farms Company, stating that the milk standards were at stake in the present fight, and that the real issue in the fight was whether or not the company should allow some one else to run its business or lower the high standards it had created. Mr. Dillon said that the farmers of the league, which he has represented throughout the fight, were not trying to lower the standards of milk, and that he intended to appeal to the Governor to invoke the law against Mr. Horton for making "misstatements" in his advertisement. He used the word "false" in referring to some of the statements in the advertisement.

The threat of the Borden Company to import cows to Flushing and do its own milking to combat the Farmers' League caused much comment among those directly interested in the milk fight. Dr. Lucius R. Brown of the Health Department thought the scheme practicable.

"The idea of keeping cows in New York is not new," he said. "There are now about 3,500 cows in the city, supervised, of course, by the Health Department. The plan of intensive feeding has been tried out with great success and highly gratifying results by the Bayview Dairy Farms, Inc., at Woodhaven, L. I., where 290 cows have been kept for some time."

Would Need 450,000 Cows.

Dr. Brown estimated, however, that it would be necessary to keep between 400,000 and 450,000 cows to give New York City its full milk supply. Commissioner Dillon called the plan "absurd," and said that he would agree on behalf of the Dairymen's League to sell the Borden Company all of the milk it could use at whatever it cost to produce milk of its own in Flushing.

"You might as well know now as later of our plans regarding co-operative pasteurization plants," Commissioner Dillon said. "If the four big companies hold out the producers of each section are going to organize stock companies and build plants of their own, or buy the plants of the big companies if they will sell. They will have the alternative of selling out or having new co-operative plants erected beside their present plants.

"With the small dealers signed up on the league's terms, there are a number of farmers throughout the State and in New Jersey who are near the Borden, Sheffield, and Mutual milk plants, and who, because these concerns won't agree to their terms, now have no market for their produce. As State Commissioner of Foods and Markets the law stipulates that it is my duty to find a market where producers have none. And so I shall send men into these sections at once to organize the co-operative pasteurization plants and creameries. I've created an outlet for them already, and I can sell their milk as soon as the plants are built, at prices which will make it profitable for small stores to sell in bottles to the public at 8 cents a quart the same milk for which it now pays 10 and 12 cents."

To Limit Distributers' Work.

Mr. Dillon was asked how soon this 8-cent bottled milk would be put on the market. He said he didn't know, but that unless the four companies surrendered it would be hastened. Probably, he said, the plans for the co-operative dairies would be carried out anyhow, though more slowly if the companies surrendered. Mr. Dillon said that a number of these plants are already being built, and that some have been bought during the fight by the farmers. Eventually, he said, he plans that the farmers shall own all such plants, and the work of the distributors will be merely to distribute the pasteurized milk supplied by the farmers.

MORE MILK COMING.

Central New York Begins Shipments to Smaller Dealers.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 8.—Following notification from New York Headquarters of the Dairymen's League that league contracts had been signed by some of the smaller dealers, a small part of the milk output of Central New York has again begun to move toward the city.

Shipments were made from a number of stations in Herkimer County today and officers of the league said tonight that there would be sufficient milk shipped to supply babies and invalids. Warnings were sent to all dairymen against releasing any milk before official notification from the league.

New Colors, New Weaves,
New Patterns, New Styles,
Suits to Measure, $25

In spite of war-created difficulties we are showing the most comprehensive line of woolens we have ever displayed. Our $25 assortment is especially worth seeing.

It will certainly pay you to call—to examine these exceptional fabrics—to really appreciate by close contact their unusual worth—and then to have a suit made to measure—to save nearly half on the clothes you wear.

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KILLS FIRE
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It was a close call for the Kiddies. Mother and Daddy had a bad fright. That was enough. It took almost a tragedy to make them realize the danger from fire. Next morning they bought Pyrene.

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